Labor — 1917
Migration Movement

A LONG-NEEDED AWAKENING.

Atlanta Independent

Georgia, apparently, is upon the eve of that long-needed awakening to the importance of law and order, which must be a vital factor in her social and industrial salvation.

With the migration of Negroes to the North and East and all that it threatens of agricultural injury, the press and people of the state have become more aroused than ever to the necessity of sentiment and action that will suppress the mob.

"If Georgia is injured, agriculturally and industrially, by the Negro exodus, the white people here have no one to blame but themselves," remarks Editor J. L. Herring, of The Tifton Gazette, in a well-considered editorial in which he touches the weak point of the whole situation. So directly and forcely to the point is Editor Herring's statement of the case, that The Constitution reproduces it in full today. He continues the indictment of that inaction on the part of the white people which has permitted deplorable lawlessness to exist:

> They have allowed Negroes to be lynched, five at a time, on nothing stronger than suspicion; they have allowed whole sections to be depopulated of them (notably in several North Georgia counties); they have allowed them to be whitecapped and to be whipped, and their homes burned, with only the weakest and most spasmodic to apprehend or punish those guilty—when when any efforts were made at all.

The indictment is true, every word of it. The appeal to humanity, to fairness and justice and right, has been, apparently, without effect. It is unfortunate for the people of Georgia that an appeal to the pocketbook should be necessary to bring back the enthronement of law; but if moral suasion is powerless, the question of personal interest has entered, and in no uncertain degree.

The trouble incident to the migration of Negroes from Georgia and the South is exactly as Editor Herring has stated, and as The Constitution has time and again put it before the people of this state.

The one hopeful feature now is that the awaekning has begun, even though it required the prospect of an industrial crisis to bring it about. Newspapers all over the state have taken up the subject with a view to impressing the public mind with the business danger that confronts us. The moral viewpoint has been reinforced by the appeal of the dollar.

If plants and plantations stand idle while markets are crying for their products, then communities will rise up to know why and to apply the remedy.

There is no secret about what must be done, if Georgia would save herself from threatened disaster, which in some sections, has already become serious.

In the first place, there must be no more mobs. Mob and mob spirit must be eliminated completely, so completely that there will be no danger of recurrence. If a Negro be charged with a crime, even if it be known that he is guilty, he must be given the same fair treatment before the law that is accorded the white man. If anything, it would seem ignorance and childishness demand even more consideration than the crime which lacks that excuse.

But more than that, we must be fair to the Negro. There is no use in beating about the bush; we have not shown that fairness in the past, nor are we showing it today, either in justice before the law, in facilities accorded for education or in any other directions.

Argue as you will, these things which we have not done are the things which we must do, or Georgia will suffer for it in proportion as she fails. Many Georgia counties have already begun to feel the pressure and they are crying out.

The awakening has been long in coming, but the growing signs of it are the most gratifying. Let's encourage it, bring it quickly. There is, perhaps no single factor that means more to Georgia's future progress.—Atlanta Constitution.

N. Y. C SUN
AUGUST 15, 1917

View of Another Southerner.

To the Editor of The Sun—*Sir:* You publish a letter from former Representative Joseph C. Manning of Alabama, in which he attempts to answer the much discussed question "Why Negroes Come North." He quotes a letter from "a reputable colored man who was for years a member of the National Board of Negro Oddfellows," in which this negro tells of an unpardonable lynching of two good, honest, peace loving and law abiding negroes in the State of Alabama.

If this really happened, it is deplorable indeed. I have lived in the South all my life, and I have never known an instance when a peace loving, law abiding negro or white man was lynched. From Mr. Manning's letter the people of the North might easily infer that lynchings are everyday occurrences. Let me emphatically deny this.

Lynchings in the South are not epidemic. There are sporadic cases of lynching. The Leo Frank case is within the memory of all the readers of your paper, but I am of the opinion that lynchings are not more common in the South than in other parts of the country. The law abiding negro has no fear of lynching. It is only the criminally inclined and the lawless negro that might leave the South out of fear of the lynch law, and he will be punished as surely in the North as in the South.

The race question is one that is peculiar to the South. People in the North are not familiar with Southern conditions. You have here an altogether different class of negroes. You know very little of the shiftless Southern negro. I rejoice to add that we have splendid negroes, men and women, who are working with the whites in an endeavor to help the shiftless class to a higher level. You do not believe in social equality; neither do we. You believe in justice to all, but the men of the South believe in the same thing.

There are many deplorable conditions existing among your East Side people. I have visited the East Side, but you would think it ridiculous for me to offer suggestions as to how conditions there can be bettered. The problem is one that you people here must solve for yourselves. It is just as ridiculous for people who have visited some part of the South to offer suggestions as to how we are to meet our problems.

That lynchings sometimes occur in the South we who want the best for our part of the country and for every individual living there deplore as much as you deplore your Stanford White and De Saulles murder cases. It is an injustice to the South to publish letters that leave the impression that lynchings are everyday occurrences.

I live in a part of Florida where there are a great many negroes, some of the good, peace loving, hard working variety, and many of the shiftless kind who want nothing but a bare living, and I have never known of a lynching in that part of the State. There have been some heinous crimes committed by negroes there, but in every case the negro has had a trial by jury, and has frequently been acquitted when it seemed that he ought to be convicted.

Negroes are coming to the North, and people all over the country are suggesting reasons for this, the editors, the philanthropists, the educators and the magazine writers. Some give one reason and some another, but it seems to me the reason given by Professor Parker, a negro school teacher living in Atmore, Ala., is about the best that has been suggested. In the Mobile *Register* a few weeks ago he said in substance: "The negro is a person of instincts. Moving from place to place is one of the instinctive habits of his that is rather hard to explain. The moving day to the ordinary negro is the happiest day in his life. I have known them to move from one farm to another and from one mill to another just for the fun of moving and not with any desire to better their conditions. I do not think that negroes who are going to the North expect to better their conditions politically. The lure of the long train journey is the chief motive."

Smooth tongued labor recruiters from the North come South and offer the negroes higher wages and better social standing. They do not, as a rule, take the trouble to explain that living expenses are a great deal higher here than in the South, where the farmhand has his cabin furnished him, his water and fuel free and his vegetables almost always from the gardens of his employer.

I am sure that Mr. Manning has some grounds for his letter, but I hope that he will take the trouble to investigate conditions in the South as a whole, and not take a sporadic case as the rule. I shall be glad to give the names of reputable negroes in different parts of the South who will be as emphatic in their denial of these conditions as I am.

Loula F. Davis.

New York, August 10.

WHY THE NEGRO COMES NORTH.

In the last few years Waterloo has attracted a considerable negro population, but unfortunately it has not appeared as the duty of the majority of the residents of the city to investigate the character of these people. Their reputation as a body has been established in the minds of many persons by the records of the few who attracted sufficient attention in levious and not altogether creditable ways to get their records, at least locally, in print. Most of these colored people—in fact, the proportion of bad negroes to the whole is not greater than the proportion of bad whites among their fellows—have left the southland in hopes of finding better living conditions—where they may have an equal opportunity of educating their children and where such taxes as they pay are distributed in the maintenance of institutions for the benefit of all alike—white and black. While there remain many matters that need to be adjusted before cities of the character of Waterloo adjust themselves to the presence of growing numbers of colored people, those who have watched developments in the past few years have realized that the industrious negro was far from a detriment to any community. He works and pays his bills, while he is saving to start a home which he eventually may call his own. But the negro has not in all cases left his southern home until compelled to, or practically so, as the following address, which was delivered to the legislature of Mississippi a few weeks ago, would indicate, and which sets forth many of the most pressing reasons why the negro is deserting the south, and more particularly Mississippi:

"To the members of the [illegible] islat[illegible]

[illegible]

and hedges without any provisions whatever.

"The man who does the labor pays the taxes. Therefore, we are the taxpayers in Mississippi. And we cannot understand by what process of reasoning that you gentlemen can conclude that it is humane, just or reasonable to take the common funds of all and use them to the glory of your children and leave ours in ignorance, squalor and

shame. We may be silent, gentlemen, we may be ignorant—but these facts are very patent to us.

"We deplore the disposition on the part of many to oppose any measure that is beneficial to the whole body politic because it might be beneficial to the negro. It is self-evident that you cannot keep us down in the ditch unless you stay down there with us. It is, indeed, both a sad and an unwise policy to refuse to accept prosperity, enlightenment and progress in Mississippi simply because it will benefit the negro. It is equally as reasonable to do this as it would be to refuse to exterminate the smallpox simply because the extermination of smallpox might prevent a few negroes from dying.

"Gentlemen, we pray you that in the midst of this mighty struggle in which we are now engaged, the bloodiest carnage that the annals of the world have ever told, when our black boys are standing side by side with your boys, falling upon the battlefield from shot, shell and gas, battling that the world may be made safe for democracy, we pray that you will so consider our rights and the duties that you owe us in the administration of affairs, that while the negro is helping to make the world safe for democracy, you will make Mississippi safe for the negro.

"If these matters are given substantial consideration a better era of feeling will pervade the state, a spirit of contentment will develop, the exodus which has struck at the foundation of the labor system will be largely checked and the patriotic spirit will quicken as it has never done before.

"Finally, we pray you that these matters, which lie heavily upon the hearts of one million loyal citizens and whose hearts bleed for simple justice and a chance in the race of life for themselves and their little ones—may find a sympathetic response in your hearts, to the end that the future may be glorious for us all, and that the bond of sympathetic union and mutual helpfulness may be tightened as the years go by and that you may find yourselves the legislators in the interest of all the people and not some of the people."

It is not of record that the legislators proceeded to the consideration of relief legislation at once.

Economic Ignorance

Weekly Reporter

"Welcome to Indiana" is the caption of an article appearing in a recent issue of the Indianapolis Recorder. The invitation is extended to some thirty-two thousand or more Negroes whom it claims have recently come to this state from the Southland. Cruel and inhuman treatment are given as the cause of such large number of Negroes leaving that part of the country and migrating to Indiana. In the manner of one, evidently ignorant of the real social and economic conditions of the North, let alone the narrow field comprising this state as a unit, the article goes on to state that this large number of strange people have been scattered over the state in such a way as to not disurb the industrial equilibrium. That, in itself, is a ridiculous statement and is misleading in its entirety. The economic status of any location is such that the least influx is appreciably felt. This is only natural since increase of numbers upon the fixed source means added pressure with no possibility of expansion—hence animosities and labor troubles begin—the weaker people will always suffer. The article further states, or infers, that all of the Negroes coming this way are good citizens and have money. There never was a more empty, but glittering falsehood conjured for the misfortune of an unsuspecting people.

A prosperous farmer who owns his farm and has $2,000 in bank to his credit, writes a letter, so states this same paper, to it, "seeking a man's chance in the Northland." Such silly rot. Men who are industrious and frugal enough to buy a farm and save up $2,000 in cash certainly are capable of taking care of themselves anywhere. What is more, that class of people—no difference what the race or nationality be—does not move from place to place. That is the secret of their success. Migration carries with it many undesirable features, that are just as much a contingent in the condition on the part of the people moving, as it is a problem for the people residing in the community in which they locate. Then, how silly and foolish is the talk of hostage for great numbers of people when there is no preparation made for them. Then think of inviting people to bring their woes and misery into a community in which you play such little part in its civic and economic activities. When you are merely hanging to the outer edge and fighting to merely hold that position on the bread line. People in large numbers who move about from place to place do not represent the best of any race. To say that they do is erroneous, and further all history refutes such claims. The Negroes—that is, the better class—of the South, are what they are, in character, in reputation and, even financially, by virtue of the possibilities of that part of the country, coupled with good judgement they made good. Outside of the abstrative idea of "citizenship," civil rights and "man's chance" in the North, which in reality is largely a myth, the Negro of the South has his brother in these parts outclassed in many ways. The whole fact is simply that people in large numbers, anywhere and everywhere, make problems, hardships and burdens, and these are always laid on the shoulders of the weaker people. This holds good in every respect, even as regards their efforts to live, especially where there is rivalry or competition between them. Who will survive? The greater numbers, of course. "Welcome to Indiana" is certainly one empty invitation because the "host" has nowhere even for its guest.

—The Indianapolis (Ind.) World

18, 1917

CONFERENCE URG. AGAINST MIGRATI

Negroes Make Mistake in Leaving Natural Home in South.

Waycross, July 17.—After three days given over to a general discussion of the various problems confronting the negro race, a conference in session here since Saturday adjourned last night.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"That we believe it is a mistake for our people to leave the South in such large numbers and settle in the already crowded centers where the possibility of such trouble as was recently experienced at East St. Louis, Ill., is so great; that the South offers better conditions for development along all lines than the North; that, although conditions here are not what we would like them to be, yet we believe our friends are going to do all in their power to improve things so as to show in a tangible way that the Southern people are really the negro's best friends.

"There are four things of which our people complain, and this conference urges our white friends to secure for us these things with all possible speed. First, more protection at the hand of the law. We ask that the laws of the state, made and enforced by white men, should be made to apply with exact justice to both races. We have no sympathy for criminals, but we ask that the innocent shall be protected to the fullest extent of the law. Second, that more liberal provisions be made for the education of our people. We commend Gov. Dorsey for his courageous recommendation in his inaugural address that an agricultural school be established for negroes in some center in South Georgia. We ask our friends everywhere to urge the members of the Legislature from the various counties to put Gov. Dorsey's noble sentiments into law. Third, that as far as possible wages be paid that will be in keeping with the present cost of living. Fourth, that the white people generally take an interest in the general welfare of our people. Fifth, that, having gotten these things, it will be our duty to do everything in our power to show ourselves worthy of them."

I. D. Davis served as president of the conference and J. B. Ellis as secretary. Former Superior Court Judge T. A. Parker and V. L. Stanton, president of the Chamber of Commerce, were among the prominent white people who attended and addressed the conference. It was the sense of the conference that the colored people as a race should do all in their power in the present crisis to assist the government, and, above all else, to help themselves by conserving food. The president of the conference said the colored people had to work harder than ever before with so many problems confronting their country. "It is no time for loafing," he said. "We must work early and late, and make our work count."

LADELPHIA P
CEMBER 14, 1917

MOVE FOR HOUSING NEGROES STARTED

Committee Appointed at Conference to Care for Thousands Here from South.

To provide homes for the thousands of Southern negroes attracted to this city by large wages offered by industrial corporations a permanent committee was appointed at a meeting presided over by Bishop Rhinelander yesterday in the Church House. Heads of the various concerns employing vast armies of laborers attended the conference. With the increasing influx the danger of epidemics of pneumonia and other diseases was emphasized and the importance of sanitary homes to combat the evil was urged.

Representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Franklin Sugar Refining Company and the American International Shipbuilding Company said that the Southern negro refuses to remain at work, though industrious. He is invariably a non-union man. He will generally work only a few days consecutively. Officials of welfare organizations said the negro could not be criticized for leaving a job where he has no opportunity for family life, where he is herded in triple-decker garages—in short, where he is expected to labor without any of the influences of home.

A. L. Manly, industrial secretary of the Armstrong Association, said:—

"Our great corporations have thrown out a net, so to speak, over the South, drawing many negroes to this and other Northern cities by their tempting offers. Many are not fitted for that particular kind of industrial work, and the corporations are blaming the negro. The American Federation of Labor is using its influence to make labor unstable. I know it because I have been in the Federation of Labor."

N. F. Dougherty, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad; Edwin A. Zeller, of the Franklin Sugar Refining Company, and Mr. McConaughy, of the American Shipbuilding Company, represented the corporations at the conference. They advocated a campaign of education among negroes to teach them "that there is as much religion in an honest day's work as in going to church on Sunday."

John T. Emlen, of the Armstrong Association, suggested the advisability of using school visitors to visit negro homes to aid them to become better citizens. Before the war, he said, the young negro had absolutely no future in the industrial world. Nowadays, however, owing to the labor shortage, thousands of negroes are being employed by corporations, and the negro "is being given his chance."

Other speakers told of the overcrowding of negro families in certain sections of the city. Dr. George Woodward, Archdeacon Henry L. Phillips, J. R. Paul, R. Francis Wood and Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins also attended the meeting.

...e Man and Negro Arrested on Charge Of Enticing Labor

Constitution

Thomasville, Ga., May 13.—(Special.) A white man and a negro, both of this city, were arrested here yesterday charged with being agents in getting negro labor to leave here for other points. Both deny the charge, but it is being thoroughly investigated. In this connection a number of the negroes have issued a public appeal for an increase in wages, they state that with the very high cost of living they cannot live on the wages they have been getting and for that reason they are leaving for parts of the country where they are offered more. A number of the saw mill men and others have already decided to increase the pay of their employees and there is a general movement in all industries to offer the negroes more pay if they will remain here.

Trying to Stop Exodus.

Thomasville, Ga., May 26.—(Special.) Colored ministers of Thomasville have gone to work to try and stop the exodus of the members of their race from here to the north. Saturday afternoon at the request of these ministers a committee of prominent citizens, with the mayor, met with them and discussed the matter freely. It was decided to call a mass meeting soon of white and colored citizens and adopt some plan to keep more labor from leaving here, as the loss is beginning to be felt in all classes of industry.

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Migration Movement

THE EXODUS FROM THE SOUTH

New York News 9-11-16

We hail with no alarms whatever the influx of colored men from the South. The colored people of the North will be strengthened by the hardworking, ambitious laborers added to their numbers. The laboring conditions and life of the masses of the colored people in the South will be made better and brighter by their leaving. The white plantation owner and captain of industry of Dixie is destined to soon wake up to the fact that his colored labor will have to be treated as human if it is to be kept there, if he is to survive. More potent than laws against lynching, disfranchisement and jim crowing will be this awakening when he realizes that his own past wholesale connivance in the crimes against the race is responsible. The more colored people that leave the South the better those remaining will be treated. In no particular has the awful world war now destroying Europe been of greater and more vital service than in its stopping of foreign immigration here. With the freedom and fairer civic conditions of the North to tempt them, with the industry of the North forsaken by the battling foreigners and offering ever wider fields to them, the South will have henceforth to take its choice between the lazy, lynching, hook-wormed cracker whites as its laborers, or political and civic equality for its blacks. We too believe that the South is the natural home for the large masses of the race. We too have always urged them to buy land there and keep on buying land there. We urged them in season and out of season to fight there for their every right and privilege. We still preach that same doctrine. We are simply saying here that the stopping of immigration has been a godsend to those who unwilling to stand for the brutality and ignorance of the South come here. An abiding faith can always be had, not only in the man who will stay and fight, but as well as in the man who will brave ills that he knows not of to improve his condition.

Yet a heavy responsibility rests upon every colored leader, moral and civic, in these Northern States to take an especial interest in their newly arriving brethren. You must teach them not to take their liberty to be ladies and gentlemen for license to degrade themselves and their race here. You must urge them to avoid the deadly vice and wasting extravagance of the unhealthy congested city. They should find their homes and rear their families in the suburbs, where they can buy their own homes and properly train their children in head, hand and heart. Urge them to get steady work and settle down. Urge them not to forget the simple life that they lived down home. Urge them to become good citizens and better parents. Urge them to go to church, to lead patient Christian lives, and all will come out well in the end. The saving grace of the masses of the race is their common sense. The long life and prosperity of all the race depends on these things. Let us as colored citizens have no fear of the future. Let us press forward in the paths we should go. We are traveling toward the promised land.

A NEGRO'S LETTERS APPEAL TO THE CHRISTIAN WHITE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA.

3-24-17

Editor The Advertiser:

Please permit me to speak through the columns of our paper to the Christian white people of Alabama.

I am deeply interested in the welfare of our country. We are passing through an awful crisis. With the possibility of being forced into war with Germany, the unsettled conditions at the border which divides this country and Mexico, the occasional threats of the railroad employes to "strike," the high cost of living and many other things which are causing a general unrest among the people, both white and black. It compels many of us to ask, "watchman, what of the night!" Whatever comes to mar the success or happiness of any of the people of this great republic, affects me.

For more than twelve months the migration of the colored people from Alabama and other States of the South have been launched, which to my mind is a serious, if not a fatal blow to the progress of this beautiful Southland.

When the exodus first started I thought it was just a local affair, but it was not long before I found out that it was general. Many letters have been written through the columns of The Advertiser and other papers by members of both races, touching the exodus of the negroes to different sections of this country. Some of them I agree with and others I can't do so, conscientiously. I wish to state here that I, like thousands of others of my profession, am opposed to the migration of my people from the South, yet we find ourselves powerless to stop it.

During the month of January, 1916, I wrote a letter through the columns of The Dothan Daily Dispatch, advising my people to cease putting down their jobs and selling their homes, etc., to go North. It had but little effect upon them. They continued to go. I thought that the climatic conditions which exist in the North and East would have a tendency to check them, but it did not, neither did the report of sickness and death serve as a preventative.

More than one hundred of the members of my church have gone, and they are still going. I have discussed the exodus with quite a number of professional men and women of my race, to ascertain their views on the best remedy to stop the negroes from leaving the South, and ninety-nine per cent of them agree that the real remedy is in the hands of the white people. I have talked with quite a number of my people who have left, and are planning to leave the South, to find out why they were leaving. Here are their answers: "I am going where I can get more for my labor," "where I can educate my children," "where I can vote," "where I can get justice at law," "where I can get better treatment on the railroad trains and street cars," and "where I won't be lynched." These are some of the things that are causing them to leave their old homes.

I appeal to the Christian white people of Alabama to use their influence with the lawmakers, judges, sheriffs, mayors, councilmen railroad officials and all people in authority to apply the remedy which will stop the best labor the South has ever had from going away.

I appeal to you because there are thousands of us who have no intention of leaving the South, where our mothers and fathers have labored and helped to make this Southland "blossom like a rose," where their bodies are buried, where our church edifices and school houses stand as a monument to our sacrifices, to say nothing of our homes and personal property. Yes, there are thousands of us who want to continue to live, die and be buried in the South. I am aware of the fact that we have made many mistakes since being emancipated, but they were not because we were negroes, but because of ignorance.

I admit that we have an undesirable and criminal element among us that serve to impede our progress, but we are putting forth every effort that we can to convert them into desirable and useful citizens.

I firmly believe that there are thousands of Christian white people in Alabama (some of them I know personally) who read the same Bible and stand for righteousness in all things, I do. It is to this class I direct this letter.

Yours in His name,
L. G. DUNCAN,
Pastor Cherry St. A. M. E. Church, Dothan, Ala.

Both Races Rallying to Call For Help For Hungry Negroes In the Country

Autos Are Needed to Help Distribute Clothing, Food and Covering to Suffering Community

The committee at work for the alleviation of suffering among country negroes has met with such deep and wide-spread sympathy from both races that we, its members, have found it necessary to enlarge our plans.

We have agreed to prosecute the work through the cold season.

We have decided to attempt during the hard months ahead to visit every isolated negro neighborhood in the county, make inquiries from whites and blacks, and list the cases most needy, for future reference. In this way be will be able to direct properly any good charity.

Naturally this will take time and a large band of workers. And of course it is necessary that it be done quickly.

We are asking now for more voluntary workers. Will not somebody else give us a part of his time? The work is organized, and full directions will be given for the guidance of new recruits.

Volunteer Autos.

We need the services of autos which can travel the country by-roads. How many will give us for one day the use of an auto and of a responsible chauffeur? Autos for half-day services will be of great assistance, but just now the big need is for all-day service. It must be understood that a car will not be driven all day, but will be kept standing for a good part of the time while the workers interview those whom they are seeking.

We need every single garment or piece of covering, every warm rug or curtain which anybody can spare. We need foodstuffs and money, but most of all:

We need people who will help and help quickly in the work.

Farmers Carrying Burdens.

In connection with this work we wish to state that investigations show the farmers—in many cases—to be carrying the whole burden of providing for their tenants even where those tenants are already heavily in debt to them. But the farmers themselves have been heavy losers and many are not able to divide much further. Neither is it just that all the results of crop disaster fall upon them. It is in order that others may help bear the unusual burden that this committee came into being.

We are asking Montgomery county farmers to mail to any member of our committee at Cloverdale the names and addresses of negroes whom they know to be in dire need. All communications will be regarded as confidential.

(Signed):
MRS. ALEX B. GARLAND,
FRANCIS NIMMO GREENE,
ESTELLE MITCHELL.
Cloverdale, Montgomery, Alabama.

KEEP LABOR ON THE FARM.

Are not the large farmers and the planters making a mistake in allowing their farm labor to get away?

This is a question for each employer of farm labor to ask himself. For two years the returns from farm labor have hardly sustained the farm laborers. The land owner, in many cases, has gotten little or no rent and the advance man in most instances, in Middle Alabama, has not collected enough to pay for what he has given his farm labor.

This crop year, there was a general cutting down of money and rations to farm labor. It was a measure which was forced by existing conditions. The present cotton crop is the cheapest cotton crop grown in Alabama in twenty-five years. If it had not been for the protracted rains, the crop would have been the best money crop Alabama has had in many years.

Now, after carrying labor for two years, the rain, working in co-operation with the boll weevil, has cut the crop down so that recent expectations are impossible of realization. What the crop will be in Middle Alabama, nobody can tell. But that it will be a short crop all are agreed.

In this crisis the farmers and employers of labor are throwing down the burden that they have been carrying. They are letting the labor get away from the farms. This fall and winter there will be a large movement of farm labor to the cities and to the industrial plants. The negroes will have to go somewhere. They are without any sort of surplus or resources. They will have to go somewhere, where they and their families will be fed.

Now this is only one year; there are other years to come and other crops to grow. There will have to be some labor on the farms and plantations. It has been the experience of Mississippi and West Alabama, where the boll weevil has done most damage, that once labor leaves the farm, it does not return. The land owners will want to grow another crop; they will not want to see their land remain idle.

It would seem a better policy for them to struggle to take care of their labor as best they can rather than go blankly into another year, without dependable labor. Again, the general good is better served by labor on the farms, than it is by unskilled labor crowding into the towns and cities.

Northern Colored Student Advises Members of His Race to Stay in the South

Editor Constitution: For the past several months I have been watching with keen interest the great exodus of negroes from the south to the large cities of the north and west. I have been curious to know the causes and conditions that have caused them to leave the farms and come here. I have for many years believed the south to be the best place for the masses of the colored people and that the southern white people are their best friends. The colored people from the south find that the north is no haven of rest for them, and that while there is at present plenty of work at good wages, the cost of living is such that it takes all that they earn to meet their needs and that the chances of getting ahead are very few. Here in the north the colored man is barred from all of the useful trades, and the large hotels and restaurants nearly all have white service. While there are no segregation laws here still colored people find it hard to rent a house in a decent location, and if they do they have to pay more rent than the other tenants. The colored mechanic finds that all that he can do is the menial work, such as hod carrying or excavating, or to push a wheelbarrow, for the labor unions see to it that they never use hatchet, saw or trowel.

It is clear to every one that to the poor tenant farmer the offer of high wages, more political rights and better schools are very attractive. The people of the south should offer some inducement for them to stay, such as better school facilities, and better ways of obtaining money to finance their farm operations.

It seems to me that the colored farmer of the south now has the chance of his life to get ahead; with food products selling for very high prices he now has a chance to pay off his mortgage and be prepared to meet any conditions that the dawn of peace may bring.

The colored people of the south should remember that with all the high wages and so-called opportunities, that the people here are making a very poor showing in business. Here in Philadelphia, with a population of about 90,000 colored people, there are to be found only two or three colored drug stores and only one small bank. Many of the moving picture theaters now bar colored people, and as there are no colored theaters they have to give up that pleasure.

As one who has the interest of his people very much at heart I appeal to the colored people of the south to think well before they sell their homes to come north, for I am sure that on the farms of the south they can at least make a comfortable living. Here they will receive $2.50 to $3.00 per day when they work, but with the present high cost of living, rent, etc., they will at the best live only from hand to mouth, and soon long for the fair fields of the sunny south.

BENJAMIN ALVIN ARNOLD,
Colored Student in University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa., May 30. 1917

FEARING SCARCITY OF NEGRO LABOR

Savannah Tribune

MAYOR CALLS CONFERENCE OF NEGRO CITIZENS

8/5/16

Thousands of Negro Laborers Leave For the North

Following the departure Monday night of about 1,200 Negro laborers for the north where they will be employed in railroad construction work, the Mayor called for a conference with representative Negro citizens last Tuesday noon at the city hall. The committee was composed of about thirty of the leading Negroes of the city, and the labor situation here was thoroughly reviewed.

The mayor expressed his opinion on the matter, telling of the shortage labor since the exodus of so many laborers for the north and decried the fact that locan concerns would be crippled by the loss of desirable laborers. He also spoke of the climatic disadvantages which Negro laborers would find in the north, saying that the weather here was more conducive to the good health of the Negro while in the nort they where very susceptible to contract tuberculosis owing to the severe winters.

The members of the committee, however, did not take the same view of the situation as did the mayor. They were unable to see where there is any scarcity of labor, but, on the other hand, they pointed out that there were hundreds of Negroes here who were idle on account of their inability to secure work. The committee also took occasion to speak of the miserably low wages paid laborers here, stating that they were the lowest paid anywhere in the state. The committee also told of the effort being made to supplant Negro artisans in many lines of work by white men and how, on account of the activity of a certain white minister of the city along this line, hundreds of Negro brickmasons, carpenters and laborers had been thrown out of work.

The committee took the ground that the exodus of the thirty hundred Negroes from this section was beneficial and that in view of the over-supply of laborers here they could not advise against the departure of them. The committee said that they felt that such conferences were helpful and that they would be pleased to consult with the mayor from time to time on matters which concerned the Negroes. In order to prove their assertion that there was still an over supply of laborers here, the committee said that they would be able to supply all the laborers wanted if the mayor would advise the Negro Business League of any demand for labor.

Following the agitation of the supposed scarcity of labor, the city council passed on Wednesday an ordinance prohibiting the activity of any one in the city, employed by or working in the interest of the labor agents who desire local labor to go out side of the state. The spokesmen for the committee which met with the mayor were Mr. J. C. Lindsay, Mr. J. H. Kinckle, Rev. T. J. Goodall, Mr. A. B. Singfield, Mr. W. S. Scott, Rev. R. H. Singleton, Rev. W. L. Cash, Prof. L. P. Thompson and a Tribune representative.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
New Orleans, La.

SOME LESSONS FROM THE NEGRO EXODUS

The old adage that "It's an ill wind that blows no one good" is verified in the recent exodus of a large number of Negro laborers from the South to the North. The very discussions of the exodus on the part of the press North and South has not been without good results. The South's absolute need of the Negro as a laborer, especially this time of the year, calls forth favorable comment upon the Negro as a laborer that under other circumstances probably would not have been made. The exodus in some instances, rather relieves the congestion of labor and does no material harm to the industrial situation in the South but it does increase the demand for Negro labor that remains and those who go North in the majority of cases are improving their condition.

As an indication of the good that has come out of this movement in the discussion thereof we desire to call attention to a statement which appeared recently in the Chattanooga Times. We quote the Times:

"Whatever reason there may be for the apprehension on the part of Southern newspapers as a result of this movement of Negroes to the North, it is plain that the time has come not only for judges to enforce the law against labor agents, but for the authorities, state, county and municipal, to take account of the treatment being accorded Negro laborers, that is, if we are to keep them among us. Better housing conditions, the cessation of petty official oppression of small offenders and better pay for his work are among the considerations that must eventually have weight in the South's labor problem as related to the Negro."

Labor — 1917
Migration Movement

THE PLAIN TRUTH

Atlanta Independent 12-16-16

Like in the life of the individual, there comes a time in the life of a nation, a people or a section that it must face the truth, and the time is fast approaching when the South must arrive at the truth and confess it with reference to the black folk, who are a part of the life, character and thought of our own section. It is as our white neighbor says, it is a shame that the South has not been awakened by moral suasion for the sake of right, and is now being aroused only because it realizes that it is about to lose a dollar. The Constitution remarks, that it is unfortunate for the people of Georgia that an appeal to the pocketbook should be necessary to bring back the enthronement of the law; and the Independent adds, that, while we regret that conscience and the love of humanity could not bring the South to its senses, we are proud to observe the trend of public opinion, even if it is obtained by an appeal to the pocketbook.

The South, in common with our own beloved state, finds itself up against this proposition—that it is about to swap the much talked of race problem for a labor problem, and it realizes, that while the race problem might have pinched many of their consciences, the labor problem will affect all of their pocketbooks. And the hopeful sign about it is that leading journals like the Atlanta Constitution, the Savannah Morning News, and thousands of weeklies, like the Ocilla Star and Tifton Gazette, are admitting the facts and confessing to the plain truth.

Before the election, it was heralded from Democratic headquarters in New York, throughout the country that the Republicans were colonizing Negroes from the South in doubtful states for the purpose of fraudently influencing the election. The election being over, and the Democrats having won, the movement North among the Negroes seems to have increased rather than decreased. With the election no longed to hide behind, the conscience of the South is being awakened to the truth, and the press in an almost unanimous chorus is admitting that the Negro is leaving the South because he is not treated right, for the reason that the law does not offer him adequate protection to life, and property; that his unrest and dissatisfaction is well founded and that the white man, himself, who largely owns the South, controls and makes its sentiment, makes the laws and excludes him, is responsible for the exodus and that the Negro is justified in seeking a clime more healthy to life and property and the freedom of speech and of action.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Constitution, admits that mob law is largely responsible for the unrest among the Negroes; that inadequate school facilities and a lack of justice to the Negro in the administration of the law is largely responsible for the unrest and the movement North and East; that it is in the hands of the white man to stop the exodus, and the remedy lies in ample protection of life, ample school facilities, proper encouragement and protectioin to life and liberty to the black folk, in common with the white folk. There should be no question why the Negro would leave Georgia or other Southern states to hunt for a place where he can educate his children; where he can worship God without having his temple burned down; where he can assemble in his lodge room without being accused of plotting against his neighbors and having the torch stuck to his lodge room; where his women will be safe from the noose of the mob and where he can expect justice when tried in the courts.

The murder of Mr. Crawford at Abbeville, S. C., a law-abiding Negro, with $20,000 worth of property in his name and a bank account to his credit, and a tax payer in the community where he lived, is enough to cause every Negro to leave Abbeville, for the reason that no Negro's life and property is safe in that community. There will be nobody prosecuted for the murder of this industrious Negro.

In the counties of Randolph, Calhoun and Jasper of our own state, the mobs have not been satisfied to lynch men, but have lynched innocent women. It is reported in Putnam County, that a two-year-old child was destroyed in the home of a Negro woman, because the mob could not find the mother, whom they desired to lynch. With these conditions obtaining, and with a record of quite a dozen and a half Negroes lynched in our state this year, and not a single member of the mobs indicted or punished, there can be no wonder that the Negro is moving to a country where he can at least expect to live out the days of his appointed time. With the white man building agricultural schools all over the state for the education of his children out of the money of the tax payers, without regard to race or color, with double sessions crowded in the city schools for Negroes, with half-paid and starved out Negro school teachers, with Negro tax payers and property owners driven from the polls on election day, in spite of the fact that there are not enough Negroes registered in Georgia to elect one Congressman against 250,000 or more registered white voters—these are causes that must be removed if the white man would have a peaceful, restful and industrious laboring class to till the soil, to work in the shops, in the factories, and in the domestic service. If the good white people do not rise in their righteousness and demand the enforcement of the law and the punishment of crime and suppression of mob law, they will find the race problem largely shifted to the North, and the labor problem shifted to the South. Whenever the farms, shops, public works and domestic service is turned over to the irresponsible white rabble that is now seeking to displace trustworthy Negro labor, the white South will find a problem far more perplexing and destructive to the economic, industrial and social progress of the South than the race problem, which they have successfully handled, since the days of slavery.

The Independent is proud to see the effort of the white press to awaken the conscience of the South and to see an exhibition of moral courage and intellectual freedom. That the white South is lacking in the moral courage necessary to do the right thing and to enforce the law, is not a debatable question; but we think we see an awakening, and while moral suasion and the love of humanity could not do the work, it seems that the almighty dollar, the pocketbook, will accomplish much, and the Independent feels about like the old lady who went out to pray for bread, because of her unflinching faith in God. As she sent her appeal to the throne of grace for bread, some little boys climbed in the tree above her head and dropped the bread into her hands. When she returned to the house and was advised that God did not send the bread, that the boys sent it, the old lady thanked God and said: "It mattered not if the devil did bring it, God sent it by him."

We quote in another column of this paper an editorial from our esteemed contemporary, the Constitution, and also a clipping from the Tifton Gazette, which throws much light on the problem and tells in unmistakable tones of the long delayed awakening and of the trend of public opinion, which foreshadows a brighter and better day in the South.

The Independent is not in favor of wholesale migration. We still believe that this section of the country is the best for us; and we advise the Negroes to go slow about the movement and not to leave the South until they are satisfied by personal investigation that they can find something to do and somewhere to live before they pull up stakes for another section. As bad as living in a country where you are likely to be lynched, where you are discriminated against, industrially, socially, economically and politically, is, we feel not as destructive as starvation in another section. But our neighbors must mend their ways, and it is in their hands to make conditions tolerable and treat the black man as a man and with such consideration that he will be happier in his home than he will be roaming in foreign lands and in unknown sections.

RAILROAD NEWS

By W. W. Screws, Jr.

Atlanta

The Pensylvania Railroad Tuesday made the announcement in Montgomery that there will be no more special trains out of this city as it has all of the labor it can use. To date 15,000 negroes have left the South for Pennsylvania, where they will be used as section hands on that road. Of this number 1,200 have gone from Tampa, Fla., 1,100 from Savannah, Ga.; 500 from Jacksonville, Fla.; 700 from New Orleans, 300 from Mobile, and 400 from Montgomery. In addition to these, 1,000 have gone out of Alabama to Maryville, Tenn., to be employed in the aluminum works there. That factory also announces it has enough labor.

"Because we ran one special train out of Montgomery at the request of the Pennsylvania Railroad," said an official of the West Point Route Tuesday, "the negroes seem to have an idea that we are agents for that road, while on the contrary we are opposed to the idea of sending laborers out of Montgomery or Alabama. If the Pennsylvania Railroad, however, puts in an order for a special train over our line we have to fill it even though we are not in favor of the purpose for which that train is to be operated."

PASS LAW TO KEEP COLORED LABOR

The Guardian 5/12/16

SAVANNAH, GA., PASSES ORDINANCE FOR LABOR AGENTS TO PAY $1,000 LICENSE.

City Determined to Stop the Exodus of Colored.

(Ga. News, Aug. 2, 1916.)

City Council yesterday passed an ordinance requiring a license fee of $1,000 for all employment bureaus whose agents send laborers outside the state.

A fine of $100 a day for every day the ordinance is violated is provided. The new ordinance also provides that everyone connected with the business of inducing laborers to leave the state, whether as owner or employer of the bureau, shall be amendable to the law.

Alderman W .H. Wright, at whose instance the ordinance was passed, addresse Council, saying that 5,000 laborers had been shipped from Jacksonville, before the authorities could put a stop to it and that probably 3,500 able-bodied Colored laborers had already been induced to leave Savaannah to go North under promises of many benefits.

He said he had been reliably informed a large percentage of the employees of the Southern Cotton Oil Company had gone and had greatly cripled the operation of that plant. He said he had asked that this tax be fixed to benefit all employers of labor in this section and that it did not apply to men from the country who come to Sa vannah annually to secure cotton pickers.

The ordinance was placed on second reading by unanimous consent and passed.

OVER ONE HU TO BE TRA

MANAGER OF TRIBUNE ALSO

Savannah

Negroes Will F

Recorder Releases Crowd Next Morning After Criticising Police for Wholesale Arrest —Tells Police in Strong Language that Negroes Have A Right to go Wherever They Please.

The climax in the labor movement agitation in this section of the state was reached Wednesday morning when over one hundred Negroes were placed under arrest at the Union depot and sent to the police barracks. For the past three weeks about two hundred Negro laborers have gone North each week to work in factories and with railroad construction gangs. The source of the free transportation provided the men has been assiduously sought by the police but without success. This fact has caused the officers of the department much chagrin and they have exhausted every possible means of apprehending the men who have been getting up the laborers and also those who have been providing the transportation.

Seeing that their every effort to catch the persons for whom the city saw fit some months ago to pass an ordinance requiring employment agents wishing to send laborers outside the state to take out a thousand dollar license was meeting with abject defeat, the police authorities, undertaking to intimidate those who are desirous of going north by the free route, carralled all the Negroes who were in the Union station Wednesday morning who did not show transportation. There were over one hundred and twenty-five men there quietly waiting for the appearance of the persons who, it is said, was to furnish them their tickets and in addition to these about a score more who were there waiting on incoming trains, for it was just about the hour for the arrival of both northern and southern bound trains.

The colored section of the lobby of the station was well filled. About one o'clock several patrol wagon loads of police arrived at the station and immediately a cordon was formed by the officers around all Negroes in the lobby and every exit to the station guarded. By this unusual sight many persons were attracted to the station and excitement ran high. Several of the men within the cordon of officers, not knowing that they were under arrest, attempted to pass out of the door but were forcibly pushed back and told that they were being held in custody, the charge against them not being made known. All around the West Broad and Stewart street sides of the depot hundreds of persons were standing seeking the cause of the police activities and the appearance on the scene of three police patrol wagons. Among the men under arrest the officers were making inquires for the person who was to issue transportation to them, but their investigations shed not the slightest bit of light on the source from whence at least 6 thousand laborers have received free transportation North from this city in the past four months.

After a fruitless search for the guilty persons, the lieutenant in charge of the arresting squad ordered the men in custody to be sent to the police barracks where they were incarcerated. In the meantime many persons were going in and out of the front entrance to the station. Among those to arrive at the station several minutes after the first patrol load of prisoners had been sent off was the manager of The Savannah Tribune, J. H. Butler, who with another representative of the paper alighted from their machine and sought to find out the trouble. Mr. Butler went in the front door of the station while City Editor Edw. H. Burk went among the crowd on the outside to learn of the excitement. Entering the station, Mr. Butler had just approached one of the station porters who was standing about ten feet away from him, when an officer approached him and placed him under arrest. Mr. Butler attempted to explain his mission in the station, but the officer gave him a deaf ear and he with the other hundred and twenty-five odd men was taken to the barracks, searched and locked up

Of the men arrested, fourteen were taken out on bail, the remainder with a few exceptions staying in prison until Recorder Schwarz released them all next morning in police court.

With what little regard the score or more active officers paid to the merits in the case of the men arrested for violating the loitering ordinance may be known from just a few of the more flagrant cases. Four carpenters from Lumpkin, Ga., had just got off the train and were waiting for a contractor with whom they had contracts to work a short distance from the city. Their contracts were shown the police at the station but even this did not prevent their being taken to jail. Another young man entered the station to purchase a ticket to Burroughs, Ga., to see relatives, but he got no further than inside the depot when he was grabbed up and sent to the barracks and a bond of $100 required for his appearance next morning. Another young man, working for the Pullman company entered the depot to cash a check for $11 and he was arrested, sent to jail and searched. Still another, a middle aged man, of most pleasing appearance, had just arrived from Jacksonville, Fla., and was waiting in the station until time to proceed by boat that afternoon to New York. He too was arrested, searched and incarcerated.

The case of Manager Butler is rather significant. It will be recalled that he was arrested several months ago, charged with violating the emigration law because he was sending students from this state to the tobacco fields of Connecticut. He was at the time representing the Urban League and this case was dismissed. It is thought that a possible connection with the large labor movement north in which thousands of men have left here, had some bearing on his arrest.

The trial of the men before the recorder proved farcical, not a single one of the hundred odd prisoners being required to testify. After the chief of the detective force and several police lieutenants had testified Recorder Schwarz ordered the men all released but not before he had taken occasion to upbraid the police force for the wholesale arrests. The recorder's opinion in the case was in substance as follows: "While I realize the importance of the shortage of labor in the south and particularly in Savannah, and while I realize that many merchants and manufacturers here desire the exodus of Negroes to the north stopped, yet, there is another phase of the situation equally as important and that is that Negroes as other American citizens have certain inalienable rights guaranteed under the constitution of the United States which give them the privilege of going to Pennsylvania, Kamchatka, Russia or any place they desire and whenever they please." He also touched on the charge placed against the men, loitering, saying "If these Negroes are the shiftless, lawless kind, those that hang around saloons, poolrooms and dives then you ought to be glad to have them go, but if they are industrious, thrifty, respectable citizens then they are not loiterers and should not be subjected to such wholesale arrests as you have made."

The incident has aroused the better class of Negroes as nothing else has in years. They are indignant at the actions of the police and are determined to fight the matter out in the court Already funds are being raised to proceed with law suits against those responsible for this outrageous act The local Negro Business League is behind the movement and Negroes in every walk of life are responding readily to the league's request for funds.

Those desiring to contribute to the fund will find lists at the following places:

Wage Earners Savings Bank, Savannah Pharmacy, A. Patterson, Young Bros., Battiste Barber Shop, Rivers Barber Shop, Wright's Barber Shop, Thurman's Barber Shop, Scott Bros., Savannah Tribune, Knight's Barber Shop, Rev. Prince's Barber Shop, Young Bros., Manzo Barber Shop, Sutton's Barber Shop, Handy Bros'. Barber Shop, Scott's Barber Shop, Handy Bro.' Barber Shop, Whiteman's Pool Room, S. S. McFall, Fred Ford, D. J. Hamilton, blacksmith, T. T. Freeman, W. W. Worthan, F. M. Bell, Preston Artist, Henry Mears, Prince Butler, H. J. Freeman, G. H. Bowen, read estate, Geo. C. Bradley, J. C. Lindsay, insurance, Bolden's Barber Shop, Murchison's Barber Shop, Harris Restaurant, Savannah Real Estate Corporation, Mechanics Investment Co., A. H. Dunbar, H. T. Singleton, A. B. Singfield.

POST

Washington, D. C.

NO SURPRISE, HE SAYS, THAT COLORED MEN LEAVE SOUTH

Editor Post: Just now the public is more or less interested in the "exodus of the working colored man from the Southern to the Northern States," and well may the public be interested in it, for, according to the South's own admission, it is being robbed of its very best and most profitable labor, and the North is receiving a class of people who may unsettle to some extent the economic condition of the white workingman.

Men in all history have sought advantages for the best and most easily gotten living possible, and the same instinct is ruling the Southern colored man in his attempt to go North. It is first, beter wages; second, and not any less important, educational and political privileges, especially justice in the courts.

As a Southern man, this whole subject interests me deeply; and as a colored man it interests me more deeply because it has to do with the future of my people. The habitat of the colored man in this country is now and has been in the South, and, that in a republic he should desire to move, is regrettable. While the South metes out such meager educational privileges to the black man, as a class, and makes political rights unattainable and renders it so difficult for him to receive justice before the courts, it is only natural for the colored man to accept, even at some sacrifice, offers for better living elsewhere. While the South does not take drastic steps to prevent lynching, which often cruelly executes the innocent, or executes a man for an offense less than that for which a white man would be executed, or for no offense at all, there can be no excuse for asking a black man to remain in the South, if he and his children can get away; and there is no justice in compelling him to stay by driving him from the train, while good treatment and reasonable pay will induce him to stay and work.

I have said that I regret the movement, and I do—regret it because of the cause for it. The very prevention of a crowd of colored men from taking a train by the regularly constituted police force of the city, shows to what extent injustice is perpetrated upon the colored man. It were far beter, possibly, that he remain in the South; but if he desires to go, there is no properly constituted authority that should stop him. Such an event will do more harm toward determining him to leave than even the desire for better wages. It is inconceivable that any class of people should desire to live in a community where such a thing can be done. Restraining his action will not work in the long run, but will defeat its own purpose.

Without any malice and with an interest in the best that may come to the colored people and the country, there should be sincere consideration of the matter with the colored man's rights in view more than the mere economic condition of the white people.

The words of Gov. Manning of South Carolina upon the recent lynching at Abbeville should be published far and wide, and should give some hope to colored people that the entire South should take such steps to mete out justice to both the black man and the perpetrators of such terrible crime. It is evident that when the South really determines to stop lynching, that lynching will stop; and I believe that the South will do it. But let us not wait until the "exodus" has done damage to the South and to the black man.

This letter is written without any feeling of acrimony or bitterness born of hatred, but of biterness born of sorrow and a longing for justice and peace. There are Southern men of the Weatherford and Bullard stamp, of splendid mold, who are today recognizing the difficulties in the case and who are moving for justice.

GEORGE WILLIAM COOK.
Howard University.

NEGROES OF ALBANY MUST WORK OR MOVE, IS CHIEF'S MANDATE

Constitution 8-23-15

Albany, Ga., August 22.—(Special.)—With the cotton fields throughout Dougherty and several other near-by counties fast whitening and cotton pickers unexpectedly and surprisingly scarce, the farmers have appealed to the police authoritics of Albany to help them secure labor.

As there are as many idle negroes in Albany as there have ever been, and as this class of the colored population seems reluctant to accept regular employment, Chief of Police Ellis has inaugurated a campaign to compel the negro man who is unemployed and has no visible means of support to either go to the cotton fields, where he is so badly needed, or else "move on."

Cotton has opened with astonishing rapidity during the last week, and if next week's weather should prove fair and warm, the cotton fields will resemble snowdrifts. The farmers have been making diligent efforts to secure extra pickers, even advancing the price, in many instances, but the results have not been encouraging.

The police authorities have just finished going over the local situation, and they find there are several hundred negro men in Albany who are without visible means of support. Scores of them have flatly refused offers of work in the cotton fields, but the matter will be presented to them in a different light during the next few days.

"They must work or move," is the mandate which has gone forth from the office of Chief Ellis.

Under Cover of Night Hundreds of Negroes Leave South Georgia

Constitution

Tifton, Ga., December 14.—(Special.) Because they leave at night the number of negroes going north from Tifton and immediate vicinity is not generally realized, Wednesday night nearly fifty boarded northbound passenger trains, which already carried, it is said, some three hundred negroes.

Labor agents have been very active in this section all fall, but so cleverly have they done their work that officers have not been able to get a line on them. For several weeks the daily exodus, it is said, has ranged from ten to twenty-five.

Labor – 1917
Migration Movement

The Eternal Question

Chicago Defender 8/12/16

THE WORLD'S WORK for June and The New Republic for July contain well written, logical and intensely interesting articles on the subject that we are most vitally interested in. Each writer clearly sees that a great change is about to take place in the status of the black man of this country, and paints a word picture of the future. The South is not to hold nine-tenths of the dark population; the call of the North, the East and the West has been heard; migration has set in to an alarming extent—alarming from the southern point of view, where the black man is indispensable because immigrant labor cannot be had.

One writer holds that, the chief industrial and commercial opportunities being in the North, and our normal net immigration of from seven to eight hundred thousand persons per year being shut off, the North is forced to draw upon the dark population of the South. Such a draft is likely to be heavy. If in the ten years ending 1924 our net immigration is only three millions, as compared with seven millions for the decade ending 1914, there will result a gross deficit of four million people; or, if we assume a lessening of the demand for immigrant labor equal to half the diminution of the supply, a net deficit of two millions.

Over nine-tenths of this loss will fall on the North. Assuming that the relative industrial demands of North and South will not change, but that, as heretofore, the North, with its preponderance in manufacturing, mining and commerce, will be able to pay more for its labor than does the South, a northern movement of a million, or even of a million and a half, of colored people during the next ten or twelve years becomes quite possible.

It is interesting to note with what deep concern editors in all sections of the country view this probability—not possibility. The weak-hearted have already begun to draw their skirts closer around them, while a bond of sympathy is springing up for the poor, misunderstood South. It is true when large numbers of not only colored people, but of any one distinctive class, migrate to a certain section, friction is bound to occur. Within certain limits a racial minority is unpopular directly in proportion to its numbers. Only as it increases to the point where politics and economic power makes it formidable does it overcome opposition.

Our competition for jobs and homes would probably further strain the relations. But as we increase in number our power along all lines would increase and we would be better able to meet the antagonism of white workers found in the skilled trades. It in a few years to come our population in the North has become three millions, instead of the fraction over one million which it is today, and if these three millions live better and save more and spend more per capita than today, we will profit more than we will lose by our greater numbers.

For the nation as a whole it will be benfiecial to have the Colored people more evenly sprinkled throughout the different states. For one thing, it would end the South's fear of being dominated by us, and closer contact means that we would be better understood. Our problem today is to widen our economic opportunities, to find more openings and more kinds of openings in the industrial world. Our chance is right now; we must succeed; we must adequately fill the new positions offered us; by so doing we will secure a stable position in the world's work.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 26, 1917

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—I read with interest this morning your editorial, "A Negro's Chance." The tremendous migration of negroes from the South to the North is a movement calculated to do more good to the negro question than anything that ever happened in this country. As the negroes swarm to the North the northern people will have the chance to see them and to know them as they are and not as the idealized character which they have dreamed of, the idealization largely prompted by a feeling of animosity in general toward the South and her people.

The negro in the South is not "in servitude to an industrial or a political system that keeps him out of any but the lowest form of menial drudgery." On the contrary, there are thousands of negro doctors, preachers, lawyers, teachers in the South as well as many more thousands of barbers, porters, hotel waiters, house servants, chauffeurs, etc.—these can hardly be called the "lowest" forms of "menial" labor. In the question of labor there is no doubt the negro has a better chance than he has in the North—negroes are not murdered in the South because they want to work, as they were murdered in Illinois, Ohio and in Pennsylvania recently. They are lynched in the South for a peculiarly atrocious negro crime, but they are given a fair field when they want to work.

In the matter of social equality the South draws the line—the North pretends not to, but it is a very hypocritical pretense. The negro is not a white man with a black skin, as so many theorizing Yankees seem to think—contact with negroes in the mass will soon convey to the Northerners a truer idea of negro character than they have ever had before and in that result lies much hope for the sections, North and South, as well as for the negro himself, many of whose woes are largely due to pampering and the inculcation of false ideas of which he has been the victim at the hands of northern negrophiles. A VIRGINIAN.

Lynchburg, Va., August 18, 1917.

N Y C POST
FEBRUARY 15, 1918

PENNSYLVANIA NEGRO SURVEY.

State Industrial Board to Take Census of Numbers and Conditions.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.—The State Industrial Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry announced here to-day after a special meeting that it has decided to take a complete survey and census of negroes in Pennsylvania. Dr. R. R. Wright, of this city, editor of publications in this district for the African M. E. Church, has been appointed to direct the work. The object of the survey is to find out how many negroes there are in Pennsylvania, what proportion has come in from the South during the migration of the last year or two; what kinds of work they are doing; their economic and social standards, and their prospects for advancement. Inquiry also will be made as to the way negroes in new settlements are being received by the white population and in general by employers of labor. The housing situation, rates of pay, and similar questions, also will be studied.

Negroes are employed in virtually every big war industry in the Keystone State, and thousands of them have gone into agriculture, replacing white laborers, who have deserted the farms for the munitions factories. On the whole, the new element in the population has been assimilated without disorder, but in many sections, despite uniformly high wages, housing conditions are deplorable.

The Bureau of Employment has established a system under which it is hoped the shifting of labor will be minimized. Employers have been informed of the danger of going to distant points for labor, and have agreed to exhaust their own districts before going into other sections.

TIMES UNION
Jacksonville, Fla.

NEGROES WERE BADLY FOOLED AND DESERTED

Supposed Labor Recruiters Rob 150 Men Brought Here from Green Cove Springs.

POLICE ARE ON CASE

Crook Leads Mill Hands to Believe That They Were Not Wanted in the South.

About 150 negroes are hopelessly stranded here at the present time as a result of being deceived by labor recruiters who fooled them into believing that they were to procure work in the North and, after robbing them, left them helpless in this city. The police are now investigating the fraud.

The negroes came here from Green Cove Springs, where several days ago supposed labor recruiters, both white and colored, began their task of flimflamming the laborers in mills and similar places.

These supposed recruiters went among the negroes in Green Cove Springs who were already employed and earning fair wages and told them that negro men were wanted in the North at wages of from $5 to $7 per day for ordinary unskilled work.

The supposed recruiters told the men that a special train was waiting for them in Jacksonville and that they would be carried to the North at once. However, the supposed recruiters stated that the laborers would have to pay $3 in advance for railroad fare and that no other expense would be attached to the journey.

Immediately, believing the truth of the statements, 150 members of the negro race paid each $3 to the supposed recruiters. These men had also told the negroes that the white people were preparing to drive them from the South and that the North wanted them for citizens, which statement is altogether untrue.

All of the negroes came to Jacksonville thinking that they would find a special train waiting for them here. However, after they got here the supposed labor agents deserted them and made their escape with all of the money which the negroes had given them in good faith. Many of them made appeals yesterday to white people in Green Cove Springs to send them sufficient money to return there and again resume their work.

Police Chief F. C. Roach is making a thorough investigation of the case and it is hoped that the crooks may be captured and made to pay the penalty for their unlawful act. Chief Roach said last night that "fake labor recruiters" had been fooling the negroes for the past several months and that it was time that such frauds be stopped.

BIRMINGHAM ALA HERALD
DECEMBER 27, 1917

NEGRO MINERS KEPT IN SLAVERY IN NORTH, CLAIMS ELDRIDGE

Returning Negro Advises Race to Remain South

Slavery is the best word that describes the condition of many Alabama colored miners who were lured away from the Birmingham district by glittering promises of labor agents during the past summer, according to a story brought back to the city Thursday by Robert Eldridge, a colored miner, who was one of those who went away last July.

"The crowd I went away with was promised $6 per day at Portsmouth, Ohio, by a labor agent, and when we got to Rockmart, Ky., we were taken off the train and put to work in a rock quarry against our wishes," said Eldridge Thursday. "We were heavily guarded, and this kept many of us working there until we could find a way of escape.

"I was told I would get $3.50 per day in the quarry, and worked six weeks without pay. Then I was told I had nothing coming to me, as my transportation and board had been paid, and that was all I was entitled to. I managed to escape from the guards, and have come back to Alabama to stay, and I would advise all colored working people to stay in this state."

Eldridge worked at the Emprie mine of the Empire Coal company when he left, and efforts are now being made through James L. Davidson, secretary of the Alabama Coal Operators association, to get his old job back again. Complaints from negro miners who went north last summer are pouring into the office of the Alabama Coal Operators association, and every one of the is asking if they can come back and tell almost the same story of bad treatment and broken promises. Thousands have already come back south, and Thursday 40 to 50 former miners reached Birmingham from places in Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia.

Starving Country Negroes Being Helped by New York Business Men

Committee Desperately in Need of Ford Cars for Trips on Side Roads for Delivering Food and Clothes to Negroes Who Are Not Being Cared For by Planters in and Out of Season

Surpassing the fondest hopes in the alleviation of suffering among the country negroes, has been the results obtained by the committee of women who are spending their time and their money, and who have turned over their homes as an exchange for provisions and clothes for these pitiable creatures.

Teachers Help.

Wholesale grocers have donated provisions. Wholesale dry goods merchants have given clothing, and retail shoe men have volunteered to give shoes. Country colored school teachers are directing members of this committee to shanties of desolation. These teachers are familar with conditions and are of great assistance to the committee in placing food and clothes where they are desperately needed.

New York Men Help.

The New York Evening Post wrote a short editorial on the condition of the country negroes in the flood districts and commented on the stories and editorial in The Advertiser. As a result two checks have been received by The Advertiser Company and turned over to the committee, one for $20 and one for $100 from New York men.

Need Automobiles.

What this committee needs most is the use of automobiles, particularly Ford machines that can take country roads. The negroes living on the main roads are fairly well taken care of by platners who pay them by the year, but the destitute conditions are found on the by-roads and out-of-the-way places. Any one of these women will go at the convenience of the owner of the car, but during the holidays it has been difficult to get cars.

Owners and drivers of Ford cars, or any other cars, who feel that they could give the use of the machine for a half day or a day, may call either of the following members of the committee:

Mrs. Alex Garland, 1617-J.
Miss Estelle Mitchell, 1617-J.
Miss Nimmo Greene, 3349-J.

NEED HOMES FOR NEGROES

HARTFORD CONN POST
OCTOBER 10, 1917

Housing Committee Reports to Commerce Chamber

RENTS ARE BOOSTED

Colored Families Obliged to Pay Exorbitant Prices

Housing conditions for Southern negroes who have migrated North, lured by higher wages, are unspeakably bad, according to the report of the Special Housing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting of the directors yesterday. The report follows:

"At the June meeting, it was voted that the Chamber of Commerce extend assistance consistent with the scope of its work, to the movement and your president was authorized to appoint a special committee to co-operate. Under that vote, your president appointed a committee, as follows: Atwood Collins, Charles C. Cook, Charles F. T. Seaverns and Walter S. Schutz.

"This committee presents, herewith, its report, giving its attention therein to that phase of the local housing problem which is created by the recent large addition from the South to our colored population.

"The general situation is aptly described in a recent issue of Housing Betterment, a journal of housing advance.

"The allurement of the hoped-for higher wages and better living conditions in the North, helped along by the glowing descriptions given by paid agents of Northern industries, has caused within the past year a northward migration of negroes, estimated at over 200,000. Housing facilities, usually of an inferior type in negro communities, under normal conditions, have in consequence become unspeakably bad in many cities in the North, notably in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Newark and Chicago, where the incoming of this large negro population was, if not wholly unexpected, certainly altogether unprovided for. The urgent aspect of the situation has resulted in forcing the problem into the limelight in many sections of the North.

"The committee has met frequently through the Summer with the housing committee of the Civic Club, in an endeavor to ascertain the facts bearing upon the present situation. It has had before it leading colored citizens, ministers, business men and industrial workers, some of whom have lived here for years, and others who have recently arrived from the South. All testify that there is, at the present time, plenty of work and at good wages, but the universal complaint is the lack of homes suitable for proper living, and the extortionate prices asked them for rents.

"Several of the men who have recently come to our city stated that they owned comfortable homes in the South, but had left them because of unsatisfactory living conditions, having been witnesses of unwarranted attacks on innocent persons of their acsuaintance. They stated that they could live more cheaply in the South, and that the climate suited them better, but that they came here for justice for themselves and for their families, and for better schools for their children.

"Your committee is convinced that many of the newcomers have been forced to pay high rents for poor accommodations, and that they are at the present time obliged to live in such congestion as to be a menace to the health of the city.

"A list has been furnished your committee containing names of men and women, heads of families, who are desirous of obtaining permanent homes in our city. For these they are prepared to pay a fair rent, or, if houses are built, they would like the opportunity to buy, paying in instalments on the purchase price. Among them are mechanics capable of the work of construction.

"The needs of the colored race are perhaps, the most pressing now, but the whole question of the housing of our rapidly growing population is one of vital importance. Congestion in home life is degrading to our young people, and a menace to the health of old and young. Good health is a valuable asset for a community and has distinct economic importance. Crime, on the other hand, costs money, and surely follows bad living conditions.

"Your committee is of the opinion that this question of better housing conditions for our colored people is properly brought to the attention of the Chamber of Commerce. Having been created to conserve and advance the interests of Hartford, it can, by taking the initiative, be helpful in this emergency to a deserving class of our population.

"Partial relief can be obtained for the immediate need by the purchase of buildings already erected, and their rental to colored people. Homes will need to be built later of a class to be determined, but there are many things to be considered in this connection.

"The recommendation of your special committee is that the Chamber of Commerce give its support and sanction to some plan which will help to relieve the congestion which is described in this report.

"Suggestions have been made to this committee, and offers of subscription have been received from individuals to a housing association to be formed.

"It is recommended by your committee that the conditions described in this report be brought by the Chamber of Commerce to the attention of our citizens. They appeal for immediate action by individuals, or through an association, if relief urgently needed is to be afforded before the coming Winter.

"Signed, Frank Collins, Charles C. Cook, Charles F. T. Seaverns, Walter S. Schutz."

The directors passed a resolution last night, accepting the report of the Housing Committee, and giving the full support of the Chamber to the solving of the housing problem and to co-operate with other organizations as individuals in the matter.

The appointment of the committee followed the receipt of a letter from the Civic Club which appealed to the Chamber of Commerce to take some means to prevent the establishment of impossible living conditions among Hartford's new population.

Directors Elect Officers

Daniel M. Wright, first vice-president of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, was elected president to succeed Frank G. Macomber, at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors in the rooms of the Chamber yesterday afternoon. Other officers were elected as follows:—

Vice-Presidents—Charles B. Cook, Walter S. Garde, Archibald A. Welch.
Treasurer—Alfred W. Green.
Secretary—William L. Mead.

The following letter was read from Mrs. Dortha Bushnell Hillyer:—

"Mr. William L. Mead,

"Secretary, Chamber of Comerce:—

"My dear Mr. Mead: I desire, through you, to thank the Hartford Chamber of Commerce for its gracious vote of thanks for my gift of the Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall. My father gave both a religious and civic influence to Hartford which I hope all her citizens will remember."

The financial report showed that dues to the amount of $9,958.50 had been paid to October 1, and that the total moneys received from all sources was $11,099.74, a gain over the corresponding date last year of $2,625.19.

DELUDED NEGROES DISPERSED BY COP AROUND HILL BLDG

Were Told They Could Get Free Tickets to Pittsburg

Wolfert's Roost, and "Crow's Nest," the latter written by a famous author of Confederate stories and the first the home of David Bennett Hill, one time Governor of New York and the leadly political enemy of Grover Cleveland, was simply scrubbed off the board Monday morning when the negroes of a peregrinating nature assembled about the Hill building at the corner of Washington Avenue and South Perry Street.

It looked like something was doing for some of the lawyers, all of Monday morning. The eagle eyed men of the law thought there was something doing in the country the day before. Maybe some rough house had happened.

But it turned out that some one had advertised to take all negroes, cooks, washerwomen and others of any occupation to Pittsburg. A free ticket was to be given them.

Around the Hill building there was a mass of negroes. A mosquito could not get by, so thick were they jammed for the ticket to the Smoky City.

The rush became greater. A pedestrian did not have the semblance of a chance in the thoroughfare. It got so bad that men who had to work called upon the police for assistance and Plain Clothes Policeman Curtis came along, and recognizing some of the deluded negroes, told them to dissemble and go their route.

In some way that cannot be explained ,the negroes were told that a man and woman were giving away free railroad tickets to Chicago and Pittsburg and to take their pick of the cities. It was a pitiful looking gathering. After the tickets were not forthcoming the negroes were told to go to the Bell building. There they met with the same disappointment.

EXODUS FROM SOUTH EXPLAINED BY NEGROES

Montgomrey, Ala., January 1.—The immigration of negroes to the east and middle west from the south was attributed in resolutions adopted at a negro Emancipation day celebration here today as due to "the lash of hunger and necessity," and to the "larger percentage of personal liberty offered through the more liberal franchise existing there." The resolutions were adopted at a mass meeting of several thousand negroes at the state normal school after a street parade.

The resolutions say:

"The Emancipation Celebration association desires to call the attention of the country to the movement of the negro in large numbers to the labor centers of the east and middle west.

"We recognize the unprecedented situation which confronts us, and believe that the hand of providence is pointing the negro to a new sphere of economical, social and political activity, and while we love our native soil and the scenes of our childhood, many things have conspired to cause our people to join others who have gone because their friends and relatives had left, but by far the larger number have gone obedient to the lash of hunger and necessity. Our wives and children are crying for bread. Those who once answered the cry, because of havoc wrought by the boll weevil and by floods, are no longer able to aid us, so when bread is offered the starving negro by the labor agent, it is but natural that he should accept that bread.

"Better schools are offered our children; and a larger percentage of personal liberty is offered through the more liberal franchise existing in those sections to which our people go. Patrick Henry's craving for liberty finds a hearty response in the breast of the negro.

"We want more rights accorded us as human beings and better protection for our wives and children."

Negro Exodus Will Change Farm Methods In South Georgia

Thomasville, Ga., May 13.—(Special.) The exodus of negroes from this section of the state still continues and several parties of them have left Thomasville this week, those from here being joined by numbers from Grady, Decatur and other nearby counties. If they continue to go as they are doing now it will do more to change agricultural conditions in south Georgia than the boll weevil has done. There are certain crops that the white man can easily grow himself, but cotton is not one of them. The negro and the cotton patch have been associated from time immemorial and rightly so, as cotton is very difficult to grow without the negro to work and pick it. Few white men can stand up under the labor of picking cotton continuously under the hot southern sun as the negroes can. With the negro gone there may be a small amount of cotton grown, but not the large fields of it that have been associated with this section.

Labor — 1917
Migration Movement

Our Southern Brothers

The Wisconsin Weekly Blade 1/18/17

Many things which seem monstrously unjust and hard, as their crushing weight falls upon us, are after all necessary to our development, and therefore blessings in disguise.

The bulk of the Negro's wealth in this country is below the Mason and Dixon line. Though oppressed, ill-treated, lynched, and burned to the stake. The Negro has accumulated more than any race.

The white man of the South has been unfair to its black citizens. The attitude has been so unfair and unjust, that the Southern daily press feels humiliated and embarrassed and should be commended for their favorable comment on the issue with regards to the Negro leaving the South.

Government was instituted for the protection of all the people, not a part, and any government thta falls off these just ends cannot always stand, but will eventually perish from the face of the earth; for it is not mindful of the interest of all its people, and makes no effort to furnish all of them adequate protection to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

By pursuing such an unjust and unchristian policy the white man cannot hope to convince the black man that they are friendly to him. The black man has mingled his blood with the heroes of liberty in every battle; from Texas to Manassas, on the Plains of Shiloh and Ft. Pillar, and the dashing waters of the Rappadan. In the Spanish-American war, and the late battle of Carrizal, the Negro gladly laid down his life for his country.

All this he has done without no hope for the future. During all the years of slavery he served them well and was faithful to every trust. They admit this, and yet his only compensation or reward for his fidelity and service is prejudice and hate. They are willing to give the lowest scums of Europe more consideration than the Negro who has served and helped them make the South what it is today.

The time of awaking is at hand and the Negro is on the move. His eyes as it were are opened to the truth. No longer will he be fooled. He is making to a land more congenial to his desire.

SHOULD NEGROES LEAVE THE SOUTH?

The Journal and Guide 1/27/17

The Philadelphia Tribune and The Crisis are in agreement upon one thing. They are both of the opinion that the North offers the Southern Negroes a haven free from oppression, lawlessness, lynch-law and other forms of injustice. The Crisis says, "If there is any colored man in the South who wishes to have his children educated and who wishes to be in close touch with civilization and who has any chance or ghost of a chance of making a living in the North, it is his business to get out of the South as soon as possible." The Tribune says that "the disadvantages of rural life in the South to colored people are so notorious that the larger cities of the South are overcrowded with people seeking better wage, church and educational opportunities."

We commend the hospitable spirit of our Northern contemporaries, but as we have said in these columns before, we hope that too much encouragement will not be given the movement to have Negroes migrate in large numbers to the North. Experience shows that wherever Negroes assemble in large numbers in the North they are followed by a race problem more acute than the problem they leave behind them in the South. New York's "Harlem" is a good example. A study of the social and economic conditions of the Negroes of "Harlem" discloses the fact that the economic and social conditions of the Negroes of Atlanta, Richmond or Nashville are far superior.

There are already too many Negroes in the cities, both North and South. The opportunity of the race in America is in the rural districts. It is true that at present rural life in the South has many disadvantages, but instead of running away from rural life because of its disadvantages the Negroes should stay in the rural districts and improve their opportunities. Booker Washington saw all of the problems that are now confronting the race thirty-five years ago. He dedicated his life to teaching the members of his race to improve rural life. He trained leaders and sent them back to the country to teach their people how to build better school houses, better churches and better homes, and how to make two bales of cotton grow where only one had grown before. With the millions of acres of untilled land lying idle in the South, inviting new ownership and cultivation by intelligent hands, the race will throw away a great opportunity if it deserts Washington's principle for the superficial allurements of Northern industries, occasioned not by the yankee's choice of Negro labor, but by the decimation of industrial ranks by the demands of the European war. What will happen when the war is over and the tide of immigration is again turned toward America is a question that Southern Negroes should consider well before leaving the South in large numbers. It is only natural that some should go, and it is to be expected that some will find opportunities far better than those afforded them in the South, but conditions do not justify a general exodus.

Age HERALD
Birmingham, Ala.
APR 2 1 1917

COLORED PASTORS LAMENT THE SPREAD OF NEGRO EXODUS

Ministerial Alliance Adopts Resolutions on Speech by Judge Abernethy

CHURCHES SUFFER IN MEMBERSHIP

Well Known Race Leaders Say Public Has no Conception of Unrest Among People of Their Congregations

No class of citizens is taking more seriously to heart the exodus of negroes to the north than the members of the Birmingham Ministerial alliance, made up of the pastors of many of the most prominent colored churches in the district.

They point out that the white citizens of Birmingham have no conception of the discontent among the negroes who are leaving in such numbers and that this discontent is greatest among the more substantial element of the congregations.

Rev. T. W. Coffee, presiding elder of the Bessemer district, A. M. E. church, who is one of the older of the able leaders of his race, said yesterday in discussing the subject:

"Too many people have the idea that it is the alley negroes, the shiftless class that are discontented and leaving. This is a great error. Many of the very best among us are leaving and others are in a state of unrest which we hope our white friends will help to compose instead of fomenting.

"I can cite you cases of wealthy negroes who are even sacrificing their accumulations to hurry away."

CITES SOME CASES

Rev. J. B. Carter, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. church in Ensley, voiced similar views. "I can cite you to a church in Avondale which had 300 members. It now has only 60. That shows how they are leaving.

"I can point to you where some of the wealthiest and most prosperous negroes of the district who lived in Kingston, have gone. One of them is drawing a big salary in Detroit, and he has taken many others with him. Even in my own church there is the greatest unrest among some of my congregation who are employed in the steel plant, and who make good wages."

Rev. E. W. Williams, presiding elder of the South Birmingham district A. M. E. church, said his experience was the same, as did the Rev. C. J. Baker, who is pastor of the Miller Memorial Presbyterian church.

ADOPT RESOLUTIONS

The Birmingham Ministerial alliance, of which these men are members, has formally gone on record in deprecation of the recent address of Judge H. B. Abernethy, which they think came at a time when it added specially to the feeling of discontent with conditions and unrest among the negroes of the district. The formal resolutions adopted by the alliance are as follows:

"The Ministerial alliance of Birmingham, Ala., read with regret the bitter speech of Judge Abernethy in the Birmingham Age-Herald against the education of the negro:

"'From the top of his bonehead to the bottom of his flat foot there isn't a chance to educate the negro. God Almighty made them to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, and I am opposed to educating them. Booker Washington has done more harm in Alabama than tuberculosis.'

"In the first place, the statement of the judge will not bear verifying by facts and evidences regarding the ability of the negro to be educated.

"No sane man in America who has studied the history of the negro race and has carefully noted his intelligence will concede such a fact.

"Judge Abernethy evidently is absolutely ignorant of the marvelous educational progress the race has made with inadequate school facilities and poor encouragement or he is entirely blinded to these signal evidences by race antipathy.

ATTACK ON WASHINGTON

"In regard to Judge Abernethy's attack upon the deceased Booker T. Washington, it ought to be freely accepted that the support and testimonials given to him and his work during his life, the eulogies given him at his death, and the determination and progress of both races in perpetuating his work insure him a place in the minds of posterity as one of the greatest benefactors of the state of Alabama who has ever served God and humanity in this state.

"Had the judge attacked Dr. Washington while he yet lived, Alabamians without regard to race or color, would have shielded Booker Washington without any effort of his own, but being attacked while he is in his grave, we will not disturb the repose of his ashes.

"The consciences and fair mindedness of all sound thinking people must seriously doubt the ability of Judge Abernethy to decide any question of justice affecting the race whom he has so plainly pre-judged.

"Aside from denouncing what the judge says of the negro's inability to be educated and his inhumanity as unfounded and unjust, the negro ministers' alliance of Birmingham regret this unfortunate speech coming at this time when there is such great unrest among our people and their determination to leave the southland.

"MINISTERS' ALLIANCE OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

"R. H. HAYNES, President.

"T. W. Coffee, B. F. Mallard, W. M. Craig, E. W. Williams, C. J. Baker, J. B. Carter, committee."

NUMBER DONATIONS ARE RECEIVED FOR STARVING NEGROES

Advertiser 12/17/16

Committee of Women Carrying on Relief Work Among Poor Negro Families in Country

The volunteer committee at work for the alleviation of suffering among the negroes in the country districts received on Saturday several substantial donations of clothing and cover and money.

A part of the committee returned to the narrow Lane settlement in the morning, carrying clothing and provisions and some warm rugs. Others went in the afternoon out on the Selma Road. It is the hope of the workers in this cause that they will never have to go with their car empty of supplies, and so far they have been able to load up very snugly. They have never failed to find urgent need for what they carry.

Those who are disposed to assist in this work should bear in mind that every single garment, every bit of warm covering donated is welcomed as a God-send by somebody.

All money donated through the committee is spent for simple, substantial food, which is distributed by the members of the committee personally.

Any further contributions can be left with either Mrs. Alex B. Garland or Miss Nimo Greene, Cloverdale Road, or Mrs. Kennerly at The Advertiser.

The members of the committee earnestly urge, however, that wherever it is possible, the charitably inclined go themselves with their gifts, for in that event they will give not only of their substance, but of their personal interest and sympathy as well.

Judge Names Relief Work Committee

Prominent Men of County Put in Charge of Finding Victims of Recent Floods

Advertiser 9-17-16

Pursuant to the passage of the joint resoluton of congress, approved August 3, 1916, making an appropriation for the relief of flod sufferers. Judge of Probate Charles B. Teasley Saturday appointed the relief committee for Montgomery county, and in doing so selected members by which all sections of the county are represented.

The members of the relief committee appointed by Judge Teasley are as follows:

M. B. Houghton, W. A. Gunter, Jr., R. H. Jones, J. C. Carter, all of Montgomery; W. H. Lawson and J. W. Stowers of Mathews, J. F. Darden, Pine Level; J. L. Scogins, Ramer; Dr. S. J. Naftel, La Pine; S. A. Guy, Sellers; George H. Shackleford, Hope Hull, and L. W. Hunter living on the Washington Ferry Road. Judge Teasley, under the law is chairman of the committee.

Must Make Application

Counties of Alabama have been availing thmeselves of the appropriation made by the govrenment, and nearby counties have been actively at work especially in Bullock county. $70,000 already has been expended. A requisiton has been made for $70,000 more and it is urged that all those in need of relief, who come under the requirements of the act, make application at once.

Up to a short time ago there was no indication that there was any necessity of any relief work being done in this county, but Judge Teasley has been receiving applications, hence his action in appointing the committee. This body is for the purpose of ascertaining if there are a sufficient number of storm sufferers to take advantage of this appropriation.

Judge Teasley has in his office blank forms, or affidavits to be filled out by landlords giving information as to who are in need. These are to be filled out and sent to him at his office for investigaton. He states that all persons entitled to this relief should apply to him promptly before the appropriation is expended.

Much Suffering Disclosed

Judge Teasley has received letters from prominent persons in the county telling him of distress in their sections, where some tenants have not only lost half their crop but the entire crop by reason of the overflow of their lands.

The committee appointed is composed of representative men and each member wil be expected to investigate all applications made to him and also secure such information as is necessary. As the county is represented in everysection, no needy ones will be overlooked.

Judge Teasley on Monday next will appear before the county board of revenue and ask the co-operation of its members, which he has no doubt will be given as there are a majority of its members on the committee.

A communication was received by Judge Teasley from the army engineers officer in this district giving the provisions of the resolution as passed by congress, which also provides for the distribution of seed by the department of agriculture at Washington D. C.

Affidavits Necessary

To follow out the provisions of the act the method of procedure will be that the landowners who cannot or do not desire to provide for their tenants will be required to make an affidavi setting forth the number of familie on their farms who have lost mor than fifty per cent of their crops b reason of having the same actual submerged, and also giving the nam of all members of each family, wit their ages and specifying whether c not the male members are able t work, and if not the reason therefo

After the affidavits are found to b correct and approved by the probat judge as chairman, it is then the in tention to offer employment to al able to work and appearing on th sworn statements, either on govern ment river improvements, or with th co-operation with the county engineer on the county roads if there are a sufficient number eligible to warran the employment of an organization t carry on the work.

Daily Wages Paid

If there are not a sufficient number eligible to warrant the employment of a foreman, etc., it will be assumed that the situation is not beyond the means of the local authorities to handle.

The wages to be paid will not exceed 60 cents per day on the county roads. On government work regular wages will be paid to such a number of laborers as would be employed under ordinary circumstances.

Employment of some sort will be found for the excessive number at wages not to exceed .75 cents per day or .50 cents per day, with subsistence.

In the case of work on the county roads, the county will be required to furnish all tools and appliances and to supervise the work, but the United States will pay one foreman for each 50 laborers, at $2.00 per day, the foreman to be selected by the county engineer.

Issuance Of Food

No food will be issued to families unless there are no male members able to work or unless the number in the family exceeds five times the number of males able to work, and in the latter case only to the excess number.

In regard to the government work it is stated that the Montgomery engineer district includes the area drained by the Alabama river, but does not include the Mobile and Tombigbee rivers or their territories. Counties drained by the latter rivers should make application for information to the district engineer's office at Mobile, Ala.

2,000 LABORERS DISAPPOINTED

Savannah Tribune 8/19/16

REMAINED SEVERAL DAYS AT FOUR MILE CROSSING

Labor Trains Stopped

Hundreds of Women Among Those Wishing to get Work in the North

The two trains which it was rumored throughout the city would leave here Monday loaded with laborers for work in the north did not materialize and by their failure to go the hopes of over two thousand able bodied men who were ready to chance their luck in other fields were blighted. So wide spread was the rumor and so eager were the men to get off that thousands of them started for the mobilization point, four miles on the Augusta road, Sunday night and early Monday morning there was a sufficent number present to fill a train of fifteen coaches.

By ten o'clock Monday morning it seemed that every hacking car in the city was traversing the road between West Broad street and the four mile point and as each car would unload the already large and anxious crowd resting along the railroad tracks was increased by others of the expectant so-journers for the north and hastened back to town for another load. This was kept up by the drivers until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon when thousands of persons were on the scene. The crowd was stretched up and down the cross tracks for a distance of about a half mile and as each north bound train approached a mighty yell went up from the two thousand odd men and women who were expecting to go to the north where they would find employment at a figure two times that which they are getting here for their day's labor. There were men there who were up in the sixties and there were lads in the crowd who were not far from the knee breeches age, yet they were all intent upon going and waited patiently for the two labor trains that they were told by their friends would take them north free of charge. Women were there, too, all ready to board the train and go with it wherever it was bound. There were about five hundred of them, some old, some young and some even with nursing babies in their arms. The rumor had spread thruout the city that they too were to be taken and many of them disposed of all they possessed with the exception of the things necessary for the trip. Many of them even sold their furniture and gave up their homes. Stretched along the tracks under the watchful eyes of their owners were trunks, grips of every description and even baby carriages. Spectators to the number of about four thousand were there viewing the expectant travelers and wishing them good luck.

About 5 o'clock the county police, augmented by a detatchment of city officers, appeared on the scene and attempted to clear the tracks, but the crowd was too large and finally the officers found their task impossible for as they would clear one section of the tracks the crowd would serge to another. The crowd was extremely orderly and good natured and the two arrests that were made were for minor offenses.

Night came on and still the crowd lingered around. Everybody was asking everybody else if the train was coming. No one seemed to have any definite knowledge about the matter yet for fear the much sought for two trains might come up all of the two thousand odd persons wishing to leave these scenes stood around wistfully looking at one another. By midnight, the spectators had all left for their homes while the erstwhile travelers made their beds on mother earth around the mobilization point lest perchance they should miss the chance to depart for the north.

The early morning hours found them still here and yet no train. Near 7 o'clock about fifty of the crowd returned to the city, being worn out by their night's experience. These, it developed, returned on hearing that the trains would leave Tuesday afternoon and by five o'clock a crowd fully as large as that of the previous day was at hand. Tuesday night at ten o'clock the crowd got weary and gave up in disgust, all coming to town save about a hundred of the more persistent ones who still felt within themselves that the opportunity would still come when they might depart for the north. These, too, however, gave up at night fall and ambled back to the city four miles away.

A Tribune representative wishing to ascertain the truth of the situation, approached several of the railroad officials Wednesday and was told that there would be no further deportation of laborers over their lines from this point. Many of the men who were waiting at the four mile hill for transportation north, were from neighboring cities. Some of these men have returned home while others are in the city.

Not to be entirely disappointed in their desire to go north, over three hundred of the men paid their own fares and are now across the Mason and Dixon line where they will find employment at wages that will enable them to realize much more than the average dollar and twenty-five cents paid here.

It developed that there was no one responsible for the crowd's gathering at the four mile point on Monday and Tuesday, the men and women simply going out there with a hope that labor trains would leave there since they had left on the two Mondays prior when fully twenty-five hundred men were taken to Pennsylvania.

Labor — 1917
Migration Movement

SHOULD NEGROES COME NORTH?

Christian Recorder 8/31/16.

Should more Negroes comes North? Why not?

The scarcity of men in the North opens up large opportunities for Negro work in the North, and they are answering the question as to whether they should come North affirmatively. Within the past few weeks thousands have left Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and other States. It is said that a quarter of a million are wanted by one corporation alone.

There are two classes of people who seem to object to their coming. Some Southern whites who have exploited them are opposed to their coming and have put obstacles in their way. They do not care a rap for the Negro, but the Negro enriches them. The Negro works for little or nothing; he is docile and obedient, rarely strikes, rarely organizes industrially, and can be kept in a state of semi-peonage without shocking either the "Christianity" or intelligence of the Southerner. The exploiting Southerner knows that the day the Negro leaves the South, that day his bill for wages is nearly doubled; that day he will have a real labor problem: that is why he objects.

The other group who objects is a small minority of Northern Negroes who cater to social equality among white people. They say that the Negro increases the crime of the community, and consequently the prejudice of the race. They become defamers of these Negroes and by their attitude make it hard for them. It is only their selfish ease most of them care for, and they forget that when their fathers or grandfathers came North the same things were said of them as they now say of this new immigrant.

We stand for Negro immigration, and throw out our arms of welcome to every Negro who desires to come. If the white man born in Ireland or Italy has a right to come to Pennsylvania or New York, why has not the black man born upon American soil, in Georgia or Alabama? Indeed the latter has more right. For the constitution of the United States guarantees him the right to go anywhere he cares within its borders and nobody can hinder him.

But for this clause the South would pass laws directly forbidding Negroes to leave; but it only passes laws **against employing agencies enticing Negroes away.** But no State or county can prohibit one Negro or ten thousand from leaving, for they have a constitutional right to leave if they want to leave.

Men emigrate for several reasons: for better wages, better living conditions, political and religious liberty, etc. Virginia and Georgia were settled for better living conditions; New England and Pennsylvania for religious freedom. Early immigration to this country a hundred years ago set in because men wanted higher wages and cheaper land than Europe offered, also because men wanted to escape the political systems of Germany and of Russia. Many Jews and Poles are here to-day for political and civic reasons. Similarly the Negroes who are working for $1.00 a day or less in the South would not be human if they did not come to receive $2.50 to $3.00 per day and the promise of a steady job.

Not only do they get double wages, but they get better living conditions. Many of them come from rural districts where they are not furnished even three months' schooling. Here they get a nine and ten months' school term for their children. Many of them come from places where they are not allowed to vote. Here they have that precious privilege and should use it. Why should they not come?

In many parts of the South they do not have adequate police protection and even justice before the courts. Here they have at least the protection of their economic and intellectual group and may depend upon fair treatment before the courts. In the South every Negro is in danger of lynching or assault; his life is not dear. Why should he not leave?

If two million Negroes should leave the South within the next two years, it would be best for the South, best for the Negro and best for the Nation. The South needs to miss the Negro. The South needs more white unskilled labor. The South needs a real labor problem. Then it will begin to realize the Negro's value. And the Northern Negro will be benefitted. For it will mean better conditions for them every way. They will benefit as all communities benefit from the infusion of new blood. Large Negro communities will mean Negro businesses, large Negro churches, more power for Negroes in politics; it will eventually mean a Northern Negro in Congress. It will mean real Negro balance of power in Ohio, New York, Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania. It will mean that the Northern Negro will not only send, as the Jews, the Slavs, the Germans, their own representative to Congress, but will control other Congressmen, and will be in a position to restore the franchise to his brother in the South. Two million more Negroes in the North would put Negroes in the legislatures of at least six States.

Furthermore, this immigration to the North will arm the Negro again. The South disarmed the Negro. The North must arm him again, and avail itself of the Negro's patriotism, and by its example force the South to restore arms to us. With large populations the Negro will have to furnish his quota of the militia. At present the only Negro regiment of the National Guard in existence in the United States is in Illinois, made up almost entirely of Southern Negroes who migrated to Chicago and vicinity. Most of its officers from the colonel down are Southern Negroes. Another regiment is being recruited in New York. In time New York will have two, Pennsylvania two, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and other a Negro regiment.

If you don't believe it, wait a year and see what the appointments Hughes (if elected) will make of colored men. We predict they will be chiefly from the North, where the Negro has a vote, and exercises power. With increased numbers we will put this power in the hands of our brothers South.

Of course they are not the best Negroes who leave the South. For the best Negroes do not need jobs on railroads as section hands. They were not the best white people who left Europe to come to America. But as a rule they are vigorous, active, ambitious men and women, and if well treated they will equal the best we've got here; for all of us are immigrants.

But how about crime? It is mostly fiction. The actions of these immigrants are often misinterpreted and exaggerated. Like the foreigner many of the youngsters have crude notions of the liberty of the new situation and use it for license. What they need is that every church and social worker help them. Don't let the corporations exploit them. If they are improperly housed report it to the city and report it to the corporation for which they work. Have an interview with the manager; if he won't listen, go to the president. No large corporation in the North can maltreat its workers and be deecent before public opinion. Get these Negroes in your churches; make them welcome; don't turn up your nose and let the saloon man and the gambler do all the welcoming. Help them buy homes, encourage them to send for their families and to put their children in school. Welcome them, welcome them; yes, bid them thrice welcome. They are ours, as good as our fathers were, and no worse than we are.

Labor Agents Succeed In Inducing Negroes To Leave Southern Farms

Constitution

Bainbridge, Ga., October 15.—(Special.)—Despite the disappointment many of their race have experienced in going north in search of work, many negroes from Decatur and other south Georgia counties are still being recruited by agents whose identity is carefully concealed. 10/16/16

Local officers are now vigorously on the alert for the colonization agents and propose to break up recruiting activities in this county. The agents seem to be adepts at the art of keeping their identity concealed, working through negroes, who, it is believed, are paid so much per head for every laborer secured.

It is sstimated that several hundred negroes have been carried from this county since the exodus began in early summer.

EMIGRATION OF NEGROES SETS IN FROM VALDOSTA

Constitution 3-26-17

Valdosta, Ga., March 25.—(Special.)—The emigration of negroes from this city to the north set in again this week, after a comparative lull of two months. A party of twelve left here yesterday for Jersey City, while twenty others are expected to leave shortly. Many women are going with the men, in some cases leaving their children. Stories of suffering from cold, brought back by negroes during the winter, checked the movement considerably, but with warm weather it is expected several hundred negroes will leave here this spring.

The Chicago Defender 9/16/16

SOMETIMES WE BEG to be delivered from our friends, for in their anxiety to do something that will be beneficial to us, they overreach themselves, with the result that more harm than good comes from their earnest, though misdirected efforts. It is difficult to make any great number of white people, or Colored people for the matter of fact, see that the less some things are agitated, the better. All so-called Race questions need not be publicly aired, for as sure as they are, a certain amount more of prejudice will arise, for people are not all alike and are bound to look at things from different angles.

The most effective work is often done in the quietest way. Prejudice did not spring up over night; it spread over years and years. How then can it be expected to vanish at the stroke of a President's pen? Time, which brings education, must roll on. We must travel the same road as did every other race; there is no short route; of that we should be thoroughly convinced if we would ever have any peace of mind.

To those who have given serious thought to the conditions which surround the Colored race in this country, it is evident that only by a commingling with other races will the bars be let down and the black man take his place in the limelight beside his white brother. Contact means everything. THE MIGRATION OF THE COLORED WORKERS FROM THE SOUTH TO ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY IS THE BEST THING THAT COULD BEFALL THE RACE. WHEN OUR NEW FRIENDS FIND THAT THERE IS LITTLE DIFFERENCE SAVE IN COLOR OF THE SKIN, BETWEEN THEMSELVES AND US, THAT DEMON PREJUDICE WILL LOSE AT LEAST A FEW OF HIS HORNS.

There may be many things said in favor of an exclusive Negro town, but there are so many things that could be said against such a proposition as to completely overshadow them. An individual or a set of individuals might prosper in a certain undertaking, but if it is at the expense of the other millions, it is very dear prosperity. It is said that John T. Patrick, a millionaire of North Carolina, is anxious to back to the extent of twelve million dollars, a project which contemplates the founding of a town in North Carolina exclusively for Negroes. He has gathered about him some men who are known nationally; men, who it would seem, should see the danger in lending their names and influence to such a project.

Money isn't everything, principle comes first, and while the former is extremely essential in this day and time, it is the latter that brings the permanent good. Undoubtedly Mr. Patrick means well and believes he is making amends in part for the sins of his race, but he needs to have some intensely human and humane person show him the reverse side of his picture, and how his millions can be spent to the benefit of ten million suffering people, rather than just a handful. We are not unmindful of Mr. Patrick's unselfish motive; we appreciate his desire to help us, but only ask that in his paving the way he make it smooth rather than leave the blocks piled so they will retard our progress. Brazil, South America, would be a good example for our American white and black brothers to emulate.

TIMES UNION

Jacksonville, Fla.

Officers Look for "Recruiters" Who Are Fooling the Negroes

Several police detectives have been assigned to the task of finding and arresting those who are said to be spreading false reports among negroes here to the effect that special trains are to be ready on various specified dates to take them to points in the North where they can obtain work.

Recently large crowds of negroes have gathered at night near the union depot, believing that a special would be waiting to give them free transportation to Northern points.

Not one of these negroes when questioned by the police has had a ticket and the greater number have not had sufficient money to travel very far. Also none of the negroes in the crowd seemed to know who was going to give them transportation, nor did any of them know the "recruiting agent" who had promised that a special train would stop at some indicated spot and take them aboard.

The police believe that either the negroes assemble to leave the city after listening to false rumors or that someone is fooling them. So far as the police know no agents are now recruiting negro laborers here for work in other sections. There is no record here that any agent has secured necessary license to conduct such recruiting. Therefore the police say that when negroes assemble at any place on the belief that a train will come along and pick them up they will labor under a false impression, unless they receive specific instructions from some authorized labor recruiting agent.

On two occasions large crowds of negroes have been driven away from railroad yards in the western section of the city, where they had assembled to meet the "special train" and the "labor man," but none so far have found either the special or the man.

On the nights when negroes have assembled at Railroad avenue and Twenty-first street at Panama Park, at the union depot and in the railroad yards nearby to look for a special train, the police have communicated with officials of various railways here and have been informed that no special train was scheduled to take on the negroes and that no arrangements for a special had been made by anyone.

MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.

The Freeman 12-9-16

The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, according to its recent letter to the public, urges the right-thinking Negroes of the South and everywhere to discourage the wholesale migration of shiftless people between any two points North or South. And we think the advice is all right so far as it goes.

Under ordinary conditions, those that confront other races than dark ones, and our own especially, we would simply endorse customs that generally regulate their movements. A race question is no less than that, consequently it must be peculiarly met. Those broad principles that apply generally must be so amended or altered as to fit our race condition, having in mind the promotion to the end in view. All will not see alike as to the effort of the advancement, but as we have said, we all have the same object in view.

We do not think it advisable to urge the Negroes to leave the South in large bodies, or to move in any direction in large bodies. It matters not whether they are shiftless or otherwise. We are not in for leaving the shiftless to any peculiar section of the country any more than the sober and industrious. We are opposed to the detaining of Negroes by force, whether they choose to move in groups or otherwise.

Years ago there was just cause for movement of large bodies of Negroes northward owing to the congested conditions in the South, the Negroes being in solid masses and in the meanwhile poor, thus unable to make industrial headway. Conditions have very much changed. Negroes now have time to look around them, to study the country with the view to bettering their conditions. It is not now necessary to move as sheep, thus showing contempt for sections, and which means every white man, woman or child of that section, when it is reasonable to think that good, well-meaning people are also there.

Make haste slowly, is an old German admonition, and we will do well if we keep it in mind. Let our race people come North or go elsewhere as they have been going, and not owing to spurs and prods as if born of a necessity. There has been no lid on the Negroes in the past. Prominent Negroes and those otherwise have been traveling up and down the sections for years. Great civil conference have been meeting from time to time and where there assembled delegates from every sction of the country. At no time has there been an announcement of alarm. Doctor Booker T. Washington and his conference saw no occasion for wholesale desertion of the South. The newspapers which hail from every part of the South have no peculiar stories to tell of hard trials and tribulations in that section. So it is easy to see that there is some fiction mixed with this present-day effort to have the South appear a proper subject for abandonment.

We readily agree that wage conditions and all others are better in the North. Our contention is that the Negroes of the South should seek these better conditions as any other class of citizens. And in seeking them they should bear in mind that there will be some losses which make the net gain trifling indeed. We should have as little agitation as possible in this matter, otherwise there will be the appearance of a war on the white people of the whole country, and who are not far apart in their views on the race question.

Chicago, Ill. Ind.

Chicago, Ill. June 25, 1917

NEGRO EXODUS IS INCREASING

Desire to Earn Higher Wages and for Better Conditions Socially, Presents New Problems to Both South and North.

The exodus of Negroes from the South to northern manufacturing points, stronger within the last month or so, is regarded as likely to increase considerably as the season advances, and to continue throughout the summer. Not more than a quarter of those leaving the South, it is expected, will return. The condition is totally without precedent since reconstruction days.

As to the situation in Chicago, A. L. Jackson, executive secretary of the Wabash Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A., says: "The Negroes are coming into Chicago pretty regularly, and in larger numbers now. I had a man watch the railroad stations recently for ten days and the police department also had a man take a careful census. In one week they found 500 arrivals and in another week from 1,200 to 1,500. All, of course, do not stop in Chicago. Many go on, to Waukegan, Indiana Harbor and Gary, Detroit, Moline, and various other manufacturing centers. In two days my agent found two parties of from 50 to 75 Negroes using Chicago as a transfer point. The flow has been very steady through good weather.

"The real reason for the migration," continued Mr. Jackson, himself a Negro, and an authority locally, "is the desire of the Negroes to better their school, housing, social and sanitary conditions. The exodus is coming for the most part from Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana, with Mississippi leading, and also from South Carolina. Mississippi is leading because of two conditions—lynch law and peonage. In Alabama and Virginia, so-called 'good' states, they are not feeling the Negro migration, but in the states with lynch law and poor schooling they are leaving in large numbers." The readjustment of the Negro population and higher wages will help them all around, thinks Mr. Jackson. In the North better wages will raise the standard of the Negroes; and in the South the shortage of them will make their labor more valuable and increase their bargaining power, assuring them more consideration in those questions of law enforcement, schools, housing and conditions of cleanliness.

PROVIDENCE R. I. JOURNAL
AUGUST 7, 1918

One Cause of Negro Migration

Now that lynching is said to be affecting the supply of labor in the South it is possible that more attention will be given to President Wilson's arraignment of the long continued practice of dispensing with courts and juries. No part of the country can afford to lose valuable laborers, and if Southern mobs have no regard for legal procedure they may find it expedient to respect the law against lynching when a serious shortage of man power occurs in seeding and harvesting time.

An idea of the injury inflicted upon the South by toleration of the mob spirit is conveyed by reports from Brooks county, Georgia. Since the third week of May, when there were a number of lynchings there, five hundred negroes have gone to States where their labor is wanted. Hundreds of acres of productive land in this one county are covered with weeds; the owners of the land cannot find men to do the work of cultivation; the colored man is not disposed to take chances, and the whites, accordingly, are unable to carry on their agricultural work.

The Brooks county lynchers have thus halted economic development and can show nothing as an offset. But, unfortunately, the lynching mania is not confined to a single county. This is one explanation of the recent wholesale migrations to the North, where wages are high and personal safety is assured. The South was never in greater need of workers in the cotton and corn fields and on the sugar plantations. It seems as if intelligent people elsewhere would be aroused by the plight of Brooks county.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 6

Labor — 1917
Migration Movement

Adjusting Negro Labor In America To The New In ial Conditions

CONFERENCE AFFILIATED WORKERS OF THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Present Attitude of the American Federation of Labor Towards Negroes Discussed, Forward Move For Improving Industrial, Economic, Social and Spiritual Conditions of the Race. Strong Resolutions Tender Aid To Government In Solving Labor Problems.

The Journal & Guide Feb. 9, 1918.

(Special To Journal and Guide.)

New York—The present attitude of the American Federation of Labor towards Negroes, and what the Negro is doing to make good with the opportunity now opening to him on account of the scarcity of white labor caused by the war was discussed in a series of conferences called by The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, on Jan. 29th and 30th at the Russell Sage Foundation Building.

The first session was called to order Tuesday afternon at 2 o'clock by Dr. E. P. Roberts, Chairman of the Local Committee, who introduced Rev. Wm. M. Moss, Pastor o fthe Concord Baptist Church of Brooklyn, who welcomed the delegates to the city.

Dr. T. O. Fuller of the Urban League of Memphis, Tenn., responding said:

"The conditions caused by a great world war where there is need of men and money, where there is common need, common suffering and common sorrow added to this the exodus which threatens the industrial stability of the South, I believe tells that a new day is dawning, and that we should speak to our leaders of the South that they go forward."

Historical sketches of the organization and its growth were given by Miss Elizabeth Walton, of New York, Dr. Geo. E. Haynes of Nashville, Mrs. S. W. Layton of Philadelphia and Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood, President of the National Urban League.

Miss Walton speaking on "The Spirit of the Founders," said:

Objects Of The League

"The objects of this organization are to bring about co-ordination and co-operation among existing agencies and organizations for improving the industrial, economic, social and spiritual conditions of Negroes, and to develop other agencies and organizations where necessary; to secure and and train Negro social workers; to make studies of the industrial, economic, social and spiritual conditions among Negroes and in general to promote, encourage, assist and engage in any and all kinds of work for improving the industrial, economic, social and spiritual conditions among Negroes."

Mr. Wm. C. Graves, Secretary to Mr. Julius Rosenwald, a member of the Chicago Urban League, said that he regarded Mr. Wood's and Mr. oJnes' efforts to establish the League in Chicago as a blessing, and that if the League can point the way for extensive housing work in that city, Mr. Rosenwald is in position to finance such a proposition.

The Work In Philadelphia.

Mr. A. L. Manly of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, responded to the subject, "The East," and said:

"The Armstrong Association began some years before the League was permenantly formed. Since then it was found necessary to affiliate with the League. That the Armstrong Association is now making an effort to bring about a changed entiment on the part of of the corporation toward the migrant and feels that they are making some headway."

Mass Meeting.

On Tueday evening, January 29th, a large mass meeting was held at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, presided over by Hon. Charles W. Anderson, at which representatives from various local leagues in different sections of the country gave a resume of their work. Among those appearing were:

Arnold T. Hill, of Chicago; John T. Clark of Pittsburg, Mrs. S. W. Layten, Philadelphia, Rev. T. H. Dwelle, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. H. A. V. Proctor, Norfolk, Va.; Rev. Batchelor, Trenton; Leonard Jackson, White Plains; Wm. Ashby, Newark, N. J.; Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, Nashville, Tenn., Miss Elsie Mountain, Columbus, O., Mrs. G. E. McDougald, New York; C. Bion Smith, Jersey City, N. J.; Wm. N. Jones Memphis, Tenn., A. L. Manly, Philadelphia and Roger N. Baldwin of St. Louis.

At a session Wednesday morning, Eugent Kinckle Jones, the Executive Secretary of the National League presiding, plans were discussed for increasing the League's influence and efficiency, and the training of workers.

Wednesday evening a reception was held at Lincoln House, a branch of Henry Street Settlement, to the visiting delegates.

Negro Labor Regarded As Asset In North.

Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, of Fisk University, and Educational Secretary of the League was in the chair when the session convened Thursday morning to discuss the Labor question.

Dr. Hayne said:

"During the past two years Negro laborers by the thousands have come to the North. They are adding power to war industries in factories, on railroads and in mines. They have not displaced their white fellow workmen, and only ask of them a man's chance to work. Scores of employers have given testimony of tehir satisfaction with Negro laborers—as employers have found him an asset, so may workingmen open their ranks to him to their advantage. The Negro hopes that the cooperation and conciliation of labor and captital brought by necessities of war may become permanent by choice in peace. He has no intention of displacing white fellow workmen; he wants to give satisfaction to employers; he asks that the barriers of creed and color be removed from industry along with those of greed and paternalism."

Attitude Toward Unions

A. L. Manly and Miss Norris of the Armstrong Association, Philadelphia and Dr. J. H. Miller of Chester, Pa., thought that it might be well for the Negro to hesitate awhile before entering the unions, but it was the sense of the majority who participated in the open discussion that the Negro should become unionized with the whites as soon as possible for his own best interest, as well as the interest of the unions.

Dr. Moton's Advice.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskege, Ala., was the presiding officer at the session which convened at 8 o'clock. Before introducing the speakers Dr. Moton said:

"The labor question of the present day is more acute than ever before in the history of our country; indeed in the history of the world. Negroes as never before are being recognized as a factor in this labor problem. The migration of thousands of Negroes from the South, while it has magnified certain social problems in the cities of the North, has, on the other hand, had its advantages to the Negroes themselves. There isn't any trouble now about the Negro finding employment. There is a question as to the character of employment sometimes. The things that this League should, in my opinion emphasize, perhaps more than anything else just now is, not only that Negroes should find profitable employment amid satisfactory surroundings as far as possible, but that he hould as far as possible be influenced and induced to hold his jobs. We as friends of the Negroes should emphasize the importance of the fact that the war is making possible to the Negro race certain advantages that many of us did not expect to live to see. We should use every possible means to help the Negro seize and use these opportunities."

As To The American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Horace Bridges, Leader of the Ethical Culture Society of Chicago, speaking on "What attitude shall the Negro and his friends assume toward the new attitude of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"Our principle is a very simple one: Wherever we are asked to provide a colored worker to do work which was formerly done by white men, we ask for that man the same wage for the same work; the same hours, the same conditions; also absolutely no difference because his skin happens to be of a darker hue. Equal opportunity for advancement if the man demonstrates that he deserves it. Our point both to the employers and to the laborer is that you shall not refuse a man

work becaue of his racial origin, or because of the color of his skin. If a man is a bad workman, or if he proves an unreliable character, dismiss him whether he be black or white; all we ask is general and fair equality. Do not deny a man the opportunity of education and then point to his ignorance as an excuse for his unfitness. In order that any human being may become proficient in any line there must be an opportunity for him to become proficient; and so we say to the unions, "do not close your doors against the colored laborer and then point to his inefficiency as an excuse for his not being employed. The Negro in the North to-day is here for the same reason—in response to the very same causes that formerly brought floods of immigrants from the old world. The reason is this; because the northern industries need him, and because we want him. Strictly for their own interests, the organized labor unions should throw open their doors to the Negro laborers. If the labor unions refuse the colored laborer, then the labor unions are themselves putting into the hands of the masters a weapon to use against them—because men must live."

Other distinguished speakers on the program were:

George Foster Peabody of New York; Dr. A. A. Graham of the Negro Organization Society of Hampton, Va., Wm. C. Graves of Chicago; John P. Shillady, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Hon. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, President of the National Urban League.

Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, then read the resolutions, and stated that a Committee had been appointed to attend the session of the American Federation of Labor on February 10th, at Wsahington, D. C., and to confer with the Department of Labor heads regarding the appointment of one or two Negro assistants in each of the bureaus to adjust and distribute Negro labor to meet war and peace needs.

Resolutions On Negro Labor in America.

For the first time in the history of America, the Negro working man is in large numbers getting a chance to offer his service at a fair wage for various kinds of work for which he is fitted. This opportunity, however, has come as a result of conditions over which neither he nor those offering him the chance, have control.

In the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1918, we in conference assembled under the auspices of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, while in no way seeking to condone the existence of the world-wide war which has been forced upon our beloved country, wish to express our gratitude for the industrial changes wrought and to record our prayer that the benefits thus far derived by the Negro may continuue and so enlarge as to embrace full and fair opportunity in all the walks of life.

1. We wish especially to address ourselves to the American Federation of Labor which at its recent convention in Buffalo, N. Y., voiced sound democratic principles in its attitude toward Negro labor.

We would ask the American Federation of Labor, in organizing Negroes in the various trades, to include: (1) Skilled as well as unskilled workmen; (2) Northern as well as Southern workmen; (3) Government as well as civilian employees; (4) Women as well as men workers.

We would have Negro labor handled by the American Federation of Labor in the same manner as white labor: (1) When workmen re returning to work after a successful strike; 2) When shops are declared "open" or 'closed;" (3) When Union workers apply for jobs.

We would have these assurances pledged not with word only, but by deeds—pledged by an increasing number of examples of groups of Negro workmen given a "square deal."

With these accomplished, we pledge ourselves to urge Negro workingmen to seek the advantages of sympathetic co-operation and understanding between men who work.

II. We would also address ourselves to the Labor Bureau of the United States Government:

In our national effort to speed up production of articles essential to the conduct of the war as well as the production of other goods, let us not lose sight to our country in quantity production by an unreasonable prejudice in many quarters against the use of Negro labor. Negro workmen are loyal and patriotic, cheerful and versatile. In some sections there is an oversupply of such labor; in other sections a shortage.

We would urge the appointment of one or two competent Negroes in the Department of Labor to serve as assistants in each of the Bureaus and distributing Negro labor to meet war and peace needs.

III. We would urge Negro workmen to remain cheerful and hopeful in work; to be persevering in their efforts to improve in regularity, punctuality, and efficiency; and to be quick to grasp all opportunities for training both themselves and for their children. Success lies in these directions.

IV. We would impress upon employers the fact that the efficiency of their employees during work hours depends very largely on the use made of the non-working hours. Most of the complaints against Negro labor can be removed if proper housing, decent amusement, fair wages, and proper treatment are provided.

BISHOP COTTRELL AND NEGRO MIGRATION

Palatka 3-10-17

Bishop Elias Cottrell, of Holly Springs, Miss., delivered lectures in all of his annual conferences on the migration of the Negro to the North; and recently he has made a tour thru Florida addressing thousands of people of both races. His position on the question has occasioned no little criticism from several of our widely circulated papers. This was expected since the question was not viewed from the same angle by all of our thoughtful and honest leaders. But it is expected that reputable papers should be unwilling to misrepresent a man's position and then administer undignified criticism based upon that misrepresentation. That some of our conferees have had such careless concern for the ethics of journalism in this respect is a painful observation. We hold no brief for Bishop Cottrell We are interested in the information the people get. We do like to see facts kept straight.

In his lectures Bishop Cottrell has advised against the wholesale indiscriminate migration of our people to the North; he has counselled precaution and deliberation in whatever course opened by new conditions we are now facing. But to say that he "is in favor of the Negroes remaining in the South to be jim-crowed, lynched, politically disfranchised and subsist upon starving wages," is misleading and wholly misrepresents the Bishop's position. For, while he is opposed to the indiscriminate migration of our people, he is also stubbornly opposed to the conditions in the South that have caused so much unrest among the Negroes. The remedy for those uncivilized conditions is with the white people. Bishop Cottrell knows it, and he is telling the white people so. He is not telling it at them, he is telling it to them. He does not post it upon the big gate or nail it upon trees along the highway, but speaks out of his heart to the white people of the South against these things. He not only tells it to those who attend his lectures at his coferences, he goes to them, into their meetings, face to face wiht high officials of the law and leading citizens and speaks far more frankly and plainly than we have heard any other Negro do in the South, North or anywhere else. We don't have to say what we are saying; but we say it because it is the truth, and in jusice to Bishop Cottrell's attitude toward the uncivilized conditions in the South. We do not always find it easy to agree with all of the Bishop's notions about the migration question. But it is fair and just to say that when it comes to the question of manhood rights for the Negro, Bishop Cottrell does not cring. If there is a man of the race living anywhere who is more sound, consistent, manly and fearless in the South in his advocacy of justice and fair play for the Negro than Bishop Cottrell we have not seen or heard him.—Christian Index.

OHIO DEFENSE COUNCIL TO STUDY NEGRO INFLUX

COLUMBUS DISPATCH
AUGUST 1. 1917

Health Conditions Constitute a Menace Which Must Be Removed at Once.

Reports to the Ohio branch, Council of National Defense, "indicate a very serious situation" resulting from the exodus of negroes from the South into Ohio, according to a statement issued Wednesday by the war cabinet. An investigation at direction of Governor Cox is to be conducted by the council and by all state departments, to get as much information as possible concerning the unprecedented migration. The first work will be a study of health conditions in several cities by the state department of health, which will take immediate steps to correct evils.

"The negroes who are coming into the state," says the council statement, "are being crowded into the negro sections of the various cities in such way that the health of these communities in many cases is being seriously threatened."

The Council of National Defense has asked the Ohio branch for information on the migration, particularly to learn if it has been artificially stimulated and accelerated by agencies that have paid so many dollars a head for every negro brought from the South.

WORK OR "MOVE ON."

Constitution 4-28-17

The problem of the unemployed in Albany, Ga., is being dealt with practically. All negroes who have not regular employment are offered it in the cotton fields, the immense crop now on requiring more labor than the plantations ordinarily have. If the unemployed refuse the opportunity, the order "move on," and out of the community, is given by the chief of police, and the order must be obeyed.

Though the government is taking up very systematically the problem of the unemployed, its solving will be slow, and the government aid for a long time will have to be supplementary to work in this direction, initiated in communities, municipalities and states, where the problem of the unemployed is usually complex.

The first necessary step taken wherever movements for the unemployed are started is to develop work which can be furnished to those desiring it. In every case where the unemployed are aided, the work must be clearly separated from every form or suggestion of charity. The principle of the government is to help people to help themselves, and that principle will have to be driven in upon the people in cities and communities who make the praiseworthy effort to help the unemployed.

Atlanta had last winter her problem of the unemployed. There is still expression of it, and there is no reason to suppose that it will not continue. It would be wise, therefore, before the emergency cases of the winter present themselves, if those working to aid in that direction would look about and see how work can be furnished for both men and women, and how work can be developed which will meet the situation partially if not entirely.

There should be a close relation developed between the town agencies aiming to help the unemployed and the agencies interested in farm life. The children who are employed in the fields of Georgia, because of the scarcity of farm labor, might attend the schools the state furnishes them if the town could furnish farm hands from among the unemployed.

It is a matter worthy of studious observation which might be worked on now and give industrial benefactors the opportunity ato place easily the worthy unemployed, and direct very positively the other element with the advice Albany gives, which is, if you do not take advantage of what presents itself for you, "move on."

Labor — 1917
Migration Movement

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

BADHAM SAYS HE IS NOT SURPRISED AT NEGROES LEAVING

Treatment Accorded Unfortunate Negroes By Police Cited as Contributing Cause

"I don't blame the negroes for going away from Birmingham to the northern states," Henry L. Badham, president of the Bessemer Coal, Iron and Land company, declared yesterday. "The treatment that these unfortunate negroes are receiving from the police is enough to make them desire to depart for Kentucky or West Virginia.

"The newspapers have printed articles about the movement of the laborers from Birmingham. On one page there is a story to the effect that something ought to be done to prevent the exodus of the negro to other places. And, then on the same page there appears a little paragraph stating that 25 negroes were arrested for failure to pay the $2.50 street tax.

"The injustice of arresting these negroes for their inability to have $2.50 ready to turn over into the coffers of the city is obvious. While they have been taken into custody, despite their protestations that they merely haven't a sufficient amount of money with which to meet the demand, you do not see that white men are arrested for their failure to pay the tax.

"There is no gainsaying the fact that there are thousands of men walking the streets who have not paid a similar sum into the treasury of the city. The negro ought to get a square deal. When he is without funds, you can't blame him for that. The city police ought to be more charitable, or at least show no favoritism.

CAN'T BLAME NEGROES

"I know that there has been a number of laborers to leave for other parts of the country; but, in view of the existing circumstances, you can't blame them for wanting to leave Birmingham."

It is estimated that three employment agencies, shipping the laborers to other points from Birmingham, are sending about 75 negroes daily to Kentucky, West Virginia and other places. They are being given employment by coal companies, which are short of unskilled labor. The explanation offered by the employment agencies for the need of negroes at these coal fields is that on account of the European war many of the foreign workers have gone abroad and by virtue of their departure a shortage has been created.

The desire of the negroes to be shipped northward was demonstrated Wednesday night when a crowd of colored laborers in excess of 200 assembled at the Terminal station to leave for Philadelphia. It had been bruited about that an agent, representing interests there, would send them to Philadelphia. The agent never put in his appearance, however, and the eager mob was disappointed.

One agent, engaged in giving employment to the unskilled laborers, while refusing to be quoted, showed an Age-Herald reporter a letter from Tuskegee in which the writer requested that employment be furnished for 100 able-bodied negroes who were anxious to be shipped northward.

WELFARE BUREAU HELPING NEGROES

CAMDEN N. J. COURIER
APRIL 30, 1918

Employment of Those Coming From South is Meeting With Success

Special to "The Courier".

Trenton, April 30.—The Executive offices here to-day gave out a resume of the activities of the recently created Negro Welfare Employment Bureau, of the State Department of Labor, showing considerable progress in the work of improving both the migrating of negroes to New Jersey from the South, as well as the members of the race generally who have been in this State for some time. A feature of the report was the fact that negro prisoners of the State are being cared for after they are released from the institution.

As an evidence of the activities of the new bureau, it is reported that negroes have subscribed to the extent of $25,000 to the Third Liberty Loan. Prominent members of the race have contributed their own funds to make the work successful.

The report of Isaac H. Nutter, of Atlantic City, director of the bureau shows that employment has been secured for all colored men released from the State Prison last December. Their number totals 7, and through the Rev. H. C. Van Pelt, they have pledged themselves as social workers to break up crime among their former associates. It is reported that some of these prisoners who were formerly confirmed loafers, are making good in their new positions.

With the possible exception of Salem and Hudson counties, the sheriffs of the State report no increases of criminality from the migration of negroes from the South. At Pennsgrove, in Salem county, where the du Pont Powder plants are located, Sheriff William T. Eifflin reports that considering the increase in population conditions are about normal. Sheriff John Magnar, of Hudson, says there has been an increase in crime in that county, but that the situation is well in hand and is diminishing to normal.

"The housing conditions are well in hand in all sections except Newark," says the report, "which are being looked after by the bureau through Mrs. Pauline Baxter, Alfred C. Gibson and George aBtes in their co-operation with the various civic organizations of Essex county. A social aid organization has been organized by the bureau under Mrs. Baxter."

N. Y. SUN
AUGUST 15, 1917

NEGRO LYNCHINGS.

A St. Louis Clergyman Speaks for the Decent Men of the South.

To the Editor of The Sun—*Sir:* I have read with amazement the letter of Joseph C. Manning, former member of the Alabama Legislature, published in The Sun. If the letter he quotes from the colored man, C. A. Howze of 1606 Second avenue, Birmingham, Ala., contains a true record of facts, I must say that in my judgment it is the only case of such character that has ever happened in the South.

The Southern people feel on the subject of lynching just as the best people in East St. Louis felt about the negro massacre in that city. [illegible] vered a sermon on that infa[illegible] uprising against the negroes in the Sta[illegible] of Abraham Lincoln at the very time the poor negroes were mercilessly put to death, which represents exactly what the best people in the South as well as in the North think about the lynching and massacre of negroes. I am enclosing a clipping from the Boston *Evening Transcript* of July 20, 1917, which contains the remarks made on that occasion to a Southern audience, as published in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and copied in the *Transcript*.

It is but fair to the Southern people that the facts as to their opinions on this whole awful and disgraceful procedure of lawlessness against the negroes be given, so that the people of the North may be able to come to a better understanding of the question.

JAMES W. LEE.

RIVERDALE, August 13.

MORE AID COMES FOR THE HUNGRY COUNTRY NEGROES

One Wholesale House Gives Shoes and Another Underclothing; Work Is Still Going On

advertiser 12/21/16

"X. X. X." in yesterday's Advertiser makes a plea for shoes for the working negro, and on the same day two wholesale houses promised to donate a number of pairs of shoes. Another wholesale house agreed to give underclothing in a generous quantity to farm hands who have to be out in the weather. The mention of cases of sickness among the negroes brought money with which to buy more delicate food, and several members of the committee at work were out in yesterday's inhospitable weather looking after the needs of the sick who had already been located. Autos have been offered for service, and money and clothes continue to come in. In other words, wherever the concrete need has been brought to light, there has been response to it.

Why may we not reason from this that there is help for the hundreds of destitute cases which have not yet been investigated?

The work at hand is to find and verify cases of actual necessity. Workers are needed—workers who will give of their time and their strength in bringing before the people the needs of the unfortunates. What is done should be done quickly. It may not be possible before Christmas for many to help in the work of investigation, but Christmas will soon be over, and when it is, there should be ready a number of men and women to volunteer their services for a whirlwind canvass of Montgomery county.

It is the faith of the committee at work that if they can locate those who are in want, they can find relief for them.

In the meantime, continue the good work of giving, for there has been made only a beginning.

MRS. ALEX GARLAND,
MISS FRANCES NIMMO GREEN.

GENERAL UNREST AMONG NEGROES FEARED IN MACON

Constitution

Macon, Ga., October 31.—(Special.)—Fearing that the general unrest among the negroes of the city and the efforts that are being put forth on the part of the authorities to keep them from being transported from Macon to the north, may result in a riot which the city authorities will not be able to cope with, Chief of Police George S. Riley today recommended to the civil service commission that forty magazine rifles be purchased for the police department. At the present time the police only have their pistols and clubs.

Monday morning one thousand negroes congregated at the Southern railway depot expecting to leave for Michigan in a special train. The police dispersed them, but had difficulty in making several of them move on. Several arrests were made. It is said that a surliness now exists among a certain class of the negroes and the police want to be able to cope with any situation that may arise.

TAMPA, FLA., DAILY TIMES
JUNE 8, 1917

NEGROES PUT OFF IN WOODS

"RECRUITING TRIP" WAS DISMAL FAILURE.

Investigation Connects "Colonel" W. C. Joyce With the Matter.

Again labor recruiting in Tampa has reached a serious aspect and the arrest of "Col." W. C. Joyce, colored, who has been connected with recruiting prior to this time, is only a matter of his return to Tampa. Wednesday night 396 negroes left Tampa en route to Pennsylvania. A party of 200 went on through and 196 men women and children were put off of a Seaboard train at Crystal Springs.

The fact that labor recruiting was going on in Tampa was brought to the attention of Mayor D. B. McKay yesterday morning and he ordered an immediate investigation. Joe Robinson, negro officer, was detailed on the case and after a complete investigation discovered Joyce and another negro, named Alex Reeves, were implicated in the movement Wednesday night.

From the investigation made by Robinson, it appears the Reeves negro, formerly of Tampa, came from Pennsylvania and enlisted the aid of Joyce. The two of them collected $7 each from each of the negroes who wanted to go to Pennsylvania, where all kinds of inducements were offered them. Reeves was to take his crowd 200 in number over the Coast Line Joyce was to take 196 out of Tampa on the Seaboard.

Didn't Produce the Tickets.

As a part of the scheme, Joyce told his party to purchase tickets to Plant City and that upon arrival there he would have tickets ready for them for the remainder of the trip. At Plant City he "ducked." His party remained on the train and were put off in the woods near Crystal Springs. Reeves and his party got as far as Jacksonville and maybe farther, as far as can be learned.

The negroes who were put off at Crystal Springs have begun to stroll back into Tampa a few at a time. It is understood there were a number of women and children in the party who were left destitute in the pine woods.

The police are of the opinion the intention of Reeves were more or less good and that he will take his party on into Pennsylvania. It is said Joyce saw the opportunity for a little "easy money." He has been arrested several times before on similar charges but has managed to evade the law in each instance.

Many Have Died in the North.

For the past year there has been periodic exoduses of negroes into the north. It is a known fact that many of the Florida negroes taken from this section into the northern states have died during the past winter

through their inability to stand the climate and the work required of them. They have been induced to leave Tampa through promises of steady work at high wages and many of them have gone and failed to get the promised employment. Those who have lived have been unable to get back to Florida or the south and have suffered intensely from the cold and the treatment to which they have been subjected.

PROBLEM OF HOUSING COLORED PEOPLE

HARTFORD CONN COURANT
SEPTEMBER 25, 1917

Discussion at Meeting of Hartford Baptist Association.

The problem of housing colored people who are coming in greater numbers each year to Hartford was taken up briefly by speakers at the 128th annual meeting of the Hartford Baptist Association at the Shiloh Baptist Church, yesterday afternoon and evening. While the discussion was mostly led by scheduled speakers, it was taken part in by colored people in the audience. One of these gave three reasons why the colored people are coming North more and more. The reasons are: Prohibition is not enforced in the North, as in the South, higher wages are paid in this part of the country, negroes are not treated fairly by Southern courts and do not have the vote in the Southern states.

It was decided to bring the housing problem before the attention of the chamber of commerce which, it was said, some time ago appointed a committee to investigate it. Colored people complain that they are obliged to pay higher rent than "white folks" and that they are obliged by landlords to live together in cramped quarters that are, by reason of the crowding, unsanitary. They say, also, that the living of several families almost as one family leads to a breaking down of the moral and religious ideals.

No estimates were offered of the number of colored people locating in this city each year, but it is believed to be increasing more and more each year. The present colored population of the city is believed to be large enough to make the proper housing of them a not inconsiderable problem.

The morning session opened with a devotional service conducted by Rev. C. J. Flanders. Greetings by Rev. Dr. W. B. Reed followed. Rev. Henry D. Coe of Bristol acted as moderator and Rev. Albert B. Todd as clerk. Rev. Dr. E. B. Cross of New Britain was elected moderator for the year, Rev. A. B. Todd was made clerk, Rev. C. J. Flanders of Canton assistant clerk and William B. Tullar of Hartford treasurer.

Mr. Flanders made the report of the state of religion committee, saying that the outlook among the smaller churches in country towns is discouraging, while prospects among city churches are very much to the contrary. New pastors introduced were Rev. Robert I. Wilson of Olivet Church, this city, Rev. W. T. Aiken of Torrington and Rev. A. B. Todd.

All but seven of the thirty-one churches in the association were represented at the sessions. One hundred and fifty were at the dinner furnished by the women. Rev. Dr. A. B. Coats opened a discussion on state mission work.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society met early in the afternoon. Mrs. G. B. Germond conducted the devotional service. The association re-assembled at 2:45 o'clock and heard an address on the ministers' and missionaries' benefit board by Rev. Dr. Herbert Judson White of this city. Miss Meme Brockway spoke on "A New Vision." Supper was also served by the women.

Rev. Dr. C. L. Fisher opened the evening session with a devotional service. The choir of Shiloh Church sang a selection, and Rev. Dr. W. J. Sly spoke on 'The Quest For Trained Leaders." Rev. W. A. Hill, joint district secretaries of missionary societies, discussed "The Five-Year Program."

All Baptist churches will observe Sunday as "State Missions' Day." A convention song written by Chapel S. Carter to suggested tunes will then be sung in all the churches. It was sung yesterday at the convention, for the first time in this city.

NEWHOLD N. J. DEMOCRAT
OCTOBER 25, 1917

STATE AUTHORITIES CONDUCT NEGRO CONFERENCE.

His Excellency Governor Walter E. Edge, called together forty social workers among the colored people in this State last week, to discuss the several perplexing and grave economic, industrial and social problems arising from the steady influx of the Negro migrators from the South. The conference was held in the Assembly room at the State House. Col. Lewis T. Bryant, Commissioner of Labor, presided. After many reports and discussions of work accomplished in various parts of the State, the body voted to accept the proposed Negro Welfare Bureau, under the Department of Labor. A fund of $7,500 is available for the coming year's maintenance and work. The scope of this Bureau's work will be: Employment, housing, social welfare and readjustment, education and legal fairness. This Bureau will act as a welfare clearing house for all social agencies working for the betterment of the colored.

The meeting showed that throughout this State and other States, both races were cooperating in this movement.

AMERICAN NEGRO A HUGE PROBLEM.

Work of mission 6-18

HOME BOARD FINDS SHIFT OF COLORED POPULATION ADDS TO ITS TASK.

Investigation of the Negro statue today, with particular reference to problems arising from the recent exodus from the South, is being made by the Board of Home Missions. A mission field of huge opportunity has disclosed itself. Cities whose normal Negro population has been increased eight, ten and sometimes twelve fold pay no more attention to this "stranger within their gates" than they did five years ago. Moral conditions are bad; gambling is often conducted openly; housing conditions have developed which cry "shame" louder than any spoken word; the labor situation is rapidly becoming an economic boomerang: education has been neglected and in many cases even denied the newcomer.

With the continued increase of the Negro population, the moral duty of the Church and the Board becomes more and more pressing. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has seen the inauguration of an attempt to meet the religious needs of the colored population. The Board has granted some financial aid to Negro pastors, has spent some time in an analysis of the situation and is preparing to use the facts thus acquired in dealing with the problem elsewhere. It has been found extremely difficult to obtain concrete facts and figures in connection with the recent influx from the South.

In this problem the Methodist Episcopal Church is confronted with a missionary task more important numerically and fully as serious from any other point of view as any developed in the great continent of Africa.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL BULLETIN
JUNE 12, 1918

PRO-GERMAN CHARGES AT A. F. L. SESSION

(By United Press.)

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 12.—Charges of pro-Germanism and pacifism broke the calm of the American Federation of Labor convention here today. The trouble arose over the adoption of the American Labor Mission's report of its trip abroad, which carried an implied criticism of Socialism. Four Socialists voted against its adoption.

Ben Schlesinger, New York Garment Worker, was one to vote against it. Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, chairman of the committee on organization, refused to serve if Schlesinger continued as a member of that committee.

"I won't stand for a pacifist and pro-German on my committee," he shouted. "I have relatives in the army and belong to the Carpenters' Union, which has furnished 10,000 men for military service."

SHARP WORDS PASSED.

"Our organization has done more than yours," retorted Schlesinger. "If he wants me to apologize for asking questions about the Labor Mission's report, I won't serve with him."

Delegates jumped to their feet, demanding recognition, but Gompers pounded them down.

"It was a misunderstanding," said Gompers. "Schlesinger thought the mission's report referred to Socialist politicians and wanted that part stricken out."

Future outbursts were predicted by delegates who approved the Labor mission's recommendations to "win the war first."

Thomas Moore, fraternal delegate from the Canadian trades unions, speaking before the federation scorel profiteers and reviewed the part labor played in the war.

GREETINGS TO MITCHELL.

Greetings were forwarded to John Mitchell, New York, former head of the mine workers and J. A. Groves, chairman of the grievance committee of the Ohio Federation of Labor who were not able to attend.

Secretary Frank Morrison announced that 131 resolutions had been introduced for consideration of the convention. The annual fight to revoke the charter of the steam shovel and dredge department was launched this year by W. J. Spencer of the Building Trades department. The charter was granted by the federation several years a go and has been annually assailed since that time. Steam engineers also urge revocation of the charter, claiming it results in strife, confusion, trouble and disputes. The matter was referred.

Dr R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, and J. R. Schiffday, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples are authors of a communication asking for closer co-operation between white and colored workers. They ask that Gompers prepare a statement on his stand toward negro labor and charge that some unions discriminate against colored workers. They urge consideration of revision of union charters to permit negroes to become members. The communication was referred.

GOMPERS PLANS MISSION.

Gomeprs is considering a trip abroad to fight forces threatening a division of labor bodies in the allied countries.

His decision may be made known while the annual meeting of the Federation is in session here. The labor mission, recently returned from England suggester Gompers is one of the two men to remain in Europe for the remainder of the war, welding laborers together in the "win the war" spirit.

German atrocities in Belgium were made vivid to delegates to the Federation convention today by Professor A. G. Van Heke of the Belgian labor mission. "Belgium will never submit to German domination," asserted Van Heke amid cheers.

Other missions and committees made their reports today.

Labor — 1917
Migration Movement

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

A PROBLEM FOR WASHINGTON AND DELAWARE CONFERENCES.

(BY THE REV. G. E. QUEEN.)

THE MOVEMENT of the Negroes by the thousands from the South to the North raises a many-sided question. The missionary view is the logical view for the church, and that side of the question falls logically upon her hands for solution.

THE HEGIRA UPWARD.

This migration northward began to take on alarming proportions last fall. By the middle of December one hundred eight thousand adult laborers had left the South. The families of these men who are gradually joining them will number possibly thousands more.

For this large number to come during the winter months points to two things. First, to the extent to which the tendency, if not the purpose to leave the South has reached the whole Negro population there. And if so, many have come North in spite of the cold, will not many more come with the warmer weather?

A DOOR THE ILL-WIND BLEW OPEN.

Many foreigners have returned to Europe to become soldiers. Immigration is still at a standstill. Labor agents of northern corporations have gone through the South, collecting Negro laborers to fill the vacant places. Railroads, steel mills and contractors and public works are paralyzed without thousands of common laborers. Statements have appeared in Negro weeklies to the effect that one-half million laborers were needed in the North and West. That number will doubtless leave the South within a year or more. The southern conditions of oppression are quite as much the cause of unrest and migration of the Negro as the northern inducements of a better living and greater liberty.

The direct and serious effect of this exodus upon our work in the colored conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church may be seen in part from articles published by Bishop Thirkield and Dr. R. E. Jones and others appearing in the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, of New Orleans. Bishop Thirkield said, in some sections of his area from forty to ninety per cent of our membership had left from single congregations. These are a distinct loss to our church there, and unless we reach them here many will be a total loss to the church. Saving our members to the church is not the whole of the opportunity we have before us. There are also non-church members and members of other denominations that have no churches in some localities north where we have.

Prejudice in daily life in the South against the Negro is so pronounced that it has a tendency to give other denominations an advantage. A few unscrupulous pastors among them have made capital of it for their numerical advantage. There have been cases where our own members, taking up residence away from home, have been easily led into other religious bodies by it. Others upon change of residence, have voluntarily left us because of social unrest and prejudice. To say the least, there is less racial feeling and friction in the North. Interest and cooperation on the part of the general church and vigilance on the part of our conferences will give us just now the most fruitful results of a lifetime in number and efficiency. So far as is known at present there is no organized missionary endeavor to church and to assist these people in other religious and social ways. It becomes our duty therefore to conserve our membership and to help the others as much as possible.

HANDLING THE TOTAL TASK.

To solve this problem our attention must be given to those centers and cities through which the main rail lines from the South pass. There are nine such large centers in the Washington Conferences and eight or more in the Delaware Conferences. The people are stopping off at these centers in large numbers.

Should the church wait until their settlement and colonies breed dives and haunts of immorality, vice and crime? Or should she put a "missionary secretary" in the field for specific work among the people—to study their condition socially, to take a religious census of them, to arrange for lectures, special meetings of various kinds, to distribute literature and to give directions to cooperate with the work done by local pastors and churches for them?

It is a colossal task. Its volume and character warrant putting special workers in the field. The local pastors cannot do the field work thoroughly and at the same time care for their routine duties.

Rigid system asks, nevertheless, will it pay? Just as rigid answer refers us to the record of these two colored conferences for the last quadrennium. It shows that for the Board of Home Missions and the Church Extension alone their collections amounted to Twenty Thousand Five Hundred Fifty-four Dollars, and at the same time all the other church activities are held parallel with their good record.

Neither can it be disputed that the strength of these two conferences is in every way superior in the group of twenty. Let us tackle the task hoping that we may add many of these people to our membership, and make the already strong stronger, and thus offset the drain on our southern conferences.

It is noteworthy that the church has done some missionary work in cities for the foreign-speaking peoples, whose vacant places in the industry these southern men have come to fill. Let us hope that they may have the same consideration at the hands of the church. Why not? They can be assimilated into much quicker and will soon become a contributing factor.—*Christian Advocate.*

PLAN TO SPEND TWO MILLION IN NEW CITY HOMES

CLEVELAND O NEWS
AUGUST 11. 1917

Chamber of Commerce Program Aims to End Housing Evils; 10,000 Are Needed.

Plans developed by the housing and sanitation and the city planning commissions of the Chamber of Commerce to give early relief to the housing conditions in Cleveland took definite shape Saturday when it was announced that an organization to be known as the "Cleveland Homes Company" will be formed about September 1, and probably will be able to commence operations within a month after that date. The capitalization of the company may run to $2,000,000, according to the needs of Cleveland and the co-operative interest displayed in the plan by the city's manufacturers.

It is estimated by the real estate board and the chamber committees that has been investigating that 10,000 homes are needed at once to care for the greatly increased industrial population. This increase is due in a large part, it is said, to the expansion of business through war contracts, a great number of which have come to Cleveland automobile plants and other industries engaged in turning out war necessities.

It will be further aggravated, Chamber officials say, should Cleveland get the big aeroplane factories it now is working for. It is the plan of the Cleveland home company not to build but to finance the building through co-operative agencies—real estate dealers, building contractors and banks. Under this plan approximately 70 per cent of the capital of the company can be kept constantly at work.

The company purposes to build model tenement houses, too, to care for those who are not in a position to buy homes. Homes to cost from $3,500 down and apartments to rent at from $22 down are the big needs. Payments of 10 per cent will be asked of those who buy and all payments will be cared for in the "rent-buying" plan perfected by the company.

Chamber committees which have been working on the housing problem for several months declare conditions never were so in need of remedying as they are at the present time. The influx of negroes, thousands of whom are living in box cars on railway sidings, is only one faeture of the problem, investigators say. In nearly every part of the city, and especially in the vicinity of large manufacturing plants workers are herded together, paying as much as $8 a week for a single room for a whole family.

This, the investigators say, shows that the workers are able and willing to pay good rentals but are forced to pay rent far above the value of return only because of the lack of proper and adequate homes.

THE NEGRO AND THE NEW CONDITIONS.

Advertiser 1-5-15.

Early in the beginning of the war and the consequent business depression, The Advertiser stated that one class of our people that would suffer most would be the negro. He would suffer this winter. He would be lost and confused in the process of business and agricultural changes which were forcing themselves upon our country. It would take him longer to find his bearings and readjust himself than it would take his neighbor, the white man.

The Selma Times says it is reported that a great many negroes in Dallas county are now leaving the farms and going to town on account of the changing conditions. The Times says a number of land owners in that section are putting into effect their plans to get away from cotton and will convert a great deal of their land into pasturage, after reserving what acreage they will require for food crops.

Going further, The Times says:

"One planter told The Times there were thirty-five negro families on his place who would have to vacate, as their labor in growing cotton was no longer needed. The homeless negro, not knowing where to turn, is betaking himself to town. There he will find little call for his labor and as a result will become a greater problem than ever.

The breaking up of rural life conditions, it is believed, will in the long run vastly improve matters. The farmer will become self-dependent and thereby greatly enhance the value to the community. He will learn to eliminate Kansas city and Chicago from his requirements, dwelling under his own vine and fig tree, surrounded by the comforts of life.

But, as the negro leaves the farms and flocks to the cities, what is going to become of him in the cities? For three decades the negro has deserted the farms for the cities on a scale even larger than has the white man. During the past ten yars there has been a steady movement of negroes from the country to urban boundaries. The work in the cities is not sufficient to maintain the negro. Southern cities, like Montgomery, Birmingham and Selma, for example, even in normal times, have far more negroes than can be given employment—indeed, as unpleasant as the fact is, there are hundreds of negroes in these cities who will not accept steady employment when the same is tendered them.

Now the situation is worse, from the negro's standpoint, than it has ever been before. A strange trick of fate caused the armies of Europe and acres of boll weevils to fall upon Alabama at about the same time. Either has the power to frustrate the negro, complicate his problems and the white man's. Now that the two have come at the same time, the problem is far greater.

There is no other course ahead of the Alabama farmer, if he would continue prosperous, than to inaugurate a radical change in his farming methods. It isn't a theory, but a condition, which challenges his attention. He must raise more meat and bread and less cotton, because meat and bread will bring big returns in the markets of the world, whereas the cotton market is not only disturbed by unnatural conditions, but is glutted with too many bales. How will the negro fare?

DAYTON, O. NEWS
JULY 7, 1917

NEGRO MIGRATION TO OHIO.

A CALL for a state-wide conference of representative white and colored people at Columbus, July 16, has been issued, the purpose being to take up for consideration some of the problems resulting from the recent great Negro exodus from the South. It is estimated that from 350,000 to 1,000,000 colored people have come north during the past few months and of these 100,000 are believed to have remained in Ohio.

Referring to the necessity for action because of this influx, the people who propose the conference say:

"While it is true that the present universal demand for labor in Ohio has made it comparatively easy for any colored man to find employment, it is equally true that housing conditions are very bad, while the subjects of assimilation and welfare seem to have come in last for consideration."

Among those who have signed the call are J. Walter Wills, president Cleveland Association of Colored Men; Rev. H. C. Bailey, president National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; W. S. Scarborough, LL.D., president Wilberforce university; Charles Johnson, superintendent Champion Chemical company, Springfield, and Edward T. Banks, member Charter Commission, Dayton.

There can be no doubt of the seriousness of the problems which are to be considered at the conference. These matters are commanding attention in other states, and they will have to be dealt with seriously and intelligently in Ohio.

MONROE AND CLARKE COUNTIES' SUFFERERS BEING PUT TO WORK

Advertiser

One hundred flood sufferers in Monroe County and fifty in Clarke County were put to work on the county roads Wednesday and Thursday and will receive pay from the United States government, according to United States Engineer Merrill, in charge of the flood relief work. 7-15-16

A large number of counties with territory contingent to river lands, which were flooded in July, are receiving aid from the Federal government, the money thus distributed among flood sufferers proving a benefit, not only to the laborers, but to the counties as a whole.

Before Federal aid is extended in the flooded counties, those seeking aid from the government must prove that over half of their crops were destroyed. and that they are really in need of help. This being done, rations are distributed and the men employed on the county roads at 75 cents per day, working eight hours each day.

THE MIGRATION OF NEGROES

The Christian Recorder 2/7/17

The coming of our people North has abated somewhat during the winter, but indications are that there will be a heavy movement during the spring. The Negroes are proving that they are the best labor of the sort the North has had. The Erie Railroad says they are pleased with them and can use more; the Lukens Iron Works, at Coatesville, says they are far superior to foreign labor; the managers of the tobacco farms of Connecticut say they would like to have hundreds of others next summer. So the Negro worker who has come North has "made good."

And, as we said months ago, he would make good.

1. The Negro is an American. He speaks the language of the country and is therefore superior to the foreigner in this respect.

2. He knows the customs of the country and here again has the advantage of the foreigner.

3. He is a peaceable worker and is glad to have an opportunity to "make good."

4. The Negro is physically the equal and morally the superior of the immigrant from Europe.

There are other reasons why the Negro should succeed in the North. So we have no doubt that many will come.

Indeed, if a million Negroes moved North and West in the next 12 months, it will be one of the greatest things for the Negro since the Emancipation Proclamation. And the movement of a million Negroes should not alarm anybody, especially when we remember that a million immigrants were coming every year to this country before the war.

The movement of these Negroes from the South will prove to the South that the Negro is an economic asset. We have been accustomed to hear the white man say that the Negro is not a producer. Even some of our own people, ignorant of economic facts, have repeated the same. But this movement of Negroes is now proving that the Negro is a real producer and one of the chief producers of the South. What some communities now feel, the whole South should feel, and the best way to have it feel this is to leave it. Many of us never appreciated a good thing till we do not have it. And the South, always used to the Negro as it was the air it breathes, has not appreciated the Negro.

If his movement brings the South to appreciate the Negro as a labor assett, it will be quite as much an emancipation as that proclaimed by Abraham Lincoln January 1, 1863.

The South has not respected our Constitution or our Bible, or our teachings of Political Economy. It has thrown all ideals of social ethics to the winds; but it will respect its pocket book. The South has maligned the Negro, called him lazy, immoral, ignorant, shiftless, etc., but now that the North wants the Negro the South is in pain.

Let the good work go on. Let every community in the North organize to get jobs for our friends in the South. Let a million come. In coming the Negroes will get higher wages.

They will get first-class schools, running nine months a year—a thing worth leaving the South for, if there were no other advantage.

They will get reasonably fair treatment in all civic affairs, on common carriers, in eating places.

They will have a chance in the courts. If they should happen to have a difference with a white man, they will not take their lives in their hands by standing up for their side.

They will be able to defend their homes, their wives and children in a way no Negro can now protect them in the South.

They will have the right to vote. The foreigner must wait seven years for this; the Negro only one year. If a million Negroes come North, they will soon get sufficient political power, which combined with their economic power will be able to force the South to do some things she is now unwilling to do.

With the labor competition for the Negro between North and South with the North offering higher wages, better living conditions, better education, protection and a vote, the South must bestir herself if she would keep this the best labor in the world. And Southern statesmen will see that the South must cease to lynch, begin to educate and finally restore the ballot.

But, says an objector, these Negroes coming North will increase prejudice. What if they do? Then the Northern Negro will sympathize more with his Southern brother. But if prejudice increases, the Negro has the ballot which is an effective way to combat it. If a million Negroes come here we will have more Negro business, better churches, more professional men and real political power, and the Negro in the North will begin to get a social position not based upon mere charity.

We would advise, however, that our people be cautious in coming. Don't give your property away. Don't come without thorough investigation by somebody you can trust.. Don't expect to make a living in any way except hard work. For people work a great deal harder in everything in the North than in the South. And while a Negro has a fair chance in the courts, he must keep straight because he has more efficient police to deal with.

Labor — 1917
Migration Movement

NEGRO LABOR IN THE NORTH.

Christian Recorder 8/12/16

Not since the Civil War has the opportunity for Negro labor been so great in the North as it is to-day. Unskilled labor is scarce on account of the war, thousands of the resident immigrants having left the country to take up arms in their European birthplace and other thousands having found more lucrative work in munitions plants, while millions in Europe needed here for labor have been prohibited from emigrating by reason of the war. Who will take their places? Anybody. Hence the Negro's chance, and from the tobacco fields of Connecticut to the automobile shops of Henry Ford's company these Negroes are at work earning the biggest wages they have ever had. They are wanted not only North, but South. The Pennsylvania Railroad has sent agents South to bring them here, but the South does not want to part with them, and the employing agents are having a hard time with threats of imprisonment and fines of $1,000. The bid of the North for the Negro has clearly shown that the South wants the Negro—wants him to work, to work for low wages, but does not want him to vote, does not want him to become educated, does not want him to have respectability, the same as it wants the white man. Is it any wonder that so many of the Negroes have left? Over five thousand have left Savannah, Ga., alone. Yet the South wants them, at least does not want them to come North—of their own accord.

Can any one blame them for leaving the South and coming North where they can get higher wages, enjoy more privileges, send their children to schools more conveniently and have the full protection of the law in the North? The climate is not too cold, and one finds it quite as comfortable in Chicago or Philadelphia as in Atlanta or Birmingham. And the wonder is that larger numbers have not come to this part of the country.

We know there are many who discourage our people from coming North; but we are not of that number. We believe it will do the Negro good for a million or more to leave the South within the next 12 months.

When the laborer comes North, he will meet a higher standard of efficiency. And the only difficult problem here faced is in the bringing of our labor up to that standard. And the greatest danger is that when the war is over these people will be supplanted by the foreigners who have just come from war.

Negroes, Awaiting Special Train, Are Given Move Order

advertiser

Waiting for a mythical "special" train, fully two hundred negroes, lured to Montgomery under circumstances not fully understood, heard Mayor W. T. Robertson say Tuesday night that they might spend the night in the city but that they must leave Wednesday morning.

10-4-16

Seeking information as to why the negroes are here, and desirous of extending all the aid possible, Mayor Robertson visited the Union station Tuesday night. He asked the station master if a special train had been chartered to take the negroes away, or if any arrangements had been made for their transportation out of the city, but the station master could throw no light on the mystery.

Instructions were issued to the police by Mayor Robertson to feed the hungry negroes, thirty-two of whom called at police headquarters where they had a hearty feed. Out of fear or for other reasons, many of the stranded ones did not accept the invitation, but remained in the colored waiting room or huddled about the station on benches. Some of them were asleep.

"You may call at police headquarters Wednesday morning where you will be given breakfast, but you had better make arrangements to get out of Montgomery Wednesday, or the police will arrest you for vagrancy," said the mayor. "It looks like you have been fooled," he added.

Minister Asserts Brutality Drove Negroes North

N Y C TRIBUNE
JULY 2, 1917

"Negroes will migrate to the North by the hundreds of thousands because their treatment by white people in the South is becoming unbearable. Their exodus is leaving some towns almost deserted, and many sections are suffering great losses because of the sudden scarcity of negro labor. So permanent is the effect of the migration that if the 350,000 negroes who came North within the last year were offered good pay in their former home towns less than 10 per cent of them would return."

These assertions were made yesterday by speakers at a negro mass meeting at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 240 West Fortieth Street. The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, the pastor, said the Rev. A. L. James at Ocala, Fla., discovered last week that his entire parish had moved to New York. He followed them and is preparing to organize them in a church in Harlem.

"In a parish in Georgia another negro preacher found that thirty families had moved away in one week without his knowing it," said Dr. Powell. "There is a moral reaction against ill treatment by the whites. The negroes have at last become tired of reading signs, 'Negroes and Dogs Not Admitted Here,' or 'This Car for Negroes Only.'

"In the last twelve months the negro movement northward has been cyclonic. The 350,000 negroes who have left their Southern homes in that time caused an economic loss to their employers of at least $200,000,000. Yet, if these negroes were asked to return on the basis of their Northern wages, not 10 per cent of them would accept. They have come North to stay.

"The negro problem is rapidly moving northward. It means that new efforts to educate and prepare the negro for his new position in life must be devised."

Frederick R. Moore, editor of "The Age," said that although the negroes owned $2,000,000,000 worth of farmlands and implements, homes valued at $1,500,000,000, and have $200,000,000 in Southern banks, their gradual emigration northward was inevitable, "because of the brutal treatment at the hands of the whites." "In Birmingham and Atlanta, if a negro woman tries on a hat or gloves in a store and does not buy them she will be insulted by the white clerk," he said. "If a negro steps on a streetcar on the end reserved for white people he will be knocked off by the conductor. The negroes have no rights which the whites feel bound to respect."

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE IS FOSTERING PLAN TO STOP MIGRATION

advertiser

Offers Eleven Suggestions For Keeping Negroes on Farms; Macon County Starts Campaign

10-5-16

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 4.—Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has decided to make a determined effort in Macon county to persuade negro farmers, who are discouraged on account of conditions brought on by the boll weevil and the July rains, to remain on the land instead of going to the cities, where it is doubtful as to whether or not they can in any way improve their condition. Conferences have been held with bankers of Tuskegee and with many planters of Macon county, and a method of dealing with the situation has been worked out. This method embraces the following definite suggestions:

1. To encourage the farmer to plant peanuts, soy beans, velvet beans and cotton as cash crops.

2. To create a market for those cash crops inclued above, which, at present, have no cash market.

3. To encourage tenants to grow fall and winter gardens and to plant at least five acres of oats to the plow, the seed being furnished them wherever necessary.

4. To stipulate, in making tenant contracts for another year, that cotton stalks be plowed under in the fall, that the boll weevil be picked in the spring and that other methods of combating the boll weevil be used.

5. To advance no more than $25 to the plow, and, in every case possible, to refrain from any advance.

6. To encourage land holders to rent land for part of the crops grown.

7. To urge the exercise of leniency on unpaid notes and mortgages due from thrifty and industrious farmers so as to give them a chance to adjust themselves to the boll weevil conditions and storm losses.

8. To create a market lasting all year for such crops as hay, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, poultry and livestock.

9. To urge everybody to build fences and make pastures so as to grow more livestock and to produce more nearly all of the supplies used on the farm.

10. To carry on a food campaign in this county, devoting the first Sunday in October to the work of urging people to plant gardens and sow oats.

11. To organize a Farmers' Loan Association in Macon county to work with the Farmers' Loan Bank being established by the United States government.

Tuskegee Institute believes that, if this method is followed, substantial progress will be made in keeping Macon county's farm population from leaving the land. That the condition is serious, not only in Macon county, but throughout Alabama and the South, can be readily seen by a casual glance through any of the leading Southern newspapers. Some communities have attempted to meet the situation by laws and ordinances directed against the operations of the labor agent from the North. Others are advocating methods such as are discussed in the following quotation from the correspondence column of a recent issue of The Montgomery Advertiser:

Quotes The Advertiser.

"The negro farmer, if it is necessary, should be given the rent of the land free for one year. If necessary, he should be supplied with seed and with foodstuffs to keep him going in good shape until he can raise his crops. In other words, he should be kept on the land and he and his family given every possible chance. It is true that some landowners may not be able to do this. But there are many who are able to do it; and it should be done, and without delay. It is not only a matter of justice, but of common sense and good business. Those laborers who are not cared for on the land by individual land owners should be given work by the towns and counties and paid the usual wages for the work they do. It will pay any town or any county to give work to its unemployed in making roads, building bridges, cutting ditches, laying drainage pipes, repairing streets, erecting new buildings or repairing old ones. If this sensible move is made at once, and the labor agents hoisted out of each community, the trouble will be solved for the present. Not to make this move at this time will be costly and short-sighted negligence."

Willing To Co-operate.

Tuskegee Institute and the writer in The Advertiser both believe that humane plans dealing with this very human problem will accomplish much good. There can be no doubt that the migration of negroes to the cities and the North is robbing the South and its farms of their greatest asset, a loss that will be severely felt in the very near future. Any scheme, at once practical and sympathetic, that will tend to keep these farmers contented—satisfied to remain on the land—should commend itself to all thoughtful citizens of the South. Tuskegee has decided to do its utmost to carry out the plan suggested by its executive council and invites the co-operation of any agency working to the same end.

NEGRO MIGRATION DUE TO PROHIBITION

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MARCH 28, 1918

350,000 Colored People Have Moved North Within a Year.

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

Last June, while traveling through the South, I noted the alarm of the Southern people over the tremendous immigration of colored people to the North and away from their natural habitat. It was said to be an economic movement based on manufacturing necessities and facilitated by the high wages offered. In part, this is true, but the negro is no economist and the Prohibition law largely a farce for the Southern white is unquestionably well enforced against the negro, and life is more or less uncomfortable for the black race.

So they move on—350,000 of them have moved on out of ten States in a year and the end is not yet. Prohibition is a great thing, it is depopulating the South of its necessary labor, driving the negro into regions and occupations unsuited to him and forcing economy in the Southern white through changed and more straightened circumstanes—a white man working in a Southern cotton field will not be a curiosity after 1917. True, there may be no outrages committed in the South by drunken negroes, but the price the South pays is high; indeed, undue interference in sumptuary laws brings its own reward—and penalties, as Russia is now ascertaining. Give any fanatic rope and he will hang the world and your ardent prohibitionist has a sweet unreasonableness and a high inequity of mind and judgment and a charitable—such a charitable view of the mote in his brother's eye that we who are really temperance, believing not in aqua vitae or strong waters, but having some natural appetite for liquids of less alcoholic content. We temperate and temperance people demand strict regulation—high license—local option, but we do not deny Deity by denying the appetites.

Man is not the lowest of the angels, but the highest of the brutes—for 5,000 years there has not been any perceptible intellectual improvement in man, so Dr. Alfred Wallace asserts.

What strange and sudden improvement is visible in these later days when Prussianism is rampant that demands instant cessation of age-old ways by a section of the population estimated at 20 per cent. of the total, verily the tail is to swing the dog and those who care for a drink now and then with a bit of a kick in it are to be relegated to the pump or become caffeine devotees of a patent drink, as the South is today—except the ginger drunkards, or there is a way out for those fond of the unholy stimulation, the path of the corner drug store—known to thousands of present-day drug addicts, so well described by Conan Doyle, "Quick, Watson—the needle."

Has it never occured to our prohibitionist, St. Simon Stylites, that this same drug store contained not only more potentialities of mischief, but was actually and quietly doing more to undo the peace of mankind and destroy human efficiency and decency than liquor?

"So little done, so much to do," said the dying Cecil Rhodes, and we quarrel bitterly as to our appetites. A natural law in a spiritual world and the fanatical minority would check, crib, cabin and confine that which has been free since man began, perhaps a half million years. It may be they have a new light, these prohibitionist Bolsheviki, but one thing we know, their courage is facial, their violence of language and of action is based exactly on the approved principles of Safety First. If they were to be held to a decent measure of responsibility for upsetting moral, economic and sumptuary laws, would they dare act like irresponsible children? If they had to pay, would they smash the watch to see the wheels go round? My belief is they would quit—like Trotsky, when his bluff was called, and with equal credit.

TEMPERANCE.

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

NOV 24 1916

KEEPING THE NEGRO AT HOME.

The migration of negroes from Georgia to states north and east, and particularly from the southwestern section of the state, where the extent of it has been greatest, has led to a well-advised concerted movement to check it for imperative industrial reasons.

Loss of much of the state's best labor is one of the prices Georgia is paying for unchecked mob activity against negroes often charged only with ordinary crimes. Current dispatches from Albany, Ga., in the center of the section apparently most affected, and where efforts are being made to stop the exodus by spreading correct information among the negroes, say:

> The heaviest migration of negroes has been from those counties in which there have been the worst outbreaks against negroes. It is developed by investigation that where there have been lynchings, the negroes have been most eager to believe what the emigration agents have told them of plots for the removal or extermination of the race. Comparatively few negroes have left Dougherty county, which is considered significant in view of the fact that this is one of the counties in southwest Georgia in which a lynching has never occurred.

These statements are most significant. Mob law such as we have known in Georgia has furnished emigration agents with all the leverage they want; it is a foundation upon which it is easy to build with a well concocted lie or two, and they have not been slow to take advantage of it.

This loss of her best labor is another penalty Georgia is paying for her indifference and inactivity in suppressing mob law. It is one of many, but a serious one. In fact, so serious is it that the general assembly has several times legislated against emigration agents and put heavy license taxes upon them.

It is only within recent years that these emigration agents have used and built upon the lynching argument. Lynching for causes less serious has been the outgrowth of mob execution for the one more heinous crime, in connection with which many have felt there was justification for it.

Mob activity has fed upon itself and grown from bad to worse, until it has become not only a social and moral, but a serious business problem. It is imperative that we get back to a basis of law and order, not half-heartedly nor half-way, but wholly and determinedly. Georgia courts will convict and inflict prompt penalty in case of guilt, and particularly have they shown that purpose in dealing with those charged with assaults upon women.

"Back to the law" is a slogan that should appeal everywhere upon purely a moral basis; but if it will not in sufficient force, then we are confronted now by the possibility of serious industrial calamity which must follow upon the removal of Georgia's best and most satisfactory farm labor.

The southwest Georgia movement to stop the exodus of negroes is a movement in the right direction. They are better off here than they could possibly be anywhere else, and those who have been tricked into going have discovered it to their sorrow.

Letters to Editor

THE LABOR ORDINANCES.

Editor The Advertiser: 9-26-16

In your issue of the 20th instant, there was published two ordinances, adopted by two of our City Commissioners on the preceding day, which you well term "iron clad ordinances," for they are so hard and indefensible on principle and unjust in puspose that I ask a brief space to enter a protest against them in as public a manner.

These ordinances declare it a crime, punishable by a fine not exceeding $100 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, for a person to persuade or influence, "any laborer or other person to leave the city of Montgomery for the purpose of being employed at any other place as a laborer." Before commenting on these remarkable ordinances, as remarkable for what they do not contain, as for what they do, let me note, that we now have a stringent State statute against enticing away a laborer or servant, "who has contracted in writing to serve such other person," which certainly must commend itself to every decent person, for one who is so blind to the proprieties of life and so base as to endeavor to entice away the servant of another, should have his eyes opened by the law.

As the ordinances under consideration, however, contain no stipulation that the person to be employed must be under contract, verbal or written, to serve another, I must conclude that they are aimed at those only who might wish to employ the idle or unemployed about the city, whether residents here or driven here by their folly or misfortune. It would seem, therefore, to logically follow from the ordinances, that any person who persuades or influences the good or the bad, the industrious or the lazy, the worthy or the worthless, the man or the dude, the honest or the sneak thief, "the butcher, the baker or the candle-stick maker," for they all come under the head of "laborer or other person" to leave the city for the purpose of being employed at any other place, is guilty of a crime. There are none to escape this fearfully extended legislative drag-net, for if one is not "a laborer," he would certainly come under the designation of "other person," to come here to employ whom is declared a crime, although one might think that the laborer has just as much right to sell his brawn and muscle, which is his stock in trade, as the merchant has to sell his goods, which is his stock in trade, or the professional man his skill and knowledge, which is his stock in trade. If the Commissioners had resolved to hire some one to come here to hire the idle and unemployed, it seems to me wisdom would have been much more in evidence than in employing their time in passing ordinances to prevent it.

Condition Confronts Us.

There is another phase of this question, Mr. Editor, which should also be taken into consideration. The floods of summer and the boll weevil combined, present us with a condition—not a theory—and an unprecedented condition at that. The Federal government has been called on to help in preventing starvation among those in dire need and distress and this even before the winter months have come. The ready hand of the charitable landlord which has so often extended help to his tenants has in many instances been paralyzed by the very misfortune which has stripped the tenant of his all and the negro tenant drifts into the city to work, to beg or to steal, and let us do him the justice to say, he doesn't belong to the only race either, that will steal before they will starve.

The Federal appropriation is exhausted, the landlord cannot lend a helping hand; winter has come, and without food or clothing the negro is in the city and what then? The Commissioners have effectually prohibited by law anyone from coming here to hire him. He doesn't dare stop on the street corner for fear he will be arrested as a vagrant, so, like one of these revolving winds, he goes round and round and round, for, like Little Joe in Bleak House, he must "keep a-movin' on."

Many of these negroes are able-bodied, healthy and industrious men, who are willing to work to save themselves and their wives (they all have wives, more or less) and children (they all have children) from starvation, but there are none here to employ him. The floods and boll weevil have ruined him at home and in his distress, he begs leave to toil—

"Please Mr. Commissioners, may I go off to work?"
"Why certainly, Sam! Leave before the sun be risen,
But if anyone comes here to hire you,
We will surely send him to the prison."

"But, Boss! My children are crying for bread—
"No corn, on account of floods and other evils."
"You stop talking about something to eat,
And go out to catch some more boll weevils."

(Candor compels me to admit that I fear there is more truth than poetry in my verses.)

I believe all that you have said about the South being the best place for the negro. I believe the law ought to punish severely anyone who entices away the servant or laborer of another, but at the same time, I believe that when one is out of employment and is anxious to work, he should have no obstacle, like these ordinances, thrown in his way of obtaining it.

It might, at a glance, appear funny that two men, Commissioners though they be, should be proposing such ordinances to each other and passing them unanimously, but when we think of the far-reaching effect of the ordinances and the distress which will almost certainly follow as a result to those who stand "all the day idle" because no one has come to employ them, there isn't anything a bit funny about them. "Ha, ha, ha, it is funny, isn't it?" said the man to his friend who had slipped up on the ice. "Yes," replied the other, as he rubbed his bruises. "It is funny, but then, it isn't so d--n funny."

ALEXANDER TROY.

Labor - 1917

Migration Movement

CINCINNATI O ENQUIRER
SEPTEMBER 12 1917

CLEVELAND MAN AT HELM.

Federation For Negro's Uplift Plans Statistical Reports.

An extensive program aimed to effect the betterment of economic and social conditions of thousands of Southern negro immigrants to Ohio was decided on yesterday in the office of J. G. Schmidlapp by committees of the Ohio Federation For Uplift of the Colored People.

The federation was formed at Columbus last July as a direct result of the conditions existing due to the influx of negroes from the South.

Permanent organization was effected yesterday, with J. Walter Wills, Cleveland, President; J. H. Robinson, Cincinnati, Secretary, and A. G. Bookwalter, Cincinnati, Treasurer.

Branches of the federation, it was announced, have been organized in the cities of Akron, Toledo, Cleveland, Dayton, Steubenville and Piqua. Several organizations for negro betterment, including the Negro Civil Welfare Association of the Council of Social Agencies, Cincinnati, have affiliated with the federation.

Reports showing labor, housing, general welfare and health conditions among the negroes throughout the state, it was decided, will be compiled and distributed broadcast. Decision was reached also to send lecturers through Ohio cities, visiting negro centers, for the purpose of instilling within the race a desire for better living conditions.

A campaign will be waged also to bring about greater censorship of motion pictures. Efforts will be made to have the State Council of National Defense and the State and City Labor Bureau actively interest themselves in the problem of negro employment.

NEGROES LEAVE FARMS TO WORK IN NORTH

Constitution

Eufaula, Ala., September 26.—(Special.)—Northern labor markets are calling pretty heavily on the local negro population. During the past month several hundred negroes have left Barbour county for New York and Chicago, induced to go by the offers of labor agents who have been at work in this section.

One train that left Eufaula last night for Montgomery took a delegation of thirty-five. From Montgomery they were to leave for Chicago. The majority of the negroes who are leaving come from the country, where they have had a disastrous experience with their crops this year on account of the floods in July. Numbers of experienced workmen have been leaving the city, however, and some concern will soon be felt if the labor movement continues.

NEGRO LABOR RETURNING

Transportation Is Being Furnished to Men In Kentucky Fields.

Fifty-five negro families returned to the Birmingham district in the last 36 hours from Cincinnati, Lexington and other places wheer they went in the exodus of negroes from this State during the last twelve months. The negroes have been placed in mining camps in the immediate district, and the labor increase is being felt. Many applications are being received here now from negroes who went north during the last twelve months for transportation back, and they are being accommodated right along. The labor is needed throughout the district and immediate employment is being given.

NEGROES GOING NORTH

A dispatch from Brunswick the other day said negroes were "leaving in large hordes" to take jobs in New York, attracted by offers of high pay in brick yards. On April 21, 33 left and on April 25 the departing work-seekers were 55. Of course 55 are not a "large horde," but if other Southern cities are losing proportionately as many of their negroes it may be that the total migration in recent weeks has been that of a horde. It has not been long since the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, commenting upon the taking of gangs of negroes from the South to work on Northern and Western railroads, said: "This seems to be only the beginning of a negro laborers' exodus to North and West under the lure of higher wages than are paid in the South." But if they go, will they stay?

Two big factors must be taken into consideration before it can be accepted as settled that there will be a great exodus of negroes from the South to abide permanently in other sections. One is the duration of the war, and the other the condition of immigration after the war. If the war drags on for a long time and if, when it ends, Europe keeps her people at home for the task of repairing its damage, it may be that before the tide of immigration again begins to flow in great volume to the United States the increasing demand for labor in other sections of the country will take from the South scores of thousands of negroes and give them employment long enough to make them permanent residents in the sections to which they go.

But if the war does not last for years longer and at its end millions of Europeans flock to the United States the negroes who migrate from the South are going to meet fierce competition for jobs with the probability that they will be defeated and in considerable numbers drift back South.

At any rate, such questions of race as are plainest to be seen in Southern cities may be brought vividly home to many Northern and Western cities provided the demand for unskilled labor continues to increase as it has in the last year while the supply from Europe continues to be cut off.

THE NEGRO EXODUS

The Star of Zion 7/19/17

That the Negro is leaving the Southland in great numbers, there is no room to doubt. Many and varied are the reasons assigned. But in the final analysis, they all may be summed up in the following statement; the bitting, humiliating, degrading unequitable treatmen of the black man regardless of his character, worth or service.

While I concede the black man's right to go where he likes for he has the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; yet I doubt the wisdom of such wholesale exodus from the South. There are somethings which the Negro needs far more than high wages, or some of the rights for which he contends. He needs conservation of his moral life.

In the North, the Negro is brought face to face with new problems; among the many is the problem of adjusting himself to the abundance of freedom into which he comes so suddenly. His new freedom brings him new changes, as well as new opportunities, for amid the roses there lies the thorn. In the Sunday desecration, the open saloon, numberless dives, the gambling haunts, the trained sharpers, and these who live upon the follies, the foibles and incredulity of the Negro, form the oceans of vice into which the Negro may sink to a death even worse than that from which he flees.

While the inducements of the North are very alluring, in the end. the Negro problem must be wrought out in the South. And in my opinion, now, as history has recorded through the ages the South Country will ever be the heaven of refuge for the oppressed. Joseph went into Egypt, just as his ancestor Abraham had done years ago. Not Isreal, but Judah contained the leaven which preserved her people for about 150 years after the fall of North Israel. Southern Europe has given the natives larger and wider opportunities.

Whatever may be the complaint which we may lodge against the South, we must admit, that she loves the Sabbath and hates the whiskey traffic.

Let us not be too ready to urge our people into the cesspool of alluring vice, awaiting them in that North.

On account of the large number of our people invading the north in search of work, several issues ago we called attention to the necessity of doing useful work among them. The Philadelphia Tribune gives this interesting account of a helpful meeting held there recently.

7/14/17

"Sunday Dr. W. A. Credit organized the second conference of the fellowship movement among the track employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"The organization of the first conference had such wonderful effect on the men that the workers in the Paoli Division made a request that Dr. Creditt be sent to organize their conference

"There are upwards of a hundred men in the new fellowship conference, and they received Dr. Creditt, the supervisor of the Main Line Division and a quartette from the Downtown School enthusiastically.

"Dr. Creditt spoke briefly on religion, and gave some sound advice in regards to health and thrift. He urged the men to save their money, and do their work well. Several of the men thanked Dr. Creditt, the supervisor and the boys, in short talks at the end of the services.

"Mr. Scrimmel the supervisor in a short address, urged the men to bring their families from the South and to settle here. He said the Pennsylvania Railroad not only wanted the men, but they wanted the men to bring their families to this state and become permanent helpers of the Pennsylvania sus-

Enquirer-Sun
7/8/17

NEGRO MIGRATION QUESTION.

Editor, Enquirer-Sun:

Please allow these few words to appear in your valuable columns: Having read so many strong editorials concerning the exodus of the negro from this an other sections of the south, I feel that there is something that could and ought to be said by some one of his own race. I heartily congratulate the deep thinking and far seeing editors of this and other southern sections for the very timely interest taken in discussing the negro migration.

We truly hope that our white friends and neighbors will give this matter the proper consideration.

Let there be a mutual understanding and harmony and we will be with you every time in the suppression of uneasiness and restlessness among those of us who are not prepared to take the right thought or reason in matters pertaining to the welfare of himself or his neighbor.

It was quite shocking as well as surprising last Saturday to have an "old ante-bellum father," whom I hav known all of my days to come to me asking questions concerning the migration spirit.

He was not of that number who wanted to leave here, however, he was uneasy and did not know whether to rent his same farm land or not, as he had been told that all the negroes who did not leave this part of the country would be made to leave by the first of March, 1917.

In talking I found that he was renting a two-mule farm wrom one of the best of our city, and, too, on very reasonable terms.

So after giving him the proper advice in the matter, he smiled and showed a changed countenance, and said: "I am glad I saw you. Now I am satisfied."

So you see just what is needed along certain lines. Any fake agent can very easily create an uneasiness and restlessness among a certain class of my race.

So, I must say that it is up to you, my, our southern people, to offer such inducements that will to some extent offset those offered by other sections.

Very respectfully,

J. D. DAVIS, Prin.
Teacher 28th Street school (colored.)

BY FALSE REPORTS, NEGROES ARE URGED TO LEAVE THE SOUTH

7/7/17

Constitution

Waycross, Ga., April 15.—(Special.)—Chief of Police Colley and Sheriff Hen-

ry J. Sweat, assisted by all officers associated with them, are making a careful search of the city and county for a white man posing as an employment agent from Philadelphia, who in the past two weeks is alleged to have circulated many false statements among negroes of this city and in the country surrounding. One of the statements is that there will be serious trouble between the north and south after May and if the negroes want to escape and secure full freedom and social equality they must get away from the south before the end of May.

Investigation of the reports traced them to a white man whose identity has not been learned, and a negro. If the reports in circulation can be proven, it is believed Mayor Beaton will ask the government to have federal agents take charge of the case.

In order that information of the true state of affairs may be placed before the negroes a mass meeting has been called for Wednesday night at the courthouse.

40 WARREN ST NEW YORK

Walter Weyl

Bulletin

March 13, 1915

NEGROES IN INDUSTRY.

There was much alarm a year or two ago over the migration of negroes to the North in large numbers. It was felt that they had far better stay in the South, in a familiar and congenial environment, and keep on raising cotton and food, than crowd into the inhospitable North for unaccustomed factory work.

We have heard less of that lately. It is still doubtful whether the change is good for the negro himself, and there's no question that his coming has complicated housing conditions and social problems in northern cities. But economically the matter appears in a new light. At a time when war industries were starving for labor, the negro provided the labor. He is recognized as a new industrial asset.

The migration has been unfortunate, to be sure, for the communities thus deprived of agricultural labor, but it is said that from a broad, national standpoint the gain to the manufacturing industries more than compensates. And there has been an actual increase in the output of energy. The negro works harder in the North. He produces more. He is thus of more use to the community. And for the benefit he brings, communities are more willing than they were at first to tolerate the inconveniences due to his coming.

The head of a negro welfare association in one of the big industrial centers insists that the advantage has been mutual. "Negro labor in the northern city," he says, "has been an undoubted benefit to both the negro and the industry. The negro has discovered a new sense of power and independence through his success as an industrial laborer."

NEGRO ENTICERS HAVE NEW DODGE OF ADVERTISING

Send in Newspapers From Other States; Selma Has More Flood Money

9-25-16

Selma Bureau Of The Advertiser Telephone 77.

A new dodge has been discovered in the city in the way of enticing negro laborers out of the State. Instead of advertising in Alabama papers, the ads are inserted in papers of other states, those received here being from Tennessee and Arkansas, and these papers are circulated through some mailing agency among the people of the county.

As a result, there has been a steady outgo of negroes of the county that lately has begun to attract attention. More than 150 negroes have left Dallas alone in the last few days for points in Tennessee and Arkansas, and if the emmigration keeps up, the situation in the county will become more than serious.

DALLAS NEGROES ARE HEEDING CALL OF WEST AND NORTH

Planters and Business Men Seek Means of Stopping Migration of Black Belt Laborers

Advertiser

10/25/17

Selma Bureau of The Advertiser Telephone 77.

The exodus of negroes from this section has become so alarming that farmers, planters and business men are considering what measures it may be possible to take that will stop it.

A party of negroes has just left from a nearby hamlet for points in Oklahoma, every one of them having sold the last of their possessions to raise the money for railroad fare.

Around Burnsville where there were 200 negroes only fifty can now be found and they report that the others have left for points in the north.

A third party of twenty will leave Wednesday for some point unknown, they stating that they have been contracted for by a lumber company; local railroad men have just divulged the information that about 209 left in one crowd last week.

TAKEN FROM TRAINS

Savannah Tribune 8/9/16

Wholesale Arrests to Stop Immigration of Negroes to North

Americus, Ga., Aug.16—Almost half a hundred Negroes were arrested at an early hour this morning as they started on their journey to cities in the north and east, where they had been promised work. Armed with state warrants charging misdemeanors, a formidable array of policemen and deputy sheriffs, accompanied by Solicitor Zack Childs, brought the Negroes back to this city, where they will be held pending legal operations to stop the wholesale emigration of laborers from this section.

The officers got wind of the fact that a large number of Negroes from this city and vicinity would entrain on the 2:30 a. m. for Savannah en route to Northern and Eastern points, and realizing that the continued exodus of Negro labor is bringing about a serious condition of affairs among the farmers of this territory, they determined to end the practice if possible.

Sheriff Harvey, Deputy Sheriff Bob Price, Policemen Lowery, Summerford, Rigsby, Chalkley and Solictor Zack Childs all boarded the 2:30 train with warrants in their possession. The Negroes holding transportation for the north also climbed aboard, and not until the train was speeding toward Leslie did the officers begin their operations.

By authority of the John Doe Warrants the officers took into custody all Negroes bound for the north and detained with them at Leslie, where automobiles were in waiting to bring them back to Americus with their prisoners.

MOVEMENT OF NEGROES TO NORTH ALARMS A. F. OF L.

PLAN FOR UNIONS OF COLORED WORKERS IN SOUTH.

NOV 16 1917

Resolution Adopted at American Federation Convention Says Negroes Were Brought North to Replace Union Men Demanding Better Labor Conditions—Effort Will Be Made to Form Department of Theatrical Employees.

BALTIMORE, November 16.—The emigration of Southern negroes to Northern labor centres was brought to the attention of the convention of the American Federation of Labor to-day, when the committee on organization favorably reported a resolution designed to eliminate what was characterized as a "menace to the workers in the Northern States."

The resolution, which subsequently was adopted by the convention, was framed by members of Ohio federations. It recited that the investigation of such emigration and importation of negroes in the State of Ohio had demonstrated to the satisfaction of labor leaders in that State that they were being brought North for the purpose of filling the places of union men demanding better conditions, as in the case of freight handlers.

Believing that "the conditions that prevailed in Ohio may apply in all Northern States," the president and executive council of the Federation were instructed to begin a movement looking toward the organization of negroes in the Southern States.

A resolution also was adopted looking to the organization of a department comprising those organizations directly connected with the theatrical industry.

The executive council was instructed by an adopted resolution emanating from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to place an organizer in the province of Quebec as soon as practicable. The resolution set forth that the majority of employees in a large number of unorganized industries in the province were of French-Canadian nationality, able to understand but little English. The situation was said to be "menacing and retarding the growth and progress of the trade-union movement."

PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH
APRIL 11, 1918

NEGROES PLEAD FOR HOUSES TO CURB CROWDING

Council Told of Families Herded in One Room in Hill District

SITUATION IS SERIOUS

The war, with its increased opportunities for work in the big industries, has brought 18,000 to 20,000 Negroes into the Pittsburg district, and housing conditions, even with alleged greatly inflated rents, have practically broken down, City Council, sitting as the Committee on Public Safety, was told yesterday by a delegation from the Urban League of Pittsburg for Social Service Among Negroes. To relieve the over-crowding Council was asked to urge the Government to build homes for industrial workers.

"The simple fact is there are more people here than houses to accommodate them, and the problem, while desperate for the Negro, is acute for the white population as well," D R Lewis, a Negro real estate man, declared.

From white and Negro speakers the Councilmen heard recitals of great overcrowding in the Hill district; of whole families living in one room; of seven and eight roomers in one room; of Negroes coming to Pittsburg in jumpers and overalls and keeping them on until they left town again, working and sleeping in them; of rents doubled and trebled; of one building in Bedford avenue with 100 rooms reported as housing from 200 to 400 Negroes; of abandoned and condemned houses opened and occupied; of families quartered in basements or cellars, and, finally, of thousands needed for work in industry, leaving the city because they cannot find accommodations.

J T Clark, executive secretary of the Urban League, speaking of inflated rents, said that white families paying $11 to $13 a month rent for 3-room apartments in a row of houses on the east side of Junilla street, between Webster and Bedford avenues, had been put out, and Negro families moved in and were charged $25 to $35 a month rent.

President John S Herron of Council, aroused by this statement, sent a clerk to the Assessors' office to investigate, and later made this announcement:

"This property is credited to Frank Westlake. It was valued by the city at $31,610, and assessed for taxes $584.10. On the basis of the rents reported the income above the taxes on this property is $13,481 annually, or an income of 4[illegible] per cent on the investment.

ALABAMA NEGRO MINERS "TREAKING" NORTH.

The Voice of the people 7/29/16

It is rumored around that there is a slogan among some Negro miners "Let us go to Indiana, Illinois, Kentucy and West Virginia." Some will feel happy when they find out that they have tickets in their pockets that call for transportation back to Alabama.

Negro miners, with but few exceptions are forever moving, and they have not yet bettered their condition. It is said some are going where it is wet because Alabama is too dry for them. If the operators cannot get the orders to fill, don't grumble because you get three and four days' work a week. It is creditable that the mine operators are doing their best to keep the mines running. The Alabama miners are accustomed to this climate, why not stay and work in the Alabama mines. Some people take licentiousness to mean freedom, when they think of going north.

This situation is unfortunately being advised by irresponsible individuals who wish to mislead labor.

The Voice, therefore, considers it its duty to warn miners against the machinations of apostles serving for a mercenary purpose.

It is more dangerous to work in the mines north of the Mason and Dixon line than it is to work in the Alabama mines. The mining laws of this State are forever doing all they can to safeguard the lives and interests of Negro miners.

Act wise and stay in Alabama is the sound advice given.

P. F.

Cincinnati, O.

NEGRO MASS MEETING.

COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE

A mass meeting of negro laborers will be held at the Y. M. C. A. colored branch on Ninth street Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The meeting is called, according to the announcement, to give instruction to negro workmen that are coming North. Several captains of industry will deliver addresses.

Labor — 1917
Migration Movement
South Western Advocate
9/13/17

"THE INVASION FROM DIXIE"

The above is the title of an attractive circular issued by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, which deals directly with the migration of the Negro to the North. The illustrations appearing, except the frontispiece, which is not representative of the type of Negroes going North, and mars the effectiveness of the circular, are very striking. The facts and discussions are very forceful. With reference to this large number of Negroes going North, two questions are asked. "What are you going to do for them?" and, "How may we best serve this most pressing need of the present time?" The author very appropriately says, "It is no problem to be disposed of around the stove of the village grocery, rather it is a question for citizens and to all interested in our city life. To this task must be given long and thoughtful attention.

"The problem as seen from the viewpoint of the Methodist Episcopal Church is two-fold. First, to somehow conserve the work we have already done in the South where the migration is leaving. Second, to provide religious opportunities for those people who have come from our own churches of the South as well as those unreached by church influences—so that at the beginning of their new life in the North they may all have the influence of the Church of Jesus Christ to shape and mold their future."

If one does not believe the urgency of this situation, let him contemplate, if he can, what it means for 75,000 Negroes to move into Chicago in less than a year, with 25,000 more to Detroit and more than 40,000 to Philadelphia. This movement is a permanent change of residence for 90 per cent of these folks, 75 per cent of whom are males and 65 per cent are under 50 years of age. In some cities the housing condition is simply frightful. Exhorbitant rent is charged in many cases. In one case in Detroit a family occupied one room at $16.00 a month without even running water. In Newark, New Jersey, a close study of 53 families revealed that 166 adults, only twenty of whom are over 40 years old, and 134 children, a total of 300 persons, were crowded into unsanitary, dark quarters averaging more than four persons to a room.

The author of the circular very appropriately observes:

"If the American Rolling Mill at Dayton, Ohio, is interested enough to build a chapel and furnish Bibles and hymn books, provide a school and social hall, and put up dwelling houses on the east side, thereby giving the Negroes a chance to buy and locate permanently, surely the Methodist Episcopal Church will respond to this great opportunity for Christian brotherhood and service."

"What is done to alleviate the social and moral conditions rising from the increase of Negro population in the North must be done immediately."

N Y C POST
JULY 16, 1917

Strong dissent is heard in the South itself from the comfortable theory that the blame for the recent negro migrations rests entirely upon the negro and the labor agents who have lured him away from his natural home. One of the most vigorous and clear-headed protests against this view is made by the Houston *Post*, which discountenances threats against the labor agents as being "merely superficial treatment of a deep-seated disease." The North is in the market for negro labor because it needs labor; the negro in the South is not satisfied with his compensation—these are the central factors in the situation. The South cannot get rid of the North as a competitor. Let it inquire why the negro is dissatisfied. The trouble is not wages alone, although the Southern negro does want more money for his work and wants it more regularly. Deeper than wages are living conditions. "Our town landlords throughout the State," declares the Houston *Post*, "have the idea that 'anything is good enough for a nigger,' and thousands are huddled in miserable shacks standing upon undrained ground, without sewerage, without water service, and without ordinary comforts and conveniences which are really essential to community health. Even worse conditions obtain on many of the plantations." In addition "is the other fact that the rural schools for negro children where they exist at all are a joke." Plain speaking has been delayed in the South, but it seems to be arriving at last.

BIG DAILIES WORRIED BY RECENT MIGRATION

3-24-17

Excitement All Uncalled For—Source from Which It Comes a Surprise

Chicago Defender

BY R. T. SIMS

Ex-Secretary Chicago Office Building Janitors' Union

I have read with interest the various comments by the press upon the recent migration of the Negro to Chicago and I am at loss to understand why all this "teapot tempest" about the Negro. I have noticed train load upon train load of Italians, Hungarians, Irish, Polish, Bohemians, Germans, and in fact, almost every nationality upon the globe migrating to Chicago and through Chicago to other western cities. These people came from a foreign country, unaccustomed to our way of living or to our language, and, in fact, had nothing to recommend them to our midst but their labor power, and when it comes to the undesirable citizenship, I ask, has anyone ever heard of any "blackhand" outrages committed by the Negro, or heard of any Negroes hatching "bomb plots" and blowing up buildings and destroying property? Notwithstanding the fact that from the dirty outrages in the form of lynchings and other unlawful acts that have been perpetrated against the Negro, he would have been far more justified if he had thrown a few bombs to avenge some of the wrongs heaped upon him; however, two wrongs never make one right. The Negro has lived up to that principle and has in thousands of instances proven his sterling worth as a loyal and patriotic citizen. When this country was in its infancy, where in all the world could there be found a man, save the Negro, who was physically equal to the task of going into the tropical regions, clearing the land, tilling the soil and producing a commodity that made America the commercial King of the Globe? FOR FOUR HUNDRED YEARS his head was bowed under the yoke of chattel slavery. FOR THAT FOUR HUNDRED YEARS it was his blood, muscle, bone and sinew that was ground up in the industrial machinery of this country to gain the commercial supremacy that she now enjoys, and now, because he dare to emerge from the "Hell hole of Calcutta" to get an opportunity to breathe a little of God's free air, there must be a great hullabaloo raised about it and especially by some of our WOULD BE Negro leaders, such as Ida B. Wells Barnett, who magnifies it into an outrage. I wonder, did she think it was an outrage when she had to leave Memphis almost between two ticks of the clock under disguise to save her life? The writer is familiar with her former surroundings in Holly Springs, Miss., and if it was not an outrage for her to come here, why is it an outrage for her brothers and sisters, who are also seeking to get away from tyranny? Every other nationality receives their fellow sufferers who are fleeing from tyranny with open arms and do everything in their power to assist them. Why not the Negro?

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF MY RACE, FOR GOD'S SAKE, WAKE UP

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
JULY 26, 1917

SOUTHERN LADY ON NEGROES.

Birmingham, Ala., July 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I wish to write in behalf of our "Southern Negroes" that are with you, or that may be with you in the future.

I have lived here all of my life, and being the grandchild of large slave owners, I know the Negro well. Some of the most loyal friends I ever had have been among the Negroes. As a race they are much misunderstood.

If the white man would only stop and think he would remember that the Negro is the only person who is here in the "land of the free" not of his own accord. He was duped here, for commercial reasons, by the white man. He was held a slave for seven generations, during which time he was not allowed to think or act on his own initiative. Yet he was a man of God's own creation, full of talent and noble impulses; his development in a measure retarded by his environment. The color of his skin had nothing to do with the situation; he was predestined to be black. Brutality, injustice, and crime were not predestined by God.

I beg to state that if the "Negro question" is a problem it is no less one for the north than for the south. However, I conclude from six years of study that it is not so much a problem of the Negro as of the white man, with his will to dominate.

When you consider that it has been only during the last thirty-five or forty years that the Negro race has awakened to a realization of the fact that they were free to think and to act, the progress that they have made is remarkable. They want a chance to work; they want a chance to learn. Social equality is the scarecrow to the white man, and in some instances it floods the mind of the young, giddy Negro, but it does not concern those of the race who really think.

Why not help the weak? Why not be kind? For we are taught to love our neighbor as ourself.

I know that the Negro has not always been [and is not even yet] accorded the consideration here in the south that is due him, but he is not without friends here among the very best white people, who wish him well and are ever ready to help him.

MRS. F. NELSON ANDREWS.
2331 Orange-av., south.

[Mrs. Andrews has spent many years working for justice to the Negroes in the south. She is trying to found a home for Negro boys who work.]

THE EXODUS AGAIN.

More than once we have adv[illegible] the opinion that the Negroes o[illegible] South are ill advised when urged t[illegible] leave that section in large numbers. It is all very well when they go to the big eastern industrial centers where there has been, and we may be

great demand for laborers. But the exodus has been as a great fad, spreading out in all directions and right enough so long as the numbers are not so large as to threaten the usual industrial tenor and stability of communities. The forerunners of the movement or the agents have planned to swamp the North, as the ancient barbaric Germanic hordes swooped down on Rome, stopping never to consider the cost. Not that the intent was malicious, and it may have been that, but surely it was indifference, the fees gathered being the thing most to be considered. Nor do we mean to say that the callous agent is the sole instigator. There seems to have been a set program to ruthlessly snatch away the white southerner's dependence, either to simplify the race problem or to make desolate the section. Which was it?

If it were not for the fact that these hordes of workmen were marched in on districts where there were but the normal demand for labor, or contemplated this march unrestricted on northern communities, we could readily believe that there was a move on foot to simplify race conditions. And if those invisible forces still maintain that to simplify the racial situation is their end, then we say that they have not canvassed the situation properly, or they feel to arrogate themselves all of the wisdom. The three dead white men and the three dead negroes at St. Louis do not tend to simplify race matters. There may be a sense of satisfaction on our part, the Negroes, in that the loss was not inflicted on our race alone, but it should be remembered that the Anglo-Saxon has a way of keeping books in such matters that show balances in expected ways and at unexpected times. The philosophy of the situation is the way we put it, and we know of no better way to speak to the sense of it all.

In view of our peculiar racial relationship great lengthy sermons could be preached on the movement of Negroes northward. The thing is not one way by any means. And those sermons should be preached, must be preached else we will find ourselves running amuck, forging unconsciously about our own necks chains of a newer slavery—an everlasting twilight of existence which sees only the brighter day as a retreating mirage. And it may be that the invisible propaganda has such a thing in mind, inflaming the common white men of the north, incensing the south, losing in prestige with the white men of the north generally, owing to their sympathy for southern white men, disgusting northern Negroes because of their detoned status owing to the overwhelming number of the untutored kind, meaning the introduction of southern methods of restraint. Here is food for speculation. Will we think, or will we become the plaything of this day's civilization—the caprice of designing men?

Thoughtless Negroes north and south have said now's the time to paralyze the south, and as if that kind of a thing was generally desired. Our patrotism, if it is anything at all, stands for general prosperity. Every man is interested in bettering his own condition. Every man may not know to what extent he should go in doing this. We have in mind our race men, and as it concerns this particular movement. If the Negroes feel to go from place to place let them go as citizens seeking better homes, and not as an avenging army smiting the land as they go. This country is a unit, and by the grace of God and the union army. The people have consented to let bygones be bygones. And it is not up to us to inject new elements for hostility. Nor is there a necessity.

Nothing is urged against the Negroes except the unwisdom of moving in such large bodies as to threaten industrial centers as we said before. They are citizens and have the citizens' rights to do as they please consistent with the laws of the land and customs of other individuals. But through it all there must be the thing of discretion.

Our race tilts with the white unions because they say, "No Negroes admitted." We see something awful in this interdiction, much more than we profess to see in the other great ways of white people with their stores and shops, and who have nothing to offer beyond the work of drudgery. It is all wrong, so wrong that there seems to be no justice in the world for our swarthy nation. We can not change the conditions by threatening white laborers. All white men are to all intents and purposes union men when it comes to the trades as against Negroes. By slow processes this may be changed. It will not be changed by a great influx, and which comes with banners as to their intent. The stores, shops, hotels, threaters and such like places with their forbidding placards are no less places for assault. Do we assail those places? No. We openly threaten the mass of white men and pile up that hatred. Bear in mind that the burden of this lay is that the hostility can be kept down if we act as American citizens, and who have been so for a half century, rather than poverty stricken down trodden peasants from the teeming hives of Europe where the struggle to merely exist is the greatest.

The man of the poorest opportunity is not in America, despite what we may think or say of the southern wages. The Negroes there as many north are improvident, thriftless amassing nothing because they have no sense of money value. Their belies are their gods together with their backs; thus they consume their substance through insatiable, unrestrained and unnecessary desire—and then charge up the situation to the industrial condition of the country, or to the close fisted white people. Things adjust themselves in nearly the same way everywhere. If the south European peasant only receives ten cents a day he will find that he can exist at least on ten cents a day. To be true here is no margin, but it fairly illustrates the point. We have no such close conditions in this country. This latter day hue and cry of hard times of sections comes with poor grace after the course of fifty years when men could walk to better fields if they were so poor that they could not ride. If a strong individual is not willing to walk 500 miles to a new scene that liberates him from slavery he does not deserve freedom. Let us not overpaint our picture of Wolf! Wolf! That voracious fellow might come sure enough when it will be too late to save against the bad day.

Common Negro laborers in the north are as well paid as young white men who hold positions in banks and similar offices. In the south the situation in the greater centers if somewhat different is fairly equalized by the difference in the cost of living. Theatrical performers say that they receive about half the salary south that they receive north, but they say also that the cost of living is one-half of what it is north. We have nothi to say of the somewhat poorer prospects in the south, maintaining that there is a sense of proportion as to wage and expense. So we need n get so suddenly exercised about the matter. Let us take our time—moving along the lines of the least resistance.

TWO NEGROES ARRESTED AS LABOR AGENTS

Americus, Ga., November 13.—(Special.)—The first tangible results of the unrelenting campaign of Sumter county officers and Americus policemen in regard to the wholesale exportation of negroes to the north, has come with the arrest of two negroes, Tedee Jones and Will Burden, who are now in the Sumter county jail, charged with being emigration agents. This charge is a misdemeanor.

The two negroes were arrested in Macon on complaint of three negroes who charged that they paid a small fee for the arrangement of making the trip to the north, and identified Jones and Burden as the manipulators.

Macon Acts to Curb Luring of Negroes North

EVENING JOURNAL

Macon, Ga., Aug. 25.—To prevent agents from the North hiring negroes to work in Pennsylvania mines, the City Council has passed an ordinance requiring a license fee of $1,000 before agents can solicit any kind of labor here.

New York City

It is alleged these agents have been offering free transportation and big wages to the negroes. Several hundred of them, it is alleged, have gone North because of such promises.

Labor – 1917
Migration Movement

DETROIT MICH NEWS
OCTOBER 4, 1917

CHURCHES OUTGROWN BY NEGRO POPULATION

A recent survey of the Negro problem in Detroit made under the direction of the Rev. William T. Jaquess, D. D., superintendent of the church extension committee of Detroit presbytery, shws that the Negro population of the city has grown from 5,000 in 1910 to 21,000 in 1917. The Negro churches of the city are utterly inadequate to take care of the religious needs of the race here, it was shown. Hundreds of people are turned away at every service unable to get into the two downtown Negro Baptist and Methodist churches on the east side. The congested living conditions in the Negro quarters of the city also presents a social problem.

unday at 3 p. m. Negroes will meet at the First Presbyterian church to organize a Negro Presbyterian church. While the bulk of Negroes coming from the south are Baptists or Methodists in religious preferences, many are Presbyterians.

The ministers and officers of the 23 Presbyterian churches of Detroit have arranged to begin the fall and winter work of Presbyterian Ministers' association of Detroit and vicinity by taking an automobile tour through the city and its industrial suburbs to study social and religious needs.

Under the supervision of the church extension committee of Detroit Presbytery, the building of a new Presbyterian chapel at the corner of Central and Whittaker avenues in pringwells was started this week. For the present the mission will be in charge of Rev. Mr. Grigsby, assistant pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian church.

FAKE LABOR AGENT IS LATEST SCHEME

Constitution

Athens, Ga., June 7.—(Special.)— Will Pinkerton, a shrewd young negro man, was arrested here this afternoon and is held on charges of violating the labor agent laws. He has been operating in Elberton, Eatonton, Gainesville, Cordele, Waycross, Bowmen, Madison, Macon, Atlanta and other scattered points in the state. He came from Bowman here. He registered yesterday as a citizen of Athens and claimed no exemption. His plan has been to offer to negroes, men and women, a guarantee (his own) of employment in Detroit in auto factories and other plants, at a minimum wage of $8 per day. He required, however, a deposit of $2.50 for securing the places for them. He also required each applicant to set down his or her name in a book—which was taken from his person with his registration certificate, and will furnish a fairly complete list of witnesses against him in case he is put on trial in any of the Georgia towns where he is said to have worked his flimflam.

SYRACUSE N Y POST-STANDARD
OCTOBER 4, 1917

COLORED MIGRATION BRINGS RESPONSIBILITIES TO CHURCH

Rev. J. H. Ellison So Tells Delegates to A. M. E. Zion Conference Here.

That the importation of colored labor from points south of the Mason and Dixon line has brought increased responsibilities to the churches of the North was the declaration last night of Rev. J. H. Ellison of Elmira, presiding elder of the Western New York District Conference, who is here to preside over the fortieth annual session at the A. M. E. Zion Church in East Fayette street.

Mr. Ellison said that a great many of the new families have become workers in the church and all this has stimulated a new order of things spiritually, besides bolstering up the finances in many instances. He said that the Baptist Church, as well as the Methodist, had profited by this influx from the South and a very large amount of the work of the past year has been focused upon reaching the colored people moving into the North country. Mr. Ellison said that for the most part these strangers are anxious for church connection and are valued additions to the membership.

The conference organized yesterday afternoon, with Rev. P. K. Fonvielle of Auburn, secretary; Mrs. J. A. James of Watertown, assistant secretary; Rev. J. B. A. Yelberton of Binghamton, treasurer, and Rev. L. L. Woods of Elmira, marshal. Mrs. S. E. Howard of Elmira was selected as official reporter for the district to The Star Zion published at Charlotte, N. C.

The next gathering of the Western New York Conference will be held at Ithaca in June.

COLORED MEETING AT THOMASVILLE

Constitution

Thomasville, Ga., June 10.—(Special.) A mass meeting of colored citizens of the town, with many from the country, was held at the courthouse here yesterday and addresses were made by several prominent white men, as well as by several colored, with a view to taking some steps in regard to the exodus of negroes from this section to the north and west. The whole sentiment of the meeting was very amicable, the negroes applauding enthusiastically the speeches of the white men and the advice given by them. Resolutions were drawn up by a committee expressing the desire that the people of the two races continue to live together as they have done in the past and that steps be taken to adjust any differences between them.

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
APRIL 28, 1918

PLAN TO TRAIN NEGROES

Armstrong Association to Fit Thousands for Positions

The training of negroes, thousands of whom have migrated to this city from the South in consequence of increasing demands for unskilled labor resulting from the war, so that they will be fitted to continue to fill the positions which recent opportunity has thrown open to them, is a part of the constructive programme outlined by the Armstrong Association of this city for raising the standard of efficiency and character of that race.

To this end, the association is perfecting plans for better housing of negro workers and the providing of recreation centres, such as are now enjoyed in virtually every city, by the white workers.

The association, according to its latest anual report, has obained the co-operation of a number of large industrial firms and corporations in this city,. to aid it in the employment of competent negro welfare workers to help adjust existing conditions making for greater efficiency and reliability among the negro race.

EUFAULA NEGROES POURING TO NORTH; THOSE NORTH WRITE

9-27-16

(Special to The Advertiser.)

EUFAULA, ALA., Sept. 26.—Trains leaving here Sunday were packed with negroes going north. It is said that nearly a hundred left here yesterday, joining crowds from Clayton, Clio and Ozark. There seems to be a "free ride" every Sunday and many are planning to give up good jobs here and go next Sunday. The negroes seem to have no difficulty in getting up the funds necessary for traveling and those already north are writing home for the others. They seem to be going to various northern cities but mostly to Chicago.

There are various conjectures as to the transporting of the negroes, some thinking they are being carried north to vote the republican ticket.

ENQUIRER
Philadelphia, Pa.
MAR 2

PLAN TO AID NEGROES ARRIVING FROM SOUTH

Social Workers Form Committee to Better Living Conditions Here and Provide Employment

Congested living conditions caused by the increasing number of negroes migrating here from Southern States were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the central committees of the social agencies at the Philadelphia Housing Association, 130 South Fifteenth street.

It was said thousands of negroes have arrived here during the last three months.

A Negro Migration Committee was formed, composed of eight workers from social agencies and charitable societies, to provide suitable housing for negro families arriving in this city and to aid them to get work. Each member of the committee is to work through the organization he represents and be responsible for one specific phase of the problem.

John Ihlder, of the Housing Association, was appointed chairman, and is in charge of housing and sanitation. Other departments assigned are: Receiving of immigrants, Miss Mary H. Gillette, Travelers' Aid Society; employment, A. L. Manley, Armstrong Association; relief, Miss Betsy Libbey, Society for Organizing Charity; education, J. R. Paul Brock, principal of the Durham Public School; recreation, J. Leonard Mason, Board of Recreation; churches, Rev. W. H. Graham, rector of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church.

John T. Emlen, of the Armstrong Association, was appointed secretary.

SUNDAY PHILA PA BULLETIN
JUNE 29, 1917

Some Negroes Are Persecuted

To the Editor of The Bulletin.

Sir: I am an American of African descent and former resident of the South, the land where colored people are shot down for any offense that arouses the anger of a white man.

These outrages have driven many thousands of our people from their homes in the South to the North. To cover their sins these people that mercilessly slaughter the friendless blacks say, "they are lured from their homes by smooth-tongued labor agents, who promise them big wages."

This is untrue. They are leaving because they have no protection—none at all. The truth is this—the South is persecuting the blacks because there is no one to help them.

Their cries are heard around the world, yet there is none to help them. The hearts of the twelve million blacks are bleeding. The half has never been told. The great Southern papers will not tell the truth on this dark subject.

The negro leaders are afraid to. Therefore the persecution goes on. There is none to help. The South vainly tries to impress the black people that this is not their country. In this they do not succeed.

The black people of this country are going to do their full duty for the cause of humanity in this present war. They will fight for the Allied cause. But they are certainly looking to Washington for deliverance from oppression. Their cause is as worthy as Ireland's.

ROBERT McCLOUD.

WILCOX COUNTY HAS NEGRO SUFFERERS AT WORK ON HER ROADS

Novel Plan Adopted to Aid Worthy Victims of the Flood

9/8/16

Wilcox county has found a plan to aid sufferers from the July floods and benefit the county at the same time. It is employing the negroes who lost their crops and intends to construct and improve the public highways which were damaged during the floods. The negroes are being paid sixty cents a day and rations, and many have enlisted in the service of the county.

The plan has been so successful that Senator J. M. Bonner of Camden, and other citizens of Wilcox county, have presented it to other counties and to the committees which are raising money for the relief of the flood sufferers. One thousand dollars was given to Wilcox county by the United States Red Cross Society, and the gift prescribed that those receiving benefits from it must work the roads of Wilcox.

Preference is being given to persons who were employed on encumbered farms, as the owners of these farms are not in the same position to care for their tenants as those whose plantations are free from debt and who can borrow money to tide them over the year.

Practically all the flood sufferers of Wilcox county are negroes who were employed as tenants on farms damaged by the floods and heavy rains. In many cases, crops were entirely destroyed and the negroes will have no

LABOR RECOGNIZES RACE
Cleveland Advocate

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—The Labor News, speaking of the Negro, calls attention to the fact that he is now a big factor in the industrial movement and must be reckoned with in the future. It says: 8-10-18

"The time has arrived for the American labor movement to squarely face the fact that the Negro is a big factor in our industrial life, and that he must be taken into account in the adjustment of our economic differences. Never again can the Negro be ignored. Time and time again the selfish masters of industry have used him to batter your organizations to pieces, and instead of trying in win him over, you have savagely fought him, because they used him as a strikebreaker. But the Negro must be made to see the value of organization to himself, and he must be incorporated into and made a part of the great labor movement. It is a stupid policy to try to keep him out. Let us work to shift him from his present unhappy position, where he is despised by the big business element, notwithstanding his utility as a strikebreaker, and hated by unionists for his loyalty to the open shop element. Unionism must welcome the Negro to its ranks."

THE MIGRATION MOVEMENT and THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE.

Raleigh Independent
4/28/17

Our disagreement with our estimable contemporary, the *Norfolk Journal and Guide*, we are persuaded, is far less real than seeming. Essentially we are in accord. We are certain that the *Journal and Guide* is not advocating the limitation of the Negro to any one section of the country. If the exigencies of the present war has created a demand for his labor in the North at better wages than he can secure in the South, like other people, he should take advantage of it and plant himself firmly in the industrial life of the section. Many of the people of the North are woefully ignorant of the capabilities of the Negro. We have seen them standing around buildings being erected by colored mechanics almost incredulous of their own eyes. They could not understand how men who had not been trained in the schools could do the work they were doing.

And, too, many of them have been unfavorably impressed as to the efficiency of Negro labor and of the Negro generally by the newspaper stories that have gone to them concerning us. The tobacco growers of Connecticut when facing the alternative of securing Negro labor or the collapse of their industry hesitated from fear that the Negro would prove a failure. They finally agreed to make the experiment. Last year, we think, was the first with Negro help. Up to that time foreigners of both sexes had been doing this work. So well pleased were their employers that they are not only making every possible effort to keep them but are sending out orders for more. School students made over $70,000 in this industry alone to aid them in prosecuting their education. Factories are being opened up to Negroes, male and female; their housing conditions are being looked after and improved; the best means of sanitation are being adopted; the wages are good. Why should not the Negro share in these opportunities? And then it removes a congestion in certain districts of the South that will make for the better of those who go and of those who remain. It will help our civilization for it is verily staggering under the strain of present conditions.

The Journal and Guide mi[illegible] us if it thinks that we are [illegible]pressed with the idea that the Negro is fleeing from oppressive conditions in the South. While certain of the fact that many see in it a way of escape and are using it largely on that account, the movement itself is demand for labor and is offering the Negro inducements to supply that demand. That unscrupulous labor age[illegible] will use the opportunity afforded for ulterior purposes and to the injury of those whom they may be able to dupe, we have no doubt.

We need not be deceived if we will only exercise a little common sense. There are responsible agencies handling the situation and no man or woman need leave his home until assured of employment.

We must develop along the same lines that the race of mankind has developed historically considered. There are those, it seems, who would have the Negro erect a sort of Chinese wall around his Southern home and allow no egress. Had the race of mankind followed such a course where would it have been today? Suppose there had been no Babel and no scattering of the race. Suppose the people of Europe, who peopled America, had been content with their lot as it was. Where in, that case, would have been this great Western Empire with its teeming wealth, its grand civilization, its splendid progress, its mighty impulses, its glorious promise? Supposed the foreigners who have come here and reaped millions had remained in their homes, how would it have effected them? How can one know of opportunities that may be seized if he stays always in one place?

There are two ways by which we may improve our condition in this country. The one is segregation—voluntary segregation. The other is "scatteration." If we can come together, build up communities of our own, promote them into towns, and even cities, we shall do well. If, on the other hand, we shall scatter ourselves all over the land and have nowhere a numerical congestion, we strengthen our cause.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
APRIL 27, 1918

MIGRATION OF NEGROES RAISES BIG PROBLEM

Stability of Labor Conditions Here Affected by Influx

From the South

Because of the large migration of negroes from the South to northern cities, and especially to Philadelphia, serious problems have been raised that have to do with education, efficiency, stabilizing labor and proper housing conditions among them here. This work has been carried on in the most part by the Armstrong Association, of Philadelphia, which is affiliated with the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. The tenth annual report of the association shows that it has accomplished several notable things that have to do with the welfare of the negroes and the cities in which they live.

One of the most important things the association has achieved was in stabilizing negro labor employed by the great corporations. Large numbers have been employed, but in many cases they have not stayed long. The Armstrong Association has brought before several corporations conditions of housing and recreation which would enable them to retain their workers. They have provided a negro welfare worker for the American International Shipbuilding Company, who attends to stabilizing of of negro labor.

The housing committee of the association has found during the last two months over 200 houses for negro workers with the American International Shipbuilding Company near the company's plant. It has also provided six school and home visitors in the six public schools in this city that have a large negro attendance.

At the request of the Pennsylvania State Council of Defense, the association is endeavoring to provide clean, wholesome recreational facilities for negro soldiers and sailors to protect them from evil influences. Several negro churches and many prominent white men in this city are co-operating to make this work a success.

1,000 NEGROES GO FROM ELEANOR TO WORK IN THE EAST

Dunaway and Lambert Pay 40 Cents a Bushel for Acorns; Champ Clark Speaks Today

11-27-16

Selma Bureau
Of The Advertiser
Telephone 77

W. L. Henderson of Mobile, Land and Industrial Agent of the Southern Railway, who is in the city, reports the emigration of above 1,000 negroes from the one little station of Eleanor, in West Dallas county, and other sections, he reports, are depleted just as badly.

It was known in Selma that a large number of negroes have been gradually drifting away from this section, in spite of the fact that the emigration had been expected to stop following the election, and Mr. Henderson's announcement has caused considerable alarm.

A number of labor agents have been quietly operating in this section, and have shipped the men out in squads, he says.

WHY NEGROES ARE LEAVING THE SOUTH

THE REV. C. A. TINDLEY GIVES THE COLORED MAN'S SIDE.

Says They Are Seeking Better Wages, Educational Facilities, and Social Conditions.

N Y C
JUNE 22,—

An explanation of the exodus of negroes from the South was given recently in a speech by the Rev. C. A. Tindley, pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, to the 700 delegates of the Centenary District Superintendents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who met at Columbus, Ohio.

The negro problem is included in the work to be undertaken by the Home Board of Methodist Missions, as a part of its Centenary programme. Dr. Tindley outlined the negro situation since the arrival of some 750,000 negroes in the Northern cities. More than 75,000 had gone to Philadelphia, he said. He had met hundreds at the railroad stations, and when he asked, "Why are you here?" the answer was, "We have come to get work and to better our condition."

Dr. Tindley gave three reasons for the negro exodus. His first explanation was that given by the Southern white people. They said: "It is only a scheme to get them North for the purpose of exploiting them," and again, "Because Northern politicians wish to shift the ballasts just a little."

"The Northern people say," said Dr. Tindley, "that it is a plain matter of fact that we have more work to do in the North than heretofore, because of munition plants and industries depleted by the draft."

"Then," continued Dr. Tindley, "I asked the people themselves why they came, and they gave me three reasons: 'Because we wanted to get more and better wages; because we wanted a place of safety for life and limb, and then we wanted a place where we might have better educational facilities and better social conditions.'

"Analyzing the explanations—the first one concerning higher wages puts them in the class with other folks. They all come for that reason. The second reason takes them out of the class of other people—of safety for life and limb. I do not care now to go into details as to the truthfulness of this statement, but it is well known that there is no man in the world who is not anxious to have fair-play shown him.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

"Concerning the third reason, that they came to better their educational and social conditions, I said, 'Go slow; that word social has a danger about it unless it is carefully explained.' These people do not mean social sameness, but social equality. That is, they want to have houses just as good as yours and clothing just as comfortable, provided they are able to pay for them. They want to be able to live on a street amid surroundings just as conducive to health and moral lives as yours.

"By social equality we do not mean that they want to live in the same house with you unless you want us, nor in the same street. They want to be able to marry wives just as intelligent as yours. And here let me say that I pity you white men when you look for a partner for life, because you must marry the same color or keep out of the business, while we can run our gamut from chalk to charcoal.

"These people of ours, these colored folk, are not wholly to blame because of their conditions. I am begging you just now, representing these twelve millions, to remember you had 1,500 years or more in which to make your climb. If we have not got up there yet, it is because the climb is hard, the road is long, and gravitation is tremendous.

"Are these folk worth saving? They are not black because the Lord who made them ran out of white paint, but because God when making his ethnological bouquet did not like all sameness of color. It was His own business as the artist of the first dye to make the bouquet to suit Himself. This country is our country. Our people are not anarchists; we throw no bombs. The three disgraceful scars on Old Glory—the assassinations of Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley—were not at the hand of a black man. We have fought from Bunker Hill to Antietam, from Antietam to San Juan Hill, from San Juan Hill to Mexico, and we are in the trenches now."

Then, turning to the flag, Dr. Tindley asked:

"Old Glory, when you come back victorious from France, will you try our criminals with moral justice and not lynch them, and will you give my race a fair chance to live?"

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te ..... Dec. 1917

NEGROES FLEECED BY BOGUS LABOR AGENTS

Collects Fees, but Disappears When Victims Board Train.

Waycross, Ga., Dec. 2.—Hundreds of negroes in this section recently have been fleeced by white men posing as agents of large employment bureaus and industrial companies in the Eastern states. The most recent instance of the easy marks is reported from Coffee county, but it is in line with what has been happening in other counties. The so-called agent collects a registration fee, giving in return for the money, usually one or two dollars, a card which is said to entitle the bearer to a position at such and such a plant. The negroes get on the train on the date specified, the agent meeting them at the station. He tells them he will have a party ticket for the entire number and to tell the conductor he will collect their fares from him. The negroes of course leave home for the point where they think they will be given work, and apparently are a happy lot. But when ticket collecting time comes there is another story to tell.

Thirty-seven negroes the other day boarded a northbound train at Douglas for Pittsburg. The agent was on hand to check each one and then he got aboard, or so the negroes thought. A few miles from Douglas the conductor found he had thirty-seven ticketless passengers. And none of the negroes had the money to pay the fare to Pittsburg. The train was stopped, and the negroes returned home, wiser and vowing they were "done done with leaving home." Quite a number of negroes have come to Waycross to meet agents and go North. Before coming here the negroes of course had contributed.

The Active Mission Work

The Christian Record

ACTIVE MISSIONARY WORK IN OUR HOME MISSION FIELD

(By Dr. J. W. Rankin, Secretary of Missions.)

7/26/17

There is greater need of the church becoming more active in the spread of its Home Mission Work than ever before since the days of our struggling forefathers. This is apparent when we see hundreds and thousands of our people emigrating from the South to the North and Northwest without having planned a church or religious home before they left the South. They go, as did the Israelites, "bound for the Promised Land," without knowing what this "Promised Land" con[illegible] for them. And that is because they desire a "better country" than the environments from whence they come.

The North, Northeast, West and Northwest sections of the country are being crowded beyond reasonable measure, and in many of these sections the A. M. E. Church is unknown and has no church organizations nor ministers to receive and greet these people, the result of which is—the other denominations are receiving into church relations the people from our Zion, if they are received at all. It is therefore very necessary that something should be done to take care of these conditions.

At the recent Council of Bishops at Wilberfore, we, together with Dr. Watson, Secretary of the Church Extension, presented the matter to the Fathers of the Church, requesting their advice and co-operation in this great movements. The Bishops, in connection with the departments of the Church that have this matter in consideration, discovered that to help this condition we stand very much in need of funds. The Missionary Department cannot do it alone because its resources are entirely for the Foreign Mission Field, except four per cent. of the Dollar Money. The various Annual Conferences retain all of the funds gathered annually for the Home Work; therefore leaving the Department with little or no funds for Home Mission Work. The four per cent. of the Dollar Money is expended by this Department upon the order of the Bishops of the respective Districts, and so we have no funds at our command.

The following letter or petition will show hows we presented this matter to the Council of Bishops:

"In view of the large number of people that have come to the North and the indications that as the summer advances the number will increase, and moreover, from war condition in Europe and the state of things that has long existed in the South, and increasing opportunities for employment in the North, that, in the next few years to come, there will be a steady stream of immigrants from the South, it is but the part of wisdom and the plainest foresight that definite steps be taken to provide for the church housing of these people.

Since we are now so directly face to face with this problem, any delay at this momen must work to our irreparable injury in the years to come, and we must deem it vital to make some immediate general organized effort to meet the present emergencies.

The reason for this unprecedented migration of the Southern Negro to the North is the deep-sighted unrest, unfair, [illegible] some case, inhuman treatment. The occasion is the opportunities for labor occuring from places and openings made accessible by the war, the whole offering an opportunity never before known to the Negro.

These conditions have brought problems—economic, social, political and church. At the basis of all stands the church. Most all denominations are in some way addressing themselves to meeting the present conditions. So far, we have not, in a general way, arranged any systematic method by which we can care for and meet the needs of the hundreds of African Methodists who have come to our large Northern cities. There are instances where pastors and their whole congregations with the church officers have come. The magnitude of this great movement can only be faintly appreciated when we know that 50,000 people have come from Alabama alone; from Georgia, Florida and South Carolina the numbers ars as great.

The great centers to which our people have come are places like St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Dayton, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Steelton, Philadelphia, Trenton, Newark, Jersey City, New York and many of the smaller adjacent towns where some large firms like Westinghouse Co., Pennsylvnian Tube Works, of Pittsburgh, the Reeves Starch Co. and Federal Glass Co. of Detroit, with many others, which never before employed Negro labor, are seeking colored men. In Detroit alone twenty-six of the largest manufacturers are employing Negro labor. Many of these firms are not confining the Negro to unskilled labor, but are permitting him to advance and fill positions that bring proportionate compensation. Very nearly all the larger railroads are seeking Negro labor and employing them by the hundreds. There is therefore every indication that, during the summer, there will not only be a continuance of this migration, but a great increase.

The denominational proportion of those affiliaeed with the Church who come is about two-thirds Baptist and one-third Methodist. Of the Methodist, the decided proportion is A. M. E. Taking this as a basis, in any city to which 5,000 have come, if two-fifths of them are church members, there are at least 600 to 700 A. M. E. people. It thus becomes imperative that we at once put forward and be of whatever benefit we can to all. We therefore commend:

First—That all our local churches in those communities to which our Southern brethren have come, organize committees, go and seek them out, and, as far as possible, give whatever help may be needed, and get them to join our churches, and when they do, to treat them not as strangers and aliens, but as fellow citizens of the Household of Faith . . . . . blood-brothers.

Second—That missions be established wherever practicable, and these missions be pastored by ministers whoh vae come with them, bearing credentials of good and regular standing in the conferences from which they have come. That all such missions be established through and by the presiding elder of the particular district in which they are located, and fostered and cared for, as much as possible, by whatever established local church may be nearest to them, and regularly reported to the Annual Conferences which, through its Committee on Missions and Stations, shall make such recommendations as the conditions and circumstances may demand.

Third — That the Conference Branch Mite Missionary Societies be asked to take up this work in a special way, and that a letter ben sent to each President asking them to report some special plan by which they can aid in meeting the present conditions.

Fourth—That this Council go sufficiently over the ground to determine those sections or places where special financial help is needed and, as near as possible, make some estimation of what amount of money is necessary to meet the present needs, that this work may be immediately begun.

Fifth—That whenever aid is given it shall be fully understood that it is only to start people to self-support, show the church's interest in them and take charge of them before they become so scattered or lost to us that they are beyond our reach.

Sixth—That this whole work be given into the hands of some of the Church Departments who, with the co-operation of the other Departments, shall have sole charge of the whole thing, or the establishment of some central bureau which, by the collection of facts and the statistics, North and South shall be able to have a comprehensive idea of the movements as to numbers, sections from which our people have come in the South, and cities where they have located in the North, and the sections and neighborhoods in which they live, their employment and who of them are members of the A. M. E. Church.

We therefore recommend:

A regular set of blanks be prepared to be sent to pastors North and South, Colored School teachers, North and South, Leagues, Welfare Societies, Social Settlement workers, or to anyone anywhere from whom desired information can be secured, bu t especially to pastors of our churches in the localities from which greatest numbers have come.

A suggestion as to what these blanks might be is herewith attached.

BLANK TO BE SENT SOUTH

Date **Place**

1. About what is the Negro poulation of your city or town?
2. Has there been any considerable departure of Negroes from there during the last year?
3. If so, to what extent. Give approximate number.
4. If pastor, how many have left your church?
5. Give names, if possible, and tell what positions they held in the church. Officers. Members.
6. If heads of family, tell how many in family.
7. Tell whether they owned property, rented, or had a business of any kind.
8. Give their address in the North, or the city or town to which they went.
9. Give name and address of any relatives they may have still residing in the vicinity they have left.
10. Letters of recommendation. Did any of them take their letters? If so, give names.

BLANK FOR NORTHERN CITIES

Date **Place**

Name of person addressed.

1. How many persons, to your knowledge, have come from the South into your vicinity during the past year?
2. In what sections of your city are they located?
3. To what extent are they African Methodists?
4. From what section of the South have they come?
5. What reasons do they give for coming North?
6. To what extent have they found employment. At what, and what is the average wage paid?
7. Have you a Lookout Committee in your church to seek these people? If not, what organized effort is being put forth to church them?
8. Has any special mission work been started among, or for our Southern brethren, in your vicinity. If so, what and where?
9. What number of people from the South have united with your Church during the past year?
10. How do they affiliate with your people?
11. What is the attitude of your members toward them?
12. So far as you have seen, is the better plan, where the numbers warrant it, to establish a distinct mission for them, or bring them into the already established churches?

Since the adjournment of the Bish-

ops' Council we have received the following letter from the Secretary of the Council, referring to the action taken by the said Council in the matter:

"The question proposed by Drs. Rankin and Watson, as to the expenditures of money in the home fields of the North and Northwest, among our migrating people from the South, has been duly considered. We recommend that all of the Departments of the Church do the best they can in assisting in the establishment of missions and church houses for our beloved people, consistent with their obligations already provided for by law, and by the action of the Missionary Board. We heartily commend the circular which they propose for the gathering of information concerning the migration of our Southern people."

In referring to this matter, please address

J. W. RANKIN,
Secretary of Missions,
61 Bible House, New York City.

TAMPA, FLA., DAILY TIMES
JUNE 9, 1917

TO DISCOURAGE NEGRO EXODUS

COLORED MEN OF CITY TAKE A STAND.

Better Informed Negroes Resolve to Put Matter in Its Proper Light.

Negroes in the scrub are highly incensed over the treatment a number of their race received last Wednesday night, when they were persuaded to leave Tampa after making a deposit of $7 under a pretext of being taken to Pennsylvania, where work at excessive wages awaited them. Instead 196 negro men, women and children were put off of a train near Crystal Springs.

Joe Robinson, colored officer, made an investigation yesterday, which places the blame for the condition on "Col." W. C. Joyce, negro, who is alleged to have collected $7 from each of his party to go to Pennsylvania and instructed them to buy tickets to Plant City, where he would have tickets on into Pennsylvania. At Plant City Joyce is said to have "ducked," leaving his party to be put off the train for not having tickets.

A meeting among the negroes of Tampa was held last night and among those who pledged themselves to assist Joe Robinson in breaking up the practise of labor recruiting were Dr. J. White, Sherman Frye, Dr. George Norton, Jim Hicks, Tom Hicks, W. H. Gordon, Andrew Ferrill, Lee Thomas, Walter Rose, Charles Austin and Andrew Williams, all prominent among their race. These men are determined the more ignorant class of their race shall not be the victims of any more such happenings as that of Wednesday night. As a result it is entirely probable Joyce will be arrested and prosecuted to the extent of the law upon his return to Tampa.

Country Negroes Are Suffering For Bare Necessities of Life

Committee of Women Find Conditions Among Poor Classes Deplorable —Appeal For Aid

Advertiser 12/7/16

We, the undersigned, who have voluntarily been looking into the needs of the country negro, wish to thank the several people who have responded to our unsigned card in The Advertiser, and to state how our appeal has been generally met.

One lady has telephoned that she will act on our suggestion and herself take out a Christmas basket to some needy family.

Several have sent in to us partially worn clothing which will be of great assistance where it has been given.

The sum of eight dollars, sent in in smaller sums, has been expended for meal, meat and beans which we are distributing.

A busy professional man dropped us a letter stating that he would help a needy family and asking that he be directed to a specific case. The information was furnished him, and he went yesterday himself with clothing and cover.

$25 From One Party.

A citizen sent to the chief of police the sum of twenty-five dollars with the express stipulation that it be spent for the needy country negro. This fund is to be turned over to Sheriff Waller, who will know best where to expend it.

Our committee has decided to go out every day if possible, taking a new direction each time, and reporting what is found.

But the work is stupendous. Will not some one else help? Just suppose we could cover Montgomery county in our explorations and put the true conditions before the people. Does anybody doubt what the result would be?

An Offer.

The undersigned self-appointed committee is willing to be responsible for placing properly any sort of contribution to this work which the donor cannot for himself attend to placing.

But the work needs most of all that people give themselves to it.

In the firm faith that good people need only to see suffering in order to be impelled to act, we earnestly urge that you go for yourselves wherever it is possible. In going, alight from your cars and examine into conditions by asking the many questions which are needed to uncover the cruel truth. Enter the huts and see the tragic lack of comfort in them.

In exploring it is much best to leave the high road and get back into the little lost places among the very poorest.

A specific Case.

We know whereof we speak. On Thursday morning we borrowed a good neighbor and her auto and followed the Narrow Lane Road west of the Woodley Country Club for about five miles. Here, right on the high road, we found a family of eight living in one room. The room was unceiled—the shingles showing above. There was no sash in the window, which, open for light, let in the north wind on a bunch of children whose clothes were so patched that their original garments were completely obscured by the partly-colored rags.

The children were all bare-footed.

There was a smouldering fire of green poles on the hearth. The room contained only one bedstead. On being asked how the eight people slept, the mother said that the top mattress—a tick filled with straw—was put down on the floor at night. Two quilts made up the sum total of the covering for the whole family.

They had bread, but only bread.

There was a man to the family and he was at work, as was the eldest son. The family income was four and one-half dollars per week, but that has not been continuous.

In the short time in which we could be out, we found right there together a whole settlement of people any one of whom was a fitting object for charity.

Will you not go for yourselves?

(Signed)—Mrs. Alex B. Garland, Frances Nimmo Greene, Estelle Mitchell

Birmingham Bureau Sends Out Many Negroes

9-19-16

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 18—Negroes continue to leave Birmingham for the coal mines of West Virginia and the railway camps of Pennsylvania and the East. The elevators of the Chamber of Commerce building were crowded all Monday morning with negroes reporting to the Employment Bureau on the sixth floor, in order to get transportation to West Virginia.

The bureau is in charge of J. R. Estes, who stated he was sending the negroes to West Virginia.

"Yes, I am sending these men away he said. "They are unemployed here and can't get work, so I am sending them where they are needed. Many of the mhave worked in the mines. They can't get any other work, and the police want to arrest them for vagrancy. When I want to give them work, the companies want me arrested I am merely getting work for the unemployed."

The negroes seemed happy at the prospect of going away, and they said they were bound for West Virginia. None of them questioned seemed to know where they were going.

AUG 14 1916

AMERICUS NEGROES FAIL IN EMIGRATION PLANS

Americus, Ga., Aug. 14.—A party of possibly one hundred negroes failed in theoir attempt to leave Americus early Sunday morning, bound for Savannah and there to take boats for Connecticut, because of the failure of the person in charge to provide transportation. The negroes boarded the Seaboard Air Line Railway train in the expectation that the man in charge would be on the train with the tickets, but he did not show up because of the close watch of the city police and the sheriff's office.

Throughout Saturday Americus was honey-combed and carefully watched and searched for the person having charge of the exposition. Evidence had been secured to show that his actions might prove a violation of the state law, and Tax Collector Brown Small wanted to secure $500 as license money from the emigration agent.

Several Americus industries have been paralyzed by the out-going excursions of negroes for onnecticut, who have been secured by promises of labor in the tobacco fields at high wages. Several weeks ago parties of negroes left for Tennessee and South Carolina, but several have returned as they found the flattering promises to be partial delusions.

The great interest and action was brought on here by the out-spreading work of the agents who are taking farm labor, in many instances under contract, and because of the cotton gathering season every available laborer is needed.

Mayor Council took a hand in the affair and ordered the arrest of the parties in charge of the expedition. Sheriff Harvey's office was working under complaints from Tax Collector Small.

HARTFORD CONN POST
4 1917

MANY NEGROES ARE STILL GOING NORTH

Sailing By Every Ship From Savannah.

The exodus of negroes to the North seems to be very heavy at present.

Practically every steamer leaving Savannah for the North carries thirty or thirty-five negroes in its second-class compartment and fifty in steerage, or full capacity, and numerous others applying for passage are turned down.

The Ocean Steamship Company has three sailings one week and four the next, and according to the above information between 255 and 340 negroes secure transportation each week for the North on these vessels.

It is also stated that the vessels of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company only accommodate twenty negroes each, and that not as many have been able to secure passage on these ships, but that the negroes are going North as fast as they can get a trip up.

The above would indicate that between 1,300 and 1,500 negroes are leaving every month from or by way of Savannah for Northern ports.

HARTFORD CONN POST
OCTOBER 9, 1917

NEGRO PROBLEM TO BE DISCUSSED

2,500 Imported to Hartford From South, Says Confidential Exchange

Conditions arising in Hartford resulting from the bringing of more than 2,500 negroes from the South to this city within the past few months will be discussed at the first meeting for Fall, of the Confidential Exchange, which will take place in Center Church House, Thursday morning, October 18, at 10:30 a. m. "Our New Negro Neighbors" will be the subject of the discussion. What has been done in Hartford in an effort to care for these new arrivals will be under consideration. Rev. Albert C. Dieffenbach, pastor of Unity Church, will preside.

The first speaker will be Principal Jonas M. Tompkins of the Northeast School, will talk on the subject, "Care of the Negro Children in the Schools." Most of the negroes attend the Northeast School. Rev. R. R. Ball, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church, will tell what has been done for the negroes along religious lines. Dr. Charles P. Botsford, superintendent of the Hartford Board of Health, will speak on "The Health of the Negro," and Atwood Collins, president of the Charity Organization Society, on "Suitable Homes for the Negro."

$25,000 LICENSE FEE TO SOLICIT LABOR

Constitution

You Must Also Show Forty-Five Indorsements in Macon.

5-23-17

Macon, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—City council tonight revoked the license recently granted to a Tennessee labor agent, who paid $1,200 for the privilege of operating here. After the license was revoked the old ordinance was rescinded and a freak ordinance adopted which will prevent labor agents operating in the future.

The new ordinance provides that a fee of $25,000 must be paid and the person securing the license must hav recommendations from ten isters, ten manufacturers five business men. The held the license could but council refused t ruling.

Labor—1917
Migration Movement

NORTH AMERICAN
Philadelphia, Pa.

MANY AGENCIES AIDING NEGROES FROM SOUTH

Leading Members of Race Looking After Thousands of Newcomers

TEACHING THEM TO LIVE

Efforts Made to Provide Proper Homes and Sanitary Conditions

Leading Philadelphia negroes are working out plans of their own for the relief of the thousands of their race who recently have been pouring into this city from the south, overtaxing housing facilities and causing some of the gravest social problems the city has been called upon to meet in years.

The Philadelphia Academy of Medicine, composed of negro physicians, dentists and druggists, has already put into effect measures calculated to meet requirements for housing, sanitation, medical attention and education. Systematic medical inspections are being made, instructive lectures on housing, sanitation and care of health are being given and projects for the erection of houses and the adaptation of existing buildings for lodgings are under way.

Under the direction of Dr. John P. Turner, 1302 South Eighteenth street, president of the academy, the eighty negro physicians of the city are gathering information which will be embodied in a weekly report to the bureau of health. Every new case of disease will be reported immediately to Doctor Turner and every means taken to prevent its spread. Doctor Turner is a medical inspector for the schools of the downtown negro district.

Real estate dealers have been asked to submit lists of every house immediately available for the relief of the overcrowded buildings now occupied by the negroes and to provide hundreds of new cheaply but substantially constructed homes for the thousands already arrived and the thousands yet to come.

Teaching the New Arrivals

Stereopticon lectures and talks are being given on an increasing scale in all the negro churches telling the new arrivals how to care for themselves in the Philadelphia climate, how to avoid catching colds, which lead to pneumonia and tuberculosis, the two most common diseases among them, and other useful information in general.

"I have been keeping in close touch with the situation," said Doctor Turner, "and can say that at least 50,000 more men, women and children are waiting in the south for the first signs of favorable weather and industrial conditions to come to Philadelphia. I have received many inquiries from all parts of the south and in answe rto these I have advised that no more people be sent here until the present congestion is relieved.

"It is like turning a canary bird loose for these unacclimated people to come here at this season, and they fall easy prey to colds, which are neglected and develop into pneumonia and tuberculosis before they come to the attention of the physicians. The negro physicians are co-operating in every way with the bureau of health, altho we are handicapped by the demands upon us. The two negro hospitals, the Douglas and Mercy, also are inadequate for the demands upon them. I venture to say that 3 per cent of this new population are falling victims to disease thru the lack of proper housing and sanitation.

"It is a mistake, tho, to say that all these people are unclean. They are not as dirty as many foreigners. One thing is certain, they won't live in as close quarters as certain nationalities. In the south they are accustomed to plenty of fresh air, and they will demand it here. That is a big thing in their favor."

Health Authorities Helping

Director Krusen stated that every precaution is being taken by his department to care for the vastly increased negro population, and that the committee, headed by John Ihlder, appointed at a meeting on Friday at the charity headquarters, 415 South Fifteenth stret, with the co-operation of other organizations will soon have effective relief under way.

Bernard J. Newman, former director of the Philadelphia housing commission, and now director of the the Pennsylvania School for Social Service, suggested that the new negro population be more evenly distributed thru the city.

"They all have settled down in the Seventh ward, the downtown negro district, while the West Philadelphia, North Philadelphia and Germantown districts have only their normal populations. There are many houses in those other districts that are available. There are about 20,000 vacant houses and apartments in Philadelphia, and the percentage available for the relief of these negroes is sufficient to afford much relief. A special bureau for the purpo seof working out this housing problem should be established, and I understand this is under consideration by the newly appointed committee. There is a great dearth of female servants in this city, and many of the women who take up such work will find housing with their employers.

"While many of these people will become permanent residents of the city, I believe there will be a reaction which will take large numbers back to the south. The south does not appreciate the economic value of the negro, and this exodus will cause the south to pay the negro higher wages than ever to keep him there."

DETROIT MICH. JOURNAL
JUNE 20, 1917

The Colored Problem.

Editor The Journal: It was with keen delight and appreciation that I read your editorial regarding the influx here of colored people from the southland, with its potential sociological and political embarrassments, not to say problems.

The difficulties that your far-seeing eye has detected are surely coming unless the mind and soul of both races unite to thwart it in its very incipiency.

We colored people can do much to circumvent some of the conditions that are so rampant in some southern communities by instructing newcomers how to rise and fill the expectations dictated by northern urban conditions. But colored people, most of them, are not going to live in sanitary apartments and cottages. They are going to live amid the squalor found in Detroit's huts and hovels. (Let all who run read.) Shall I further elucidate?

It seems to me that the moneyed class ought to be willing to wrestle with their problem if they desire to preclude the possibility of a municipal barnacle that breeds disease.

Finally, there will always be found a criminal element among a given number of any racial group. Increase this group number and in direct ratio you increase the number of criminals. The colored and white ought to get together to suppress crime by driving out the idle, the vagrant.

We will do all we can to put down the common enemy of society, even when his hide is black and his head not silky.

N. C. BLAIR.

135 E. Canfield, Detroit, June 19.

The Christian Recorder.

RESOLUTIONS

Unanimously Adopted at the Interdenominational Ministerial Reception to the Incoming Colored People from the South.

Prepared and Read By R. R. Wright, Jr., Ph. D.

15—14

Whereas, There has been within the last ten months a large influx of persons of our race from the South into the City of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, numbering possibly 15,000 or 20,000 for the state, and

Whereas, We have taken into our churches in this city and vicinity more than 4,000 of them, which indicates to us that these people come to our city and state with the best of intentions, and

Whereas, We have found upon investigation that they are upon the whole making good in the humble lines of employment open to them, thus proving themselves an asset to this section, and

Whereas, A large majority of us came ourselves, or our fathers came from the South, only a few years ago, and

Whereas, In many parts of the South from which they come, lynching occurs, school facilities for colored children most inferior, justice before the courts practically impossible, for Negroes, while they protect their homes, their wives and daughters often at the peril of their lies, and social justice, so far as the Negro is concerned is practically an unknown quantity, while Christian brotherhood exists only in theory; and

Whereas, The South desires the Negroes to work hard, and says it —also desires them to love their land, and prove patriotic citizens, but by fraud and undemocratic legislation systematically robs them of the dearest right of a citizen, and the best incentive to good citizenship in a democratic government, namely, the right to vote. And

Whereas, There are open to our people positions of labor which make it possible for them to support themselves.

Resolved, That we approve of their movement from the South, and welcome them into our midst.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to look after their comfort in every way possible.

Resolved, That we urge them to join our churches, and other organizations for improvement, that they send their children to the schools and themselves utilize the libraries night schools and other agencies of culture which were denied them in the South.

Resolved, That we urge them to work regularly, and give their best service to their employers regardless of pay, remembering always that the race is on trial in them; that they save their money, and purchase homes and become a part of the substantial citizenry as soon as possible. And we warn them against the saloon, the gambling den and other places of vice, which are laying their nets for the destruction of these new comers; that we urge them to be extremely careful as to health, in that they take care to properly clothe themselves, keep regular hours and eat wholesome food and indulge in no intemperance and extravagance.

Resolved, That we condemn the attempts to make it appear that these people are a menace to our city, calling attention to the following facts:

1. The migration of Negroes from the South would be much larger were the Negroes not kept from coming by Southerners who recognize the Negro as a valuable asset to the South.

2. The great majority of those who come have work and the laborer is never a burden.

3. We especially call attention to the fact that Negro labor is superior to white immigrant labor.

(a) It is more intelligent. All of the Negroes who come from the South speak English, our country's language, while most of the foreigners do not speak the language.

(b) Seventy-five per cent. of the Negroes can read and write, while the majority of foreign immigrants not only could not write their names in English, but could not write in their own language.

(c) All Negroes are American citizens; none of the foreigners are.

(d) The Negroes have no allegiance or sympathy with any other country, while the foreigners have.

(e) All the money these Negroes earn will be spent in America; while the foreigners send much of their money away.

(f) These Negroes can have no motive for acting as spies for other countries, while foreigners may.

We call attention to the fact that the census shows that the health of Negroes in ten large northern cities is better than in ten large Southern cities, if we were to judge from mortality statistics. Hence the Southern Negro has nothing to fear from this climate if he takes care of himself.

Resolved, That we disapprove the effort to make a great housing problem out of the incoming of these people, for there are enough vacant houses in Philadelphia today to accommodate twice as many Negroes as have come to this city. We disapprove of the effort to try to segregate them and us, and thus create an abnormal housing problem, increasing our rate of sickness and death, and we call upon all landlords and agents merely to treat us as human beings, and the great housing problem will disappear.

Resolved, That we call attention to the native Pennsylvanians to the meaning of this migration to them: it means more Negroes in business, in professions, better and larger Negro newspapers, churches, schools, etc., and more power in politics; for be it remembered that there were no great Negro institutions or professional men and women before Negroes migrated here from the South.

Resolved, further, That we urge our people who are still in the South, to be careful as to their plans to leave Don't come away without having a job in view; don't give your property away; don't tie it up so that consciousless men can take it away from you. Make up your mind to suffer some hardships when you come. The best thing is to get into communication with a pastor of your denomination before you come, and bring a letter of introduction with you. Not be lead away by stories of ease by those who would rob you of your savings. There is no milk and honey here except that secured by hardest kind of intelligent labor.

Resolved, finally, That we urge our people not to use liberty for license, but to be sober, industrious and loyal to the country's interest. Above all hold the ballot sacred; vote for the things which help your people. Study the power of the ballot and use it. Keep God ever before you, and all will be well.

Respectfully submitted,

R. R. WRIGHT, Jr.

C[illegible] TOWN TOPICS

Welfare Work Among Negroes

The organization of the Negro Welfare ~~Association of~~ Cleveland, which will concern itself with the problems confronting the colored people here, was completed at a joint meeting last week of the trustees of the new organization and the Welfar · Federation Committee on Urban Conditions among Negroes. The Federation Committee, headed by Mr. Elbert H. Baker, co-operating with representative negro organizations, has been working for some time on the problems made acute by the influx of probably ten thousand negro workers from the South during the past year, and has fostered the movement for the new organization.

William R. Conners, a negro social worker, has been employed as executive secretary of the new organization, beginning January 1st, and offices are to be opened in the Phillis Wheatley Association Building at E. 40th St. and Central Ave. The budget for the first year is estimated at about $5,000. Mr. Conners is a man of very wide experience and the trustees feel that Cleveland is fortunate to secure him. He is at present secretary of the industrial and housing bureau of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes in New York City, where he has done a great deal toward opening up new industrial opportunities for negro men and women and fitting them to hold positions formerly closed to them. He is a graduate of Livingston College, N. C., and has had special work at the University of Pennsylvania and other colleges. For about ten years he was principal of a high school in West Chester, Pa.

The organization is to act as a clearing house for all the problems confronting the negro people here, and to co-operate with other agencies in the following activities: relief work, nursing service, legal aid, employment, promoting thrift, providing recreation through the public schools and otherwise, studying the delinquency problem, caring for discharged prisoners in co-operation with the workhouse and promoting community singing. It will investigate the social conditions among negroes, with a view to establishing those agencies which are needed, or to point out the needs to the organizations already established. It will try to educate the colored public to a full appreciation of the possibilities of a definite social program and to its responsibility for seeing that it is carried out.

Officers and trustees of the newly incorporated body are representative people of both races, as follows: Welcome T. Blue, president; Mrs. Blanche A. Wills, vice president; Houston L. Gaddis, treasurer; Miss Hazel Mountain, secretary; Miss Beatrice Foster, assistant secretary. Dr. James D. Williamson is chairman of the trustees and of the finance committee, of which Mr. Sherman C. Kingsley and Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt are members. Trustees are: Mr. Paul L. Feiss, Dr. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard, Mr. W. D. Strangward, Dr. P. O'Connell, Mr. J. Walter Wells, Mr. Alexander Martin, Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt, Mr. Allen T. Burns, Miss Belle Sherwin, Miss Jane E. Hunter, Dr. C. C. Fishback and the officers.

[illegible], Mich.

ess:

Insert

To aid Detroit Negroes measure up to their present opportunity of entering and making good in the industries of the city, a club of 16 Negro college men was organized Saturday night in the offices of the Detroit Urban league, 297 St. Antoine street. The Urban league is maintained by the Associated Charities and private individuals to study Detroit's Negro problem and improve the condition of the city's Negroes. Forrester B. Washington is director in charge of the league. The organization will aim to direct Negro sentiment and support along lines of best interests for Detroit.

THE NEGRO EXODUS

The Artisan 8/5/16

The carrying away from Jacksonville, in carload lots, of negroes has caused a veritable upheaval in certain circles.

The action of some of the "most prominent" people under stress of the emotion caused by the loss of their actual and prospective meal tickets are quite funny where they are not pathetic.

They are now feeling the iron that has been thrust into the quivering flesh of less fortunate white men and the howls they emit are loud and long.

For years have certain elements, caring nothing for the real Jacksonville and its development, been enjoying fictitious prosperity based upon the employment of negroes at low wages.

Slowly and gradually have those sort of persons been driving from the city the white workingman and herding here a large number of illiterate and ignorant negroes that they fondly hoped would always be handy to keep down wages and ready for any emergency that might arise.

Always were they boasting that they were "taking care of the negro" and that being here the negro was entitled to be looked after. True, they didn't seem to care much as to whether the negro was "looked after" to the extent that he developed roots and became firmly planted. The wages they paid him when they gave him work only amounted to enough to keep him and his alive. No effort was made to encourage the majority of them to acquire even enough personal property and household goods to hold him here and keep him from leaving easily.

The sole desire of those kind of people was to use the negro in and for their own interest.

It needs no great amount of algebraic knowledge to understand that $1.00 per day as wages meant more profits for employers than $2.00 per day does and "low wages big profits" was the desire of all those "taking care of the negro because he was here."

Surrounded by a horde of poor, ignorant negroes, whom they do their utmost to keep in that condition—the "most prominent" citizen felt secure and in a position never to worry.

Now that the result has been the carrying away by outside "prominent business" men and corporations, the sky seems to have fallen and all is lost.

What Really Happened.

For years the large employers of labor up North have been sending agents to Europe to gather the loose labor there and they sent them over by millions.

That labor when it landed here was used, in large part, by railroads and other large industries, on construction work, at rough help in steel mills, blast furnaces and other factories and generally to fill in the ranks as others fell out, through death, disease or "promotion" to other jobs. Also were they used to keep ever standing an army of unemployed with which to keep wages down and make those working "contented with their lot."

Since August, 1914, that supply has been cut off and the increase in production along powder making lines and in the manufacture of munitions has caused a hole to be made that must be filled.

In looking around for material with which to fill that hole the poorly paid complaisant, illiterate and ignorant negro of the South was discovered.

Thereupon the "most prominent" fellows up North swooped upon the "labor supply" of the "most prominent" fellows of the South and took it away from them in great chunks.

It was easy to take. There was nothing to hold the negro here—wages were low and he had no ties of property, home or patriotism holding him. All he had to do was to wrap up his belongings in a newspaper and go—and he went.

There are certain features that appertain to "free" labor.

All the political economists tell us of them and the politician is strong on elucidating them. Among them are these:

"There's nothing holding you. If you don't like the wages here, go where you can get better."

"This is a free country and the walking's good—why kick?"

Then the nice boys who analyze labor and tell us all about its works say:

"Labor is fluid and moves from place to place as the demand for it moves."

Well, it's moving—Why kick?

Not desirous of being unduly aggressive, nor trying to hurt anyone's feelings—the fact can be pointed out that the big sharks up North are hungry and must go afield for food. Such being so and more—the smaller sharks won't get anywheres by howling nor kicking. Passing "laws" making big license fees for agents won't do any good. Appeals to the big sharks will meet with no results—the only thing that can help is to get out of the position of yesterday into that of today and philosophize.

Underpaying the negro or the white man ain't a'going to make for a set of laborers that will stay with you because it is to their interest to stay. Refusing to realize the fact that laborers are human and, like employers, want all they can get for what they sell—isn't going to stop labor going where it can get a higher price. And relying upon bows and arrows of pettyfogging attempts to prevent the big corporations stealing negroes — is bound to lead to disappointment.

Those ducks fight with 16-inch guns.

The best thing to do is to stop trying to build a house on the shifting sands of cheap labor and get down to the common sense plan of building it on the rock of decent treatment.

Labor-1917
Migration Movement

SPRINGFIELD MASS. REPUBLICAN
JANUARY 20, 1918

The Negro Worker in the North

The problem of Negro migration to the North, presenting many difficulties peculiar to itself, but sharing in the general problem of social adjustment to meet the extraordinary labor conditions in America due largely to the war, is given illumination in a study of "The Negro Migrant in Pittsburg," by Abraham Epstein, just published under the supervision of the school of economics of the university of Pittsburg. In the past two years, chiefly in the past year, the city's Negro population has increased about 18,500—approximately 40 per cent—and the consequences have doubtless been such as many other communities have witnessed. The situation is serious enough, though it should be said at once that the coming of the southern Negro to Pittsburg has not resulted in the "wave of crime, rape and murder," which has been reported.

Poverty, ignorance and neglect sum up the conditions which have handicapped the newcomers. Housing facilities, already inadequate, have been greatly overtaxed. Garrets and cellars, deserted tumble-down rookeries, low resorts of every sort have had to provide shelter nowhere else to be obtained. Overcrowding even in such places has made bad sanitary conditions much worse, has made real home life impossible in many cases and has filled with evil influences hours of leisure which should have been profitably employed. Combined with and intensifying these conditions has been what amounts to pretty general race prejudice, not, of course, always consciously entertained.

It appears from Mr Epstein's survey that about 75 per cent of the migrants are between 18 and 40 years old, at the hight of their productive powers. A comparison of their status in the North and in the South is instructive. Fifty-four per cent of the representative group investigated were formerly engaged as unskilled laborers; in Pittsburg 95 per cent are so classified. Twenty-seven per cent formerly worked less than 10 hours a day; now only 16 per cent have the shorter day. On the other hand, only 5 per cent now receive wages of less than $2 a day while in the South 56 per cent of them received less. Still only 8 per cent of those interviewed had made up their minds to stay in Pittsburg.

Arrests of Negroes have greatly increased during the past two years, but convictions have been chiefly for lesser offenses; serious crimes have increased hardly at all, and the number of cases of "assault and battery with attempt to commit rape" numbered only three, compared with five in the previous two years. No similar offenses are mentioned. The investigator's conclusion seems to be justified, that "the Negro migrant is not a vicious character; not criminally and mischievously inclined per se, but on the other hand is a peaceful and law-abiding individual." The health statistics of the Pittsburg migrant are rather alarming. In the first seven months of this year the Negro death rate exceeded the birth rate by 48 per cent, while in the total population of the city the birth rate was 30 per cent greater than the death rate. In the seven months deaths from pneumonia increased more than 200 per cent, compared with the first seven months of 1915. Deaths from acute bronchitis, meningitis and heart disease also increased largely. Change of climate, unaccustomed occupations and the hard labor of the steel mills no doubt contributed their share, but bad housing and neglect certainly were important factors.

Difficult as are these phases of the problem, and the not unrelated ones of education and the employment of leisure, they differ only in degree from those familiar among immigrant populations. Peculiar to the Negro is the handicap under which he labors because he is a Negro. As has been seen, there is little chance for him to get work except as an unskilled laborer and even as such many employers will engage him only as a last resort. The attitude of the labor unions, practically if not formally, is generally hostile. Only two of the Pittsburg unions include considerable numbers of Negroes. The Negro is not wanted as a member, and even when he is a member he is frequently discriminated against. Still Pittsburg needs more workers. The Negro is not crowding anybody out.

It is altogether likely that the Negro as an industrial worker in the North has come to stay. If so, it will be because he is needed. He should have fair treatment from employers, and a chance to take positions for which he is qualified. And he should have the sympathy and co-operation of his fellow workers of the white race. The action of the American federation of labor at its recent convention in deciding to send a special Negro organizer to work among the colored wage-earners of the South was in the right spirit. The colored wage-earners of the North and labor generally should eventually profit by it.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
MAR 10 1917

THE COMING OF THE NEGROES

Leader of the Race in This City Answers Recent Criticism and States the Case From the Negro's Viewpoint

To the Editor of The Republican:—

There appeared in The Republican of March 6 what purports to be an illuminating survey of facts relative to "The importation of Negro laborers," written by one S. H. Devault. I desire to dissent from some of the opinions expressed in this survey not because I wish to encourage the present exodus of Negroes from the South, for I am not in sympathy with the reckless, indiscriminating method of it, but because I wish to correct certain false impressions which the letter referred to may make.

First, I would like to ask Mr Devault whether education changes "the blood or the temperament" of the white man; and if not, why "suggest" that it does not have this effect upon the Negro?

The Negro's "Temper"

It is next observed that "he (the Negro) has never yet been educated to control his temper.' Again I wish to ask whether the white man—and especially the southern white man—has yet been educated to control his temper? If so, how are we to explain lynching and many other forms of impulsive lawlessness of which white men are so guilty? Isn't it true that very few human mortals regardless of race have yet been educated to control their tempers?

As to the contention that the Negro students from southern schools who worked on Connecticut tobacco farms last summer, and "gave very little trouble and proved to be willing and efficient workers," were given orders by the presidents of these schools before leaving that if they did not behave properly they could not re-enter school when they returned in the fall," let me say that I happen to be in close touch with four of the schools from which these students came and know that in not a single instance were any such orders given. They were faithful and well behaved in their work because it was in them to so conduct themselves and not because of some outside control.

In this connection, I might add that for the same reason the slaves who remained on the southern plantations during the civil war were faithful and well behaved while their masters were away fighting to keep them in bondage. When will white men cease to arrogate to themselves, or to some other extraneous cause, the credit for all that it worthy in the Negro's character and achievements? When will they cease to classify the Negro race according to its most unworthy examples?

The Whisky Question

With what was said regarding the Negro and whisky, I am in hearty agreement. It is true that the Negro and whisky have perished together and that the increased crime due to the use of this poison has hastened prohibition in the South. But such a result would be a blessing to the North and if the coming of the Negro is perhaps to bring it about, he should be welcomed as a godsend.

We are next warned that "the per capita taxable wealth of the southern Negro is miserably small, ranging in some states all the way from $5 to $100 with $40 a fair average. You can readily see the Negro would be a pauper to begin with and an increased burden on the North." This statement is not true to the facts and very misleading. It would have been very informing had the states been designated in which this condition obtains. According to the Negro year book for 1917, the taxable property of the colored people of the United States amounts to something above $1,000,000,000. According to the last census, the Negro population of the country was 9,827,763. Taking into consideration the fact that the Negro population for the three decades previous to 1910 increased in round numbers at the rate of 1,000,000 a decade it is reasonable to assume that today there are between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 Negroes owning over a billion dollars worth of property. If so, it would be illuminating to know by what process of lawful mathematics one gets $40 as "a fair per capita average" in the southern states where fully nine millions of these Negroes live.

The Negro people have done nobly in the matter of accumulating wealth during their half-century of freedom when all the circumstances are considered. And if this they have done with a half chance, they will do even more with the better chance which is now opening to them in the North.

Less Negro Disease in the North

Again, Mr Devault warns the North that this southern influx will impose upon the North "an increased amount of disease. Pneumonia and tuberculosis are two diseases which claim a large death toll of the Negroes in the South, and it is reported reasonably enough that these diseases are even more prevalent among them in the North." A recent investigation by the Massachusetts bureau of labor and statistics revealed the fact that the death rate among Negroes in Massachusetts was one-third less than that for Negroes in the black belt of the South. Those of us who have lived and worked among these people in both the South and North and are acquainted with the facts know that there is far less tuberculosis and pneumonia among them in New England than in the South. This is owing largely to the fact that here the Negro as well as the rest of the people live under more sanitary conditions and here much more is done by the state for the protection of health.

In connection with this exodus it is interesting to note that the southern people are at great pains to warn the North of the peril and "burden" of a large Negro population. If this be true, one wonders why the South is so loth to part with the "burden." Why all this furor of protest, and legislation and pleading with the Negro to remain in the South? Why not let him go and have done with the peril and incubus?

This exodus is an inevitable social movement of tremendous significance. It will not be stayed by the hysteric outcry of sentiment or alarm. It is the result of deep-seated economic and political causes and the natural impulse of an oppressed people to improve their social and material condition. If regulated by a process of selection which would eliminate the riff-raff and secure the better class of Negro laborers, there can be no question as to its beneficent outcome to all concerned.

Distribution of the Race Should Be Welcomed

I am strongly of the opinion that to relieve the abnormal congestion of the Negro people in the South and distribute them more equitably throughout the country would be good for the Negro and good for the country as well. It would supply in part the crying demand in the North for "safe and sane" laborers; it would secure better treatment for the Negroes who remain in the South; and would, I am persuaded, be a big factor in the ultimate solution of one of the most difficult and trying of America's social problems.

The Negro is leaving the South in response to an urgent call to the North because he wants a living wage for his labor, educational advantages for his children, legal protection against lynching, disfranchisement, peonage and a multitude of other wrongs. In other words, he is moving because he wants a man's chance to work out his own salvation as a people in his own country with the freedom that this country offers to other races. If the South will secure to him this chance, which is but the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, he will have neither the cause nor the desire to leave it en masse.

WILLIAM N. DE BERRY.

Springfield, March 9, 1917.

STEUBENVILLE O STAR
AUGUST 4, 1917

WHY THEY LEAVE THE SOUTH.

When people are satisfied and happy they do not migrate. The colored people are leaving the South because of accumulative wrongs. What chance the colored man has in the South is shown by a recent article by Dr. George W. Kirchwey, one of the foremost penologists and prison reform advocates in the country. While the article deals with the prison camp negro, it requires no stretch of the imagination to picture what the status of the colored race there must be if it has to submit to such intolerable conditions. Dr. Kirchwey says:

"In Georgia there are no prisons in the ordinary sense of that term, except for a comparatively small number of men and women who, either because of disabilities or for social reasons, are not put to work on the roads. Every county takes care of its own prisoners. They are not kept in a prison, but are distributed, in gangs varying perhaps from 20 to 150 each, through out the county in road camps.

"The convicts are now worked by the county warden for the benefit of the county and thus of the State at large. The roads built by them are of most excellent quality, and it is estimated that the convicts, most of whom, it must be remembered, are negroes, are a distinct asset to the State. A warden of one of the most populous counties in the State told me that convicts in his charge were worth at least $2.50 a week to the county. This looks like good business, but it has its dark side.

"In some counties it is alleged that when more men are needed for road work the gangs are rapidly filled up through the co-operation of the prosecuting attorneys and the courts. And it is further asserted that it is almost hopeless for a man entitled to parole to receive his discharge during the busy season of road making. On the one prison farm, at Milledgeville, to which reference has been made, there is no industrial work except farming carried on.

"While engaged in working on the roads, the men are heavily guarded, always being guarded by a keeper armed with a shotgun. With very few exceptions the men wear chains about their legs. In some instances, in the case of men working on roads, I saw that their egs were chained together in such a way as to permit a man to do his work, but so as to disable him from running away. At night the men sleep on wooden cots set aside by side in the large shack, which is their only refuge from the road and the weather, and a heavier chain, known as a gang chain, which is attached by a staple to one end of the dormitory, rings on the prisoners, so that from 30 to 60 men are chained is run down the whole line of cots on one side, thrugh the ankle together as well as to the building in which they are supposed to rest. For breaches of discipline, such as attempts to escape, convicts are punished by the infliction of 10 lashes on the bare back, and this may be repeated as often as is necessary to lead the wrongdoer to see the error of his ways.

"The hours of labor seem to me to be exceedingly long. At this season of the year the men are aroused at 3:35 a. m., and with a break of from an hour to two hours at noon they are not returned to camp until dark. I saw a large camp of 130 odd men come in at the close of the day's work, dragging with their feet the chains that bound them. And I saw them again an hour later, after their evening meal, and they looked to me utterly dispirite. It is true that the warden with his energetic personality inspired them to sng for the strangers, and they rendered a few relgious hymns sweetly and melodiously; but at no time did they shake off the impression of almost compete discouragement.

"The people of Atlanta say that the road camps in Fulton county, within whose limits Atlanta lies, are the best in the State, and that more has been done by the present warden to humanize living and working conditions of the convicts than has been done in a generation before his appointment a few years ago. I can readily believe these statements, as the warden appeared to me to be a capable, humane and forward looking man, who would be apt to welcome any measure of improvement that seemed to him to be practical. I could not help wondering what conditions must exist in the counties that have not been fortunate enough to secure a warden of the type of the Fulton County man."

Labor-1917

Migration

LABOR AGENT HAS TRYING EXPERIENCE

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

NEWARK, N. J.—Daniel Troy Brantley, associated with the Employment Department of the Butterworth Judson Corporation, was given an idea of the strategic position Negro labor holds in some southern communities and the unwillingness of the white people to permit their colored brethren to leave the South, after a trying experience in St. Michaels, Md., an oyster town of six hundred inhabitants on the Chesapeake Bay. New York Age Nov 8-1917

Mr. Brantley is actively engaged in securing Negro help for his firm, and last Thursday received a telegram to come to St. Michaels and be ready to take back with him fifteen men who were anxious to secure employment in the big New Jersey plant.

Arriving Friday at St. Michaels, he soon perfected arrangements for the fifteen men to leave Saturday night. Two of them who had promised to leave town were employed as firemen at the local lighting plant, and when the hour arrived for them to report early Saturday evening they were missing.

At once the officials of the plant instituted a search and found the two firemen all packed and ready to accompany Mr. Brantley to Newark. They declared that they were tired making $1.75 a day and were going to New Jersey where they could earn $4 a day.

The sheriff was promtply notified that a stranger was inducing Negroes to leave town, and the labor representative was arrested. He was at once released on bond furnished by a colored minister and his case was called for trial Monday.

The court informed Mr. Brontley that he had been arrested for violating the law which made it a misdemeanor for a labor agency to take labor outside of the State. He was released with a warning never to come to St. Michaels again and entice members of his race from the town. His dismissal was only brought about by the firemen and other members of the party agreeing to return to work.

Speaking of the opportunities offered by the Butterworth Judson Corporation, Mr. Brantley stated to an Age representative that men of all races are wanted at the plant, and that from $3 a day up can be earned; that there is no laying off, men can work year after year from eight to ten hours a day with pay for extra time.

The work, according to Mr. Brantley, is easy, the surroundings pleasant and comfortable lodging quarters may be secured on the grounds. There is a store where credit is given employees and a lunch room on the grounds where well cooked food may be purchased at the lowest prices. Those who do not desire to live on the grounds may live in Newark, Jersey City and other nearby towns easy of access by street car.

After the war Mr. Brantley says work at the Butterworth Judson plant will be just as steady as now.

THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE AND AIM.

"Let there be no misunderstanding Our present and immediate task is to win the war; and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money, or of material is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it. * * * Germany's success by skill, by industry, by knowledge, by enterprise we did not grudge or oppose, but admired, rather. She had built up for herself a real empire of trade and influence secured by the peace of the world We were content to abide the rivalries of manufacture, science and commerce, that were involved for us in her success and stand or fall as we had or did not have the brains and the initiative to surpass her. But at the moment when she had conspicuously won her triumphs of peace she threw them away to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established, military and political domination by arms, by which to oust where she could not excel the rivals she most feared and hated. The peace we make must remedy that wrong. It must deliver the once fair lands and happy peoples of Belgium and northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian menace, but it must also deliver the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the peoples of the Balkans, and the peoples of Turkey, alike in Europe and in Asia, from the impudent and alien domination of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy."

There has been, there can be, no clearer, truer, more impressive statement of the American war attitude and aim, than in the above quoted passages from the President's address to congress, the nation and the world. It is an ever to be remembered truth that Germany's "conspicuously won triumphs of peace were never grudged or opposed." But when her "triumphs of manufactures, science and commerce" were used as a stepping stone for a scheme, and a dream of war-won world dominion, the summons to arms was imperative. In the struggle that Germany has challenged and forced upon us, against such a yoke of submission and oppression as German victory would place upon democracy's neck, Americans must not falter nor fail. Unless every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money or of material is devoted to winning a war of such moment and consequence, Americans will prove recreant to what is due ancestry, a past that is so often referred to with honor and patriotic pride, and to the obligations to humanities, their posterity.

TIMES-PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

MAR 9

Agents

Ohio and Negro Immigrants.

Vicksburg Herald:

George P. Miles, member of the Ohio industrial commission, has written a letter to Commissioner of Agriculture Garner, which is quoted: "The superintendents of our free employment offices throughout the state are in receipt of numerous compiaints from workmen who state that they have been induced to come North upon a promise of good wages and cheap lodging by unscrupulous private employment agencies. We find that when they arrive many are without funds and find that there is no work for them, together with having to become inured to climatic conditions all together, which is a very undesirable state of affairs with which our state is compelled to cope. I am writing to ask your co-operation in this matter, by trying to prohibit the migration of these men by giving this matter great publicity through your papers and by watching the employment agencies closely, and notifying the workmen that before coming North they should first write a letter of inquiry concerning employment, and be sure that they have a job to go to before coming here." This is good though belated counsel. While the word negro is not used by the Ohio official, reading between his lines suggests the thought that color line prejudice was not wanting as an influence upon him.

Alleged Labor Agent Fined Five Hundred

(Special to The Advertiser.)

CENTERVILLE, ALA., Feb. 6.—In the county court here yesterday David Hill, a labor agent, was fined five hundred dollars for doing business as such agent in Bibb county, without first having obtained license. He also was convicted in two cases for carrying a pistol concealed about his person and fined [illegible] dollars in each case. It was charged that the defendant when arrested was trying to induce farm hands in Bibb county to go to Virginia to work in the coal mines.

Another negro named McQuiddy is in jail charged with trying to induce miners in the northern part of Bibb county to leave the state. When arrested McQuiddy had in his possession emigration literature.

PASTOR DECLARES 2,000,000 NEGROES WILL LEAVE SOUTH

Tells Leader of Race They Must Put Question of Exodus Before White Employers 1-25-17

Advertiser

Declaring that unless something is done to stop the negro exodus two million will leave the South before May, next, and that the negro wants work and fair treatment and that the problem is up to the white man of the South, Rev. J. H. Duckry, colored, of Philadelphia, delivered a lengthy and eloquent address Tuesday before the negro Baptist Ministers' Union at the First colored Baptist church, Rev. A. J. Stokes, pastor.

Dr. Duckry, in company with Dr. Stokes, visited the capitol Monday.

The address before the preachers was delivered by invitation of Rev. A. F. Owens, dean of the Theological department of Selma University, who is conducting Bible-institutes under the auspices of his school and of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist convention, white, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

Not Seeking To Rob South.

"As I understand the situation," said the Philadelphia preacher, "the North is not seeking to rob the South of its labor, but as these hungry people come North seeking employment they find plenty of work at fair prices. It seems clear to me that this condition could be met by the South. This will, in a measure, stop the exodus.

"And again these people tell the Northern people they are seeking honest wages and fair treatment. This condition can be met, also, by the white people of the South.

Negro Loves South.

"The negro loves the South," he continued. "When my mother was about to die her last request was that her remains should be buried at her old Southern home among the remains of her kindred. My own sister, who died recently, made the same request.

"I have visited the plantations of the South," he declared, "and found my people starving. The white planters seemed unable to help them. What were they to do but to seek employment where they could get it.?

Message to Leaders.

"Now my message to the leaders of my race in the South is to get together and seek conferences with the leading white people and state plainly to the white people that the negro wants employment at fair wages and fair treatment. One million of negroes have left the South and more than a million more will leave in less than six months unless the white people will give them employment and fair treatment."

At the close of his address the ministers union thanked Dr. Duckery for his message.

Will Confer With Governor.

The leaders of the race in the city will hold a meeting and seek to lay the matter before Governor Henderson when he returns to the capitol.

Dr. Duckery left last night over the Atlantic Coast Line for Jacksonville, Florida, where he will seek to speak to the leaders of the race in that place.

News

IS CHARGED WITH SOLICITING LABOR

J. B. Maddox, White Man of Greenwood, Charged With Sending Negroes North

DENIES HE IS GUILTY

GREENWOOD, March 28.—(Special.)—J. B. Maddox, a white man who has operated a loan exchange under the name of Hall & Co., in Greenwood for several months, and who recently placed several automobile public service cars, driven by negroes, on the streets, was arrested this morning on the charge of soliciting negro labor and sending negroes to northern cities. The arrest followed an investigation which was begun several weeks ago by the city and county authorities, who had Maddox under suspsicion on account of numerous reports that he was responsible for the exodus of many negroes who have gone north from Greenwood county during the past several months. "Fate" Crocker, a negro, said to be his accomplice, was also arrested and locked up.

Denies His Guilt.

When placed under arrest in his of-

fice, over Lee's drug store, at 9:30 by Rural Policemen McDowell and Deputy Sheriff White, Maddox declared that he was innocent of the charges preferred against him. "I have lost $500 on negroes in my business here of loaning money," the officers state he told them. "I have never been in favor of negroes going north," he is said to have stated further, "and have advised them to stay at home. I am a Southern boy and would not work against the country. My home is in Gainesville, Ga."

Maddox made no further statement after being lodged in jail, and thus far, so far as known, has made no effort to engage an attorney or to apply for a preliminary hearing. It is stated that he would have to make application before Judge Peurifoy for bail.

LABOR AGENT HERE WORKS WITH POLICE TO PREVENT FRAUD

Unusual Conditions Surround Taking Out First City License

ad vertiser 6-1-17

B. L. Glascock, superintendent of the Aluminum Company of America, announced in Montgomery Thursday that the company will take out the first city license of $500 required of agents procuring labor for points outside of Alabama. He stated that the company obtained a State and county labor agent's license for $500 in April, and within the next few weeks he expects to obtain from fifteen to twenty-five negro laborers weekly from Montgomery and surrounding territory.

"Our company has just made a contract to furnish the government with 5,000 tons of aluminum, the output of our plant for about a year, and we must look ahead for our labor," Mr. Glascock said. "The contract takes effect July 1, and, although at present we have an adequate force of about 2,000 hands employed in our plant, we must take the precautions to procure the labor to replace such hands as will be leaving. This is absolutely necessary because the government must have the alumnum for war purposes, and we have made the contract at about half the market value of the product.

Says 15,000 Negroes Gone.

For some time, Mr. Glascock stated, the company has been obtainng negro labor from this section, and he estimates that about 15,000 negroes of Montgomery and this immediate section have left the city. Of this number the Aluminum Company has received about 1,200 in its giant plant.

Mr. Glascock declared that it is his desire to work in full accord with State, county and municipal authorities and with a view of co-operation he visited the city attorney, the city license inspector and the chief of police during Thursday. He has appointed a negro agent who will remain in Montgomery permanently and work under the direction of Detective Paul Rapport. He has invited Police Chief Long, the city attorney and Detective Rapport to visit the aluminum plant at the company's expense for the purpose of seeing that the movement to secure labor is no fake, and that the negroes are well treated.

Works With Authorities.

"We desire mst heartily to keep out labor agents who are not legally entitled to operate here. It is decidedly to our selfish interest, and our negro representative has been instructed to report to Mr. Rapport any matters of this kind, and furthermore if the local authorities desire aid, we will furnish a special detective to assist in running down such agents."

Mr. Glascock said that the railroads are discouraging the deportation of labor from the South and, because of that, no prepaid railroad tickets can be sent for laborers, but that the actual cash must be sent to them with which to purchase transportation. He left Montgomery Thursday night, but declared that the money will be made available as soon as the banks open Friday, with which to purchase a city license.

STATE
COLUMBIA, S. C.
MAR 2 1917

CHIEF WILL PROBE NEGRO MIGRATION

Mayor Orders Investigation of Exodus.

NOTIFIES RICHARDSON

Many Blacks Leave Columbia for Philadelphia—Griffith After "Man Higher Up."

Another chapter in the exodus of negroes from the South to the North was written yesterday when Mayor Lewie A. Griffith wrote a letter to Chief of Police Richardson instructing him to ferret out the "man higher up," who is responsible for this migration of the negro laborer. The letter follows:

"Complaint was made to me yesterday that a considerable number of negro laborers were going from here to Philadelphia, and that manufacturing industries in Columbia which employ this class of labor are having a serious time in finding enough labor to run their plants. The gentleman who reported this matter to me told me that he was at the Seaboard depot some days ago and saw ten negroes buy tickets for Philadelphia. He inquired of the Seaboard agent and learned from him that he had recently sold about 70 tickets to Philadelphia to negroes. Each one of these negroes paid for his own ticket so there must be some solicitor in town getting them together. You will please investigate this matter thoroughly and endeavor to stop the violation of this ordinance."

STATE
COLUMBIA, S. C.
AUGUST 2, 1917

Injunction To Prevent Shipment Of Negroes To North Dismissed

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 1.—Judge E. B. Muse in the 44th district court here Wednesday afternoon dismissed the injunction suit filed Tuesday by Ben T. Swift and others against G. D. Garza, proprietor of an employment bureau, Dr. C. E. Pike and F. R. Stier, both representatives of the Pennsylvania railroad. The suit was based on contention that the defendants were shipping negroes to northern points and that among them were men for whom Swift and his associates had furnished bonds on criminal charges.

The case was dismissed with the provision that the Pennsylvania railroad would refuse to ship negroes who are out under bond until the cases against them are tried, the plaintiffs to furnish a list of the names of negroes whose bonds they signed.

COLUMBUS O. STATE JOURNAL
AUGUST 21, 1917

NEGROES ENTICED BY ALLURING PROMISES

The state industrial commission is considering revoking the license of the National Labor Agency, Cincinnati, an employment bureau, which recently advertised for 1,000,000 colored men and 2,000,000 colored women in Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other northern states.

If it can be shown that the agency is bringing Southern negroes to the North, without assuring them jobs and adequate housing facilities, its license will be revoked, commission members say.

Fred C. Croxton, head of the labor committee of the Ohio defense council, says the United States labor department is investigating the influx of negroes into Ohio.

LABOR AGENTS MUST PAY HEAVY LICENSE IN CITY, HEREAFTER

Commissioners Adopt Ordinance Placing Fee at $500 Per Annum

5-24-17

On advice of the city attorney following the ruling of Circuit Judge Gunter that the city ordinance prohibiting labor agents from operating in Montgomery was void and of no effect the city commission at a special meeting Wednesday adopted an ordinance placing a license of $500 for each person engaged in soliciting labor for points beyond the state. The high license was fixed in conformity with a state law which imposes a similar license for the same character of business.

Concurrently with the passage of the new ordinance, the mayor remitted the fines and penal sentences of Will Jackson and Glove Henderson, negroes who were convicted a few days ago in police court for a violation of the unconstitional labor agent ordinance. Will Jackson immediately was turned over the sheriff to answer a state warrant charging him with having operated as a labor agent in Montgomery without having paid the state license. The state law applies only in cases where labor is solicited for points outside the state.

Henderson Is Free.

Owing to the fact that in the case of Glove Henderson who was securing labor for transportation to Hartselle within the state, no further criminal proceedings could be lodged against him and he was turned free.

The situation was precipitated Wednesday morning when Judge Gunter heard habeas corpus proceedings instituted in behalf of Glove Henderson. The attorney for Henderson insisted that the city ordinance, prohibiting the enticement of labor from Montgomery, under which the negro was convicted, was invalid. Attorneys for the city admitted the invalidity of the ordinance, but contended that it could not be attacked by habeas corpus proceedings. Judge Gunter however held the ordinance void, and immediately upon advice of the city's lawyers, the city commission took action.

Penalty Is Attached.

A new ordinance suggested by Assistant City Attorney Rives was passed without delay. The high license it is thought, will operate in a large measure toward prohibiting the luring of labor from this city.

The ordinance declares that it shall take effect at once, the public safety demand it. Anyone violating the ordinance must on conviction, be fined not less than $50 nor more than $100 and may be sentenced to hard labor for the city for not more than six months, or both.

NORTH AMERICAN
Philadelphia, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES ROB SOUTHERN NEGROES

Assess Them by Mail; Bring Thousands Here to Shift for Themselves

FIND THEM NO JOBS

Employment agencies and other concerns have been reaping a harvest thru the exploitation of thousands of southern negroes who have migrated here during the last several months. Thru advertisements in southern newspapers the negroes are induced to come here on promise of good jobs and homes, for which they must send payments in advance. Upon their arrival here many of them find there are no jobs or houses for them.

This disclosure was made by the committee on negro migration, composed of representatives of the city and thirty or more social agencies, at a meeting yesterday in the headquarters of the housing commission, 130 South Fifteenth street. The meeting was held to receive the reports of subcommittees, which have been conducting investigations.

An instance was cited in which a number of these negroes came north with very little money on the assurance that they would be met at Broad Street Station by representatives of an agency, who would take care of them. The party was not met, altho they had made the payments asked of them, it was stated, and they were carried thru to New York, where they soon became distresssed. An organization in this city was appealed to and brought them back.

The overcrowding of the houses in the downtown section was reported as being more serious than ever, owing to the continued arrival of other emigrants from the south. Some of the houses are so badly crowded that the health authorities have ordered some of the occupants to leave by Monday.

Four such families appealed to the committee to find other quarters for them. John Ihlder, secretary of the housing commission, presided at the meeting and reported that 50 per cent more negroes arrived in February than in January.

LABOR AGENTS SEND NEGROES TO NORTH

5-27-17

(Special to The Advertiser.)

MOBILE ALA., May 26—The police are keeping a close lookout for labor agents who are believed to be operating in the city and who are charged with sending many negroes away from the state under promises of higher wages and shorter hours in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and elsewhere. Because of the precautions taken to evade the law, offenders of this kind are very hard to apprehend but several arrests have been made recently. It is estimated at police headquarters that 100 negroes left the city last night most of them going to Chicago, Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

Reports received from Mississippi are that the labor agents are operating quite extensively throughout the state by the organization of "tourist clubs" and that many hundreds of negroes have been sent away from the state through this system in the past few weeks, and the officers are almost helpless in breaking up the system.

Labor Migration

LABOR AGENTS ARE ARRESTED, BUT JUMP BOND AND ESCAPE

Dallas County Negroes Victimized, Is Report—Peanuts Real Money Crop, Says Ex-Senator

7-6-17

Selma Bureau of The Advertiser, Telephone 77.

Absolute proof of the operation of labor agents in this section has been discovered, and two of the men were arrested and placed under $300 bonds. They jumped their bonds, and their names are being withheld for the present.

The situation has become such that the planters of Dallas and adjoining counties are becoming greatly wrought up, and as the evidence shows that the agents are enticing the negroes into a system of peonage, they will be prosecuted both under State and Federal laws, if caught.

There are said to be five more of the men at work in this section, and every effort has been made to keep the news from becoming public until they were traced down and caught.

$2.50 Fee Demanded.

Their plan of operation has been to induce the negro to put up $2.50, which he turns over to the railroad for transportation. When he arrives at his destination he is met by a representative of the mines and put to work. He is then debited with all his expenses incurred in getting him to his place of work, and must work this out.

These are the facts gleaned from negroes who have been lured to different points, and who are now writing back to their friends for money to return home.

$500 License Required.

Planters and employers point out that there is a license fee of $500 required of labor agents, and where they operate without a license there is a penalty of $500.

At the present time the county and city is faced with the problem, soon to arrive, of taking care of the negroes who are returning, and they bring back nothing but a big appetite, and as their homes have been broken up, and their friends are not in position to help them, the duty will fall upon the city and county, unless they are arrested under the vagrancy law, which appears a hardship that cannot be consented to.

17,000 Acres in Peanuts.

Seventeen thousand acres in peanuts is the startling news brought to the city by former State Senator John Rogers of Gainesville, Sumter county, who showed signed contracts for 2,000 acres of his own land, and 15,000 acres of land of his neighbors, all responsible farmers.

Mr. Rogers is an enthusiastic endorser of the preachments on diversification as found in The Advertiser, and while peanuts is his especial hobby, he, as well as the other farmers, will plant velvet beans and corn in one row, and the peanuts in the next.

Contract With Mill.

The contract Mr. Rogers showed, as evidencing the money to be made out of diversification, and the stability of diversified crops as compared with cotton, was made with one of the biggest mills in the South, and guarantees the farmers to take the entire output of their 17,000 acres.

Boon For Negro Farmer.

"The growth of the peanut as a money crop is a boon for the negro farmer," said Mr. Rogers, in the course of his remarks to a number of business men. "The negro farmer has liked cotton because when the crop was ready he could put his entire family in the field gathering it. He can do the same with the peanut crop, besides having a crop that is more stable and will pay more per acre.

Any Kind of Nut.

"The principal obstacle to the spread of the peanut in favor has been the erroneous impression that the mills will take only one kind of peanut," said Mr. Rogers. "This is not true. In fact it is an absolute absurdity. The mills will take any kind of peanut as long as it is sound."

214 Bushels to Acre.

The average yield of the nut is 34 bushels to the acre, said Mr. Rogers, but one man in his section holds what is believed to be the world's record of 214 bushels grown on one acre.

Two Carloads Seed.

Mr. Rogers reported that already two carloads of seed had been purchased for the use of the farmers and himself, and more will be taken later.

Will Make Address.

Mr. Rogers will return to the city to make an address. He has been sought by the Chamber of Commerce for some time, but the date has not been set, and whether or not the address will be under the auspices of the Chamber has not been determined.

OHIO COMPLAINS OF INFLUX OF NEGROES IN SEARCH OF WORK

Advertiser 7/8/17

State Official Asks That Evil Be Stopped And "Unscrupulous Agencies" Closely Watched Here

Agents

State Commissioner of Agriculture Wade Tuesday received a communication from the department of investigation and statistics of the industrial commission of Ohio, asking for co-operation in the work of preventing the migration of laborers into Ohio from the South.

It is evident from this letter that "unscrupulous employment agencies" have produced in Ohio a large class of deluded workmen from the South, presumably of African extraction, although no mention is made of their hue in the communication, who long for a return to the land of "a dollar a day" and copious sunshine.

Both Disenchanted.

The historic admiration of the trans-Ohio element of the American nation for the black laborer of the South is evidently at its best when its object is at a distance, and when these same workmen appear in an Ohio town "without funds" and making "numerous complaints" it is apparent that both the laborer and the Ohioan are equally disenchanted at a close up view, and hurried steps have therefore been taken by the Ohio authorities to "stop some of this evil."

The letter received by Commissioner Wade is as follows:

Letter Is Candid.

"The superintendents of our free employment offices throughout the state are in receipt of numerous complaints from workmen who state that they have been induced to come north upon a promise of good wages and cheap lodging by unscrupulous private employment agencies.

"We find that when they arrive, many are without funds and find that there is no work for them, together with having to become inured to climatic conditions, altogether, which is a very undesirable state of affairs with which our state is compelled to cope.

"I am writing to ask your co-operation in this matter, by trying to prohibit the migration of these men by giving this matter great publicity through your papers and by watching the employment agencies, closely, and notifying the workmen that before coming north, they should first write a letter of inquiry, concerning employment, and be sure that they have a job to go to before coming here.

Wants Evil Stopped.

"We have had a good demand for labor during the past year in Ohio, but now with winter on, and some of the factories cutting down their forces, together with a cessation of much public and private construction work, the demand for labor has greatly fallen off.

"We may suggest that if your department has charge of the employment agencies in your state, it would be well to send them a copy of this letter.

"Trusting that through this means we may be able to stop some of this evil, I beg to remain,

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "GEORGE F. MILES,
"Chief Statistician."

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

APR 3 - 1917

A STRANGE CRIME

Negroes are being arrested in South Carolina for the offence of soliciting labor to leave that State. This is in obedience to a South Carolina law which will hardly hold water in the United States courts if it is taken there. The Greenville News reports the departure of sixty negroes from that town for North Carolina, whence, says the News, they will be sent North and West. Evidently their going was not interfered with; but two negroes were arrested for soliciting their departure. Manifestly the negroes who got away were thrilled with the idea that they were doing something unlawful. To be forbidden by law to do something which the conscience tells one is not wrong is to stimulate a great desire to do that thing. The impulse is human. And to the mind of the South Carolina black who must keep his northern destination a secret, lest he betray the man who has asked him to go or afforded him the opportunity, the North at once becomes an alluring paradise—a land of freedom. So we may say that South Carolina's law against soliciting labor to leave the State is a better emigration agent than any individual could be. It is not surprising that the sheriff at Greenville declares that there is going to be an exodus of negroes from that section.

But it is doubtful if those who are trying to lure black labor from the South to the North are able to avail themselves long of this attraction. The South Carolina law forbidding the solicitation of labor to leave the State seems to overlook quite the legal right of every citizen to contract wherever he pleases for his own labor, and the consequent right of any employer or agent to contract for it; and it also overlooks the clause of the Constitution which guarantees to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of the several States. We are quite of the opinion that in the long run the negro laborer is better off in the South than he is in the North; but that he has not the constitutional right to remove to the North if he wishes to, and that employers or agents have not the right to contract with him to do so, we certainly cannot believe.

LAW INVOKED TO PREVENT ENTICING NEGRO LABORERS.

Express 7/14/17

Shreveport, La., July 11.—In their effort to check the migration of Negro labor to the North and East planters of this section are being actively assisted by Sheriff T. R. Hughes and Police Chief J. J. Gray, who late at night blocked plans for the exportation of about 200 Negroes to Pittsburg, Pa.

Fred Rankin Stier, who claims to be a special agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, assisted by a local agency, recruited the Negroes, who were boarding coaches at the Union Depot when the officers arrived and warned the agents that if they shipped the Negroes they would be arrested under a Louisiana law prohibiting the enticing of labor. Stier then abandoned his plans and addressed the Negroes, who returned home.

NEGROES BADLY FOOLED BY NORTHERN AGENTS

Constitution 3-31-17

Negro Minister Finds Shocking Conditions Among Those of His Race Who Migrated.

Waycross, Ga., March 30.—That negroes in the south are badly fooled by labor agents from eastern cities and states is the report sent to Alderman Lloyd C. Warren, of Waycross, by A. A. Burns, a negro minister, who left Waycross a few weeks ago to make an investigation of conditions in Pennsylvania, where so many Waycross negroes have gone in the last year. The minister says he finds that southern negroes are in want in many instances, and instead of getting "fat jobs," land in the state, in 90 out of 100 cases, without a job waiting for them and are forced to take whatever they can or face starvation.

In his letter to the alderman the minister inclosed a recent report issued in Philadelphia, which stated that slightly over 500 southern negroes had died in the last three months, most of them from exposure and improper housing. The report said the investigation disclosed startling and astonishing facts heretofore lightly regarded, and that conditions were such that immediate action was necessary to stop the exodus of negroes from the south. The minister declared the negro's home was the south and that it would be a mistake for the migration to continue.

ALLEGED LABOR AGENT ARRESTED IN MACON

The Constitution

He Agrees to Cease His Efforts and Prosecution Is Withdrawn.

8/13/17

Macon, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—B. F. Smith, an alleged labor agent, who is said to have been inducing men at Camp Wheeler to quit work and go to Anniston, Ala., to work on Camp McClellan, was taken in charge by Chief of Police Riley tonight, and his office on Broadway closed up. Later it was said that Smith has agreed to cease his efforts here and he will not be prosecuted on the charge of operating a labor agency without paying the necessary $1,000 license.

It developed tonight that Smith had been laid off at Camp Wheeler last week because of shortage of materials and he communicated with the quartermaster at Camp McClellan that there were many idle carpenters here who could be employed for work at Camp McClellan. Since learning the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

facts the Camp McClellan quartermaster has repudiated Smith's efforts to take men away from Camp Wheeler. Mayor Henwood, quartermaster at Camp Wheeler, said tonight that he believes the trouble is now ended.

WINSTON-SALEM N C JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 15. 1917

COLORED LABOR BUREAU IN CITY IS DOING GOOD WORK

David C. Barnes, colored, has opened up a labor bureau in this city, his offices being over the Forsyth Savings and Trust Co., on Church street, and although he has been conducting the place for a short time, has placed several servants in some of the best homes in the city and some in factory positions.

The promoter of the bureau appeared before the Board of Aldermen recently, giving his plan of operation and presenting splendid recommendations from his former place of residence, the aldermen heartily approving his method, and giving him permission to operate the bureau.

The method is thought to be one that will be beneficial to both the colored and the white races in the city, Barnes undertaking to study the references and fitness of applicants for various positions, not withholding any information from the employer or recommending those he considers unfit for any particular work desired, seeking to find persons suitable for the kind of place for which they are wanted.

He is also undertaking to make a record of both those with places, as they might be out of work at some future time for some reason and need employment, as well as those out of work now. He asks the white people to co-operate by giving references to those now serving them.

NEW MOVEMENT AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Jan 5, 1918

The first step to laying the foundation for a new movement among Negroes intended to assist in the solution of the labor question has been made with the New Year. The efforts of the movement shall be directed to the supply of efficient labor to meet all demands, the elimination of what is known among laborers as the "jumping of transportation," which costs capitalists annually large sums of money to no purpose, the placing in homes, hotels and elsewhere reliable and trustworthy servants and the betterment of the labor condition generally. The Labor Supply League, for this is its name, invites the patronage and co-operation of contractors and all others to whom it will be beneficial. Its office is located at1404 Pennsylvania avenue (Phone Madison 4148) and is under the management of the Rev. E. D. Venture, late labor agent of the Dravo Contracting Company and the Raymond Concrete Pile Company, Sparrows Point, Md.—Advt.

GRIFFIN IS FINED AS LABOR AGENT

Former Depot Master Is Charged With Trying to Persuade Railroad Men to Take Jobs in Charleston.

Under a decision rendered by Recorder George N. Johnson Saturday the city has a right to collect a license tax of $300 a day and the state can prosecute any person who seeks to get clerks to leave Atlanta to secure better jobs in a city of another state.

He held that C. C. Griffin, formerly depot master at the Terminal station, was a labor agent because he asked several railroad clerks to quit their jobs in this city and go to Charleston, where there is a strike on, to get better positions.

Mr. Griffin was fined $100 and held in a $200 bond on the charge of violating the state law regulating labor agents in Georgia. The city fine was immediately appealed and the necessary bond given.

Inspector Makes Case.

The case was made against Mr. Griffin by the city license inspector and at the instigation, it was claimed, of labor representatives in the city. The charge was "doing business without a license."

To accommodate all parties the recorder held a "night court," the first of the kind in the history of the city. The city was represented by Attorney Sam Hewlett, the labor element by Attorney John Y. Smith, and the defense by Attorney Robert C. Alston.

About fifteen young men testified that the defendant had asked them to go to Charleston to work in the freight offices of the Atlantic Coast Line, where there is now a strike. None of them went, however.

Mr. Griffin admitted that he had asked several of his friends to go with him and get better jobs.

Said Law Was Violated.

In arguing the case, Attorneys Hewlett and Smith took the position that both the city and the state laws had been violated and that Mr. Griffin was a labor agent.

Attorney Alston said that the defendant was not a labor agent and that the prosecution was simply "farcical." He claimed that if men were not permitted to go from one state to another to better their conditions they would be slaves. He spoke of the tying up of the freight trains at a time when the country needed all the transportation possible.

"Keep men from moving from one state to another to better themselves," he exclaimed; "tie up the railroads and you will soon have the whole country Germanized."

The case lasted some two hours and was witnessed by a large audience, despite the fact that the session of the court was at night.

COLUMBUS DISPATCH
AUGUST 20, 1917

WOULD PREVENT IMMIGRATION OF NEGROES TO OHIO

Officials Take Steps to Keep Colored People in Their Home States.

LABOR AGENTS CURBED

Many Come North and Are Unable to Find a Place to Live or in Which to Work.

Steps have been taken by both the federal and the state governments to curb the influx of negro laborers from the South into Ohio—at least unless definite employment is awaiting them and suitable housing provisions.

Fred C. Croxton, chairman of the committee on labor of the Ohio branch of the national council of defense, has received a letter of inquiry from the United States department of labor in which answers are requested to these questions:

SEEKING INFORMATION.

"Are negroes still coming into Ohio, or is emigration taking place? Please furnish an estimate of the number in either event.

"Are agents from Ohio working in the South to secure migration of negroes? If so, who are they, where are they working, what inducements do they offer and what can be done to prevent it?

"What fees are charged negroes for securing work for them in the North?"

Croxton said the answers to these questions will be furnished the government. Much information has already been collected, he said.

Chairman Croxton has asked the state industrial commission to revoke the licenses of all employment agencies that are inducing colored people to come North wtihout definite arrangements being made for their employment and housing. He has the assurance of Commissioner Duffy that this will be done.

ADVERTISE FOR NEGROES.

This announcement followed discovery in Cincinnati by state investigators of the following printed card advertisement:

"One million colored men and 2,000,000 colored women are wanted right now in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other Northern states, to work in the homes, mines, factories and fields.

"Tens of thousands are here now, all doing well. Will you join them? If not interested, hand this to some friend looking for better wages. Write at once to National Labor Agency, 228 West Eighth street, Cincinnati, Ohio."

Croxton said the next meeting of the labor and industrial relations committee of the state war board will consider the negro influx problem.

GO NORTH IN DROVES

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Greenville, S. C., March 30.—Labor agents have been successful in getting 500 members of the Race to leave for the north. Sheriff Rector used every effort to keep them from leaving, on the ground that the labor agents did not have licenses to operate. Most of them went to Philadelphia. Tickets were purchased to Spartanburg, Charlotte and other cities en route. In this way it avoids the appearance of an organized emigration. This is not the first time there has been a great exodus from this section. Members of the Race have become restless. Tired of bad treatment on part of the whites, and knowing of the work and high wages offered them in the north, they left. The daily papers make it appear that many are returning, saying they are displeased with the north, but there is not one here that has returned. On the other hand, they write that labor and conditions are much to their liking.

ARREST WHITE MAN FOR ENTICING MEN NORTH

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Greenwood, S. C., May 18.—J. B. Maddox (white), claiming Gainesville, Ga., as his home, was arrested on the charge of enticing members of the Race to leave for the north. It was charged that he paid $2.50 for each immigrant and that he advanced one-half the railroad fare, which would be returned to them when they reached the north. In a number of instances farms are without help to plant crops.

In order to keep labor agents away from their property the proprietors of the Natchez Albany Lumber Company has placed [illegible] night. In Hammond, La., the exodus of Negro labor has greatly handicapped the sawmills, and the plants are operating on half schedule owing to the shortage of labor.

LABOR AGENT FINED $546

(Special to The Advertiser.)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 1.—Arrested on a charge of doing business without license, Henry Martin, a negro, who is charged with being a labor agent and to have been sending negroes out of the State, was fined $546.75 in the Municipal Court here by Judge H. B. Abernethy and given an additional sentence of six months. Notice of appeal was given and bond fixed at $1,000 the case to go to the criminal court. Judge Abernethy took occasion to say some things to the labor agent, saying that many negroes were being taken from the district and state through the "free ride" proposition and emphatically denied that officers were in any way persecuting the negroes here. Judge Abernethy also took occasion to tell a large number of negroes in the court at the time that in the north negroes were being subjectd to race riot persecution and other abuse. A son of the defendant was informed that his presence in this section was not desired.

TELEGRAPH MESSAGES WITHHELD IS CHARGED

New York Age 5/16/17

Representatives of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the South are accused of withholding telegraphic communication from colored men who are actively engaged in sending Negro labor to the North. In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama labor agents are said to have been greatly inconvenienced by the high-handed methods of telegraph officials.

In some cases messages from New York and other northern points are said to have been misplaced or delayed several days, and colored men charge that in some places the telegraph operators have refused to accept the messages upon learning that they dealt with the bringing of Negro labor to the North.

Officials at the main office in New York have been appraised of the strange conduct of their subordinates in Southern towns, and while they go through the ceremony of making a rigid investigation every now and then the failure of a Negro to receive a message sent him from New York is reported.

Negro Arrested Monday Charged With Breaking The Immigration Law

Christian Union 6-7-17

The first arrest under the immigration law took place Monday when the police apprehended Ison Smith, 39-year-old negro, claiming to hail from Memphis, Tenn., conducting a party of negroes, eight in number, around the Union depot. He also held a pass for 25 negroes from Atlanta to Camden, Tenn., and was said by negroes in the party to have brought them to Atlanta for a vacation. He was held under $1,000 bond, pending a hearing. Patrolman W. C. Hardy made the arrest. Detectives Sturdevant and Davis were assigned to investigate.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Labor-1917
Migration

Chronicle
AUGUSTA, GA

NEGROES PLANNING TO MIGRATE TO NORTH MUST INFORM SELVES

City Clerk of Newark, N. J., in a Letter to Valdosta Barber, Shows Privations to Which Negroes Who Have Arrived There from the South Are Subjected.

(Valdosta Times.)

Henry Watson, a well known colored barber of Valdosta, is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Alexander Archibald city clerk of Newark, N. J. in which Mr. Archibald gives the southern negroes some advice about moving to the North and East in a search of employment. Mr. Archibald is positive in his advice to the negroes that they remain in their own Southland.

Watson wrote the city clerk asking for some information as to living conditions, chances for securing employment and weather conditions. Watson was anxious to get some first-hand information as to these matters so he could advise others who were planning to go North and East.

The Newark official says that agents who are in the South securing negroes have misrepresented the facts. He says that the average price paid for laborers in and around Newark is 20 to 2 cents per hour. He says that the negroes arrive without work and with no funds. They find no houses in which to live except dilapidated buildings and then they are forced to pay extravagant prices. They have no bed covers and are often in great need before they can secure employment and money enough to purchase the bare necessities of life.

Mr. Archibald says that climatic conditions are so different from the South that great numbers of negroes become ill from cold and exposure and scores of them die without friends to help them. He says that reports from the board of health in Newark for the month of December show 75 cases and 24 deaths among southern negroes in that city in one month.

Mr. Archibald advises the negroes of the South to remain at home until spring or summer at least. He says that then it would be advisable for only ablebodied workers to move North, as there is work for only this class. He says that old men, women and children are scarcely ever able to find work.

Mr. Archibald tells of scores of cases where negroes were entirely dependent upon charity for their keep. He says that the funds available for such work are meagre and that often it is impossible to care for all who are in distress. He gives strong advice against southern negroes moving to the North.

Mr. Archibald's statements are directly in line with reports which have come back from negroes who have gone North, many of whom have returned and others who are anxious and ready to come back as soon as they can raise sufficient funds for railroad fare.

NEGRO LABOR AGENT GIVEN FOUR MONTHS HARD LABOR TERM

Acting Recorder Tyson Fines Coleman Benson For Enticing Negroes Away

Advertiser

Facing trial in the police court on a charge of "enticing or attempting to entice laborers to leave Montgomery, Coleman Benson, negro, was sentenced to four months at hard labor, by Acting Recorder J. C. Tyson Friday afternoon.

7-13-17

Evidence introduced at the trial was that the negro had been paid fees by a number of negroes here for his assistance in securing employment for them in Pennsylvania. It also was stated in the court that Benson also was paid $1 by some employment bureau for each negro he obtained for them. The name or address of the employment bureau, however, did not come out during the trial.

WOULD ENJOIN TAKING NEGROES FROM STATE

DALLAS TEXAS NEWS
AUGUST 1, 1917

APPLICATION FILED AGAINST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY RECRUITING LABORERS HERE.

Agents

TO PROTECT BONDSMEN

Would Require Examination Into Court Records Before Accepting Negroes for Transportation to East.

Application for an injunction restraining D. Garza and others from transporting Johnnie Price, negro, and others from Dallas to work as laborers in the East, was filed in the Fourteenth District Court late yesterday afternoon by Ben T. Swift and others. The application sets forth that D. Garza maintains an employment agency and charges that he has conspired with Dr. C. E. Pike and Fred Rankin Stier, who are maintaining an office in Dallas to recruit negroes for day laborers on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to induce Johnnie Price, negro, and other negroes who are out on bonds on misdemeanor and felony charges, to forfeit these bonds, leaving their bondsmen with no recourse but to pay them.

Judge E. B. Muse, acting for Judge Foree, has cited the defendants to appear in the Fourteenth District Court this afternoon at 2 o'clock to show cause why the injunction sought should not be granted.

The application states that the applicants have no way of knowing where the negroes will be sent, but that they will vacate themselves out of the jurisdiction of the Texas courts, thus leaving their bondsmen to pay the bonds. An injunction is asked restraining the negroes in question.

Provisions of Contract.

In connection with the injunction application, exhibit A, a copy of the contract required to be signed by negroes accepting transportation at the hands of the employment agents, was filed. The contract stipulates that the negroes shall receive the compensation of 19c. Other stipulations are that the negroes shall remain employed until they have repaid the entire amount of their railroad fare to their destination, plus $4 extra to provide for meals and expenses en route.

The contract specifies that if they remain employed for an entire year, and are not absent from duty any time during that period without the consent of a superior officer, they will be given return transportation from the point at which they are stationed to St. Louis. Reports on negroes thus recruited are sent to J. C. Johnson, superintendent of telegraph, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. T. Kelley, one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs, said last night that the grounds for the injunction asked are that the employment agents should be required to examine into the court records of all negroes who apply for transportation. If any negroes are found to be out on bonds, which of necessity would have to be forfeited to accept the transportation, then these negroes should be enjoined from leaving Texas.

Mr. Kelley said also that a fine point in law involved, namely, whether or not an employment agency holding a permit to do business in Texas, has the right to ship men to points outside of the State. Other attorneys for the plaintiffs are J. M. Overstreet and G. Q. Youngblood.

State Conference Here.

The negroes are leaving the State to seek work in the larger industrial centers because they believe they will meet with better working and living conditions and receive greater returns for their work, says a resolution adopted at a State conference of negroes here.

Discrimination in the matter of protection of life and property also is claimed in the resolution.

An effort will be made, it was decided at the conference, to stop the exodus of negroes to the North and East. In this the negroes will seek the co-operation of white employers by striving for increased pay for negro labor and improved living conditions. Some of the leaders are said to have favored no effort to prevent the negroes from leaving.

It is claimed by well-to-do negroes here that few of the lower class negroes are leaving. On the contrary, it is claimed the shiftless negroes are remaining here because they are not looking for much work.

When the negroes reach the large industrial centers of the East they are provided for until they obtain employment. Who maintains them is not known. In most instances the negroes are questioned as to the character of work they did in the South and are given employment in those lines, if possible.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 6

Labor-1917
Migration

Attitude of Negro (South)

THE FACTS OF LABOR MIGRATION

Journal + Guide 3-24-17

The migration of Negro laborers from the South to points in the North and West continues to hold public interest, which increases rather than diminishes as the exodus goes on. The migration movement has many phases besides the economic one, and which are by no means apparent to those who think most deeply upon such questions.

The attitude of The Journal and Guide on the migration movement is the common sense one. It is difficult if not impossible to check the operation of an economic law, and it is perfectly natural that men should seek fields of labor in which they are promised higher wages and better conditions, but those who go, and those who encourage the going of them should get the facts of the so-called better inducements and learn the truth about them before lending their influence to a movement that not only promises no permanent good to the laborer, but works untold injury to the foundation of their own economic structure.

Another phase of the matter, and one that invites the condemnation of all honest persons, is the manner in which Negro labor is at present being exploited to satisfy the selfish whims of a group of misguided and ill-advised agitators and fanatics on the race question. All of the nice talk about "fleeing from Southern oppression," and going where "equal rights and special privileges" await them is pure buncombe. It is strange that Negro labor should stand the oppression of the South for fifty years and suddenly make up its mind to move Northward as an evidence of its resentment. The truth of the matter is that the element of the Negro race in the South that feels the oppression most is not concerned in the migration movement. Nor are they going to leave their homes and accumulations of half a century as a solution of their problems. They are going to remain here and fight out their problems and insist upon having their constitutional rights accorded them here in the land of their birth.

Those who are encouraging the migration upon the grounds that unrestricted freedom of action, new privileges and unheard of opportunities await these laborers in the North should read the following statement from The Pittsburg Courier, one of the leading colored papers of the North:

"The Courier believes that the Negro should be told the whole truth not after, BUT BEFORE, he leaves his Southern home. He should now exactly where he is going; for whom he is to work, the conditions of the community to which he goes, and just what advantages and disadvantages he may expect to find.

"As to his new found privileges, we assert that he who comes to Pittsburg looking for "new privileges" will find himself the most mistaken man living. Even when the black man reaches Pittsburg he will soon find that he is still in the United States, and he will here encounter PREJUDICE, HATRED, AND SCORN NOT UNLIKE THAT HE SEEKS TO ESCAPE BY LEAVING ALABAMA.

"Before leaving the South, let the Negro know the whole truth. Let him understand that the North is no asylum. Let him know that the sun does not shine on the spot of United States soil where there is no prejudice. Let him know . . . . that the laws governing the citizens of the North will not be relaxed for the benefit of any man.

"Also, let him be informed that LABOR UNIONS OF THE NORTH WILL NOT TAKE HIM INTO THEIR ORGANIATIONS. LET HIM KNOW THAT LABOR UNIONS OF THE NORTH ARE OPPOSED TO THEIR COMING.

"There will always be a North and there will always be a South, but be it remembered that both sections fall within the common boundary of the United States, and the exactions of the Negro are practically the same throughout the Union."

These ringing statements from a Northern Negro paper should be a solemn warning to those who are being exploited by the sentimentalists who desire to get them out of the South to satisfy their own selfish desires.

Naturally enough the Journal and Guide believes that the Negro people as a whole, have more and better opportunities to better their condition in the South than in any other section of the country, or in the world, outside of continental and latin America. Those of them who have prospered and are reasonably contented with their surroundings have no disposition to leave their homes and associations of a lifetime; they prefer to remain in a section where they were born and among the people among whom they have had one sort of association and another all of their lives. They have a stake in the places where they are, and they are not disposed to sacrifice it. Those who are yielding to the impulse to migrate are mostly of that great unskilled and unlettered mass of laborers upon whose credulity the exploiters are at work.

THE NEGRO EXODUS

SPEAK, MR. MIT

gressive colored
looking for a chance to better conditions. They are not satisfied because they are not treated right. It is these, Mr. Mitchell, that are waiting for you to speak.

You, who have stood for thirty-odd years as director and spokesman, and if you have erred, it has been so little that the meanest critics have failed to observe it—speak! We listen. AN OBSERVER.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

DON'T LEAVE—LET'S STAY HOME

5-26-17

Last week de discussed at length the Negro exodus. We tried to point out in plain, simple and manly language the reasons and the remedy for the movement North. We warned our white neighbors that city ordinances and legislation could not stem the tide; that humane and manly treatment would do more to settle the Negro's industrial, and economic unrest than anything else; that the South was his natural home; that he desired to stay here; but in order to keep him at home, like the individual, he had to have contentment; he must be assured of protection of life and property assured of the enjoyment of public utilities, assured of educational advantages, ample and adequate, to prepare his children for useful and helpful citizenship; he must be permitted to serve God unmolested and to assemble in the community where he lives, in church, in society and in politics, for his own moral, intellectual and physical benefit; he must be given living wages, and reminded in his daily dealings with him white neighbor that he is a citizen, not a Negro, and that he is charged with responsibilities like other citizens. The Negro is conscious of his racial identity, and is not ashamed of it. He is proud of his color and his race, but he does not like to have the word "Negro" define his relations as a citizen.

It is exteremely unfortunate that the question of segregation should be raised while the city is in the throes of a great calamity. It is unwise and inhuman for the newspapers and politicians to raise the race issue at a time when Atlanta's best is bending every energy to relieve the suffering and repair the loss and damages done our citizenry.

The Negroes have no desire to live among the white folk. At the time they bought their property, they were not among the white people; but if the progress of the community has thrown us together, the Negro has as much right to enjoy his inheritance as the white man, and the newspaper or politician, who would bring up the sin of segregation at a time when the best thought and conscience of the community is appealing to the Negro to remain at home and not run away to the North and paralyze our domestic industrial and social service, is an enemy to the best interest of all the people.

At best, in the light of the high cost of living, and the low scale of wages paid the Negro, when living in his own home, he can hardly exist, and now, in a crisis, when thousands of them are in the streets without employment or shelter, to even suggest segregation and other inhuman and sinful proscriptions against a liberty loving, progressive and industrious people is sufficient to increase the exodus and further paralyze labor in the South.

The Negro understands segregation as practical confiscation, and believes it is aimed at him, because he is a Negro, and he is inclined to leave any community where such heartlessness and savagry is inflicted. The Supreme Court of our state has declared the segregation ordinance unconstitutional and contrary to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, and every court that has passed upon the question has voided the act and the principle as being in contravention of the inalienable rights of the citizens. Then, why at a time when they need more service, more labor, more mechanics, more harmony, spring the question of oppressing a large per cent of the citizens?

The park proposition is alright, but it could be put over if the wherewithal can be found, without reference to segregation. The white man had as well understand now, that the Negro is making progress; that he is getting property and education; that his wants are increasing in common with the white man's wants, and that he is not going to be bottled up or hemmed up in any community, so long as there is another community on the face of the earth where he can breathe free air and enjoy the pursuits of life, liberty and happiness, in common with other men.

Religious persecution, labor discrimination, peonage, serfdom and other villianies have driven millions from Europe to America, the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," and if the Negro cannot find refuge from oppression in one section of the country, he is going to migrate to that section that promises him better educational advantages, better political opportunities and freedom from persecution and starvation.

This is our home and we do not want to leave—and we are not going to leave, unless we are driven by want and a lack of freedom from our native haunts, and we appeal to the white man who rules the country, who owns a greater part of its wealth, material and immaterial—not to drive us away with the scarecrow of segregation, discriminations and persecution, but to open the doors of the shops, of the industries and the fields to our genius and push, and allow us living wages; give us better school facilities for our children; because he love them as they do their children; protect us on the farm from lynch law, peonage and contract oppression; make us feel at home by giving us the protection that the law guarantees; treat us right on the street cars, elevators, railroads and other places of public recreation; make us feel that we own a citizens part of the city, its benefits and its utilities. All these rights and privileges that are rightly ours under the law, can be granted us and we yet remain socially separate. Open the army and navy to us. Let us enlist, that we may fight along with our white neighbor, in the defense of our country. Give us every opportunity that any other man enjoys to make good citizens and to provide a competence for those dependent upon us when we die in the discharge of faithful and patriotic service. If the white man will get up off of us that we may rise in a higher and broader usefulness as citizens and a race, his progress will take on an impetus that will surprise his genius for material progress. Don't hinder your own progress to keep us down, but lift us as you go higher, for the reason that the strength of the nation is no stronger than its weakest element. The strength of this great republic cannot be measured by the white man's genius of invention, his tremendous wealth and splendid character, but it must be measured by the poor, the poverty stricken, the uneducated and ignorant masses.

Like the chain, the nation is no stronger in the time or war and peace than its weakest links.

Away with your segregation, and let us build up a community of love and co-operation for all the citizens, for all the people, without regard to race or previous condition of servitude.

LABOR SHOULD STAND FIRM

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES AWAIT THOSE WHO REMAIN WITH SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES

The Journal & Guide

Opening of Spring Will Mark Beginning of Unprecedented Activity in Southern Manufacturing and Shipping Circles — Financial Harvest Await Truck Gatherers.

3-24-17

Plenty of work at good wages is the outlook for labor during the next few months throughout the South, and especially in Norfolk and the Tidewater section. The opening of Spring will bring renewed activity among the the manufacturing industries and the harvesting and marketing of the Spring truck crop will demand a larger force of laborers than ever.

Good Wages Will Prevail.

The natural scarcity of labor places that indispensable commodity in great demand and necessarily increases wages and the supply of labor. The indications are that any man willing to work will have an opportunity now to use his earning power to the maximum as the demand for labor opens to the working man unusual opportunities for steady and profitable employment.

Financial Harvest for Truck Gatherers and Freight Handlers.

Norfolk is celebrated the world over as the marketing and shipping center of one of the country's greatest trucking sections. Millions of dollars' worth of produce is assembled here every Spring to be removed to the Northern markets. The gathering of this enormous crop requires the services of thousands of laborers and the loading of it on steamers and railroad cars requires several thousand more. This work is all done by colored labor the gathering by men, women and children, and the loading by men, and the trucking season alone, which last several months, usually puts in circulation more than a million dollars among the laboring classes.

Much of This Money Is Wisely Invested.

Much of the money earned during the Spring trucking and shipping season is saved and wisely invested by the labor classes. Business generally "picks up" with the stores, savings banks, building associations and real estate dealers during the period that the trucking season money is in circulation. On real estate dealer reported to the Journal and Guide that he sold $3,000.00 worth of building lots to Negroes during one month of last year's trucking season.

Great Demand for Labor During Summer.

Many great industrial developments now in contemplation here, the building of the Cape Henry fortifications, the extension of the Belt Line Railroad and government activities at the Navy Yard give rise to the greatest demand for labor ever experienced in this section of the country. All of the work outlined above is of a desirable character and will pay splendid wages. One of the largest employers of labor in the State said to a representative of the Journal and Guide yesterday that "the employing class would have no quarrel with labor here, such as now exists in many parts of the North, but reasonable demands and requirements of the laboring classes here would be properly taken care of."

No Need To Seek Employment North.

"There is no need," said he, "for Southern Negroes to leave their native environments to seek labor in a strange land, among strange employers, and expose themselves to the dangers of competition with cheap and undesirable foreign labor. I still insist that there is no important issue between Southern capital and Southern labor that cannot be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned."

Migration of Negroes Endangers Prosperity Of Dixie, Says Holmes

Constitution 6-16-17

"The colored people are leaving the southern states on every train and, according to statistics, more than a million have migrated in less than a year to the east and west for better school facilities and higher wages to meet the high price of provisions. Unless the leading colored and white people get together and stop the unrest among the colored people, the prosperity of the south will be seriously endangered," said Professor B. R. Holmes, president of the Holmes institute, in delivering a special lecture to the Allen Christian Endeavor league convention at a mass meeting in East Point, Ga., Friday evening.

Rev. D. H. Simms, president of the league convention, presided, and made the opening address. Others who spoke were Revs. A. B. B. Gibson, C. G. Gray, P. G. Simmons, J. A. Lindsy, W. C. Kelley, J. W. Williams, W. A. Fountain, Bishop J. S. Flipper, head of the A. M. E. church in Georgia, addressed the league at 2 o'clock.

Labor—1917
Migration

THE WORKING MAN'S CHANCE

The extraordinary demands upon the industrial resources of the country in the present war times gives the working man a chance long sought by some to reach an adjustment in the matter of wages, working time and working conditions in accordance with the ideals of intelligent and efficient labor. The chance exists now to arrive at this adjustment without the necessity of an unpleasant conflict between capital and labor, such as was threatened by the railway trainmen prior to the war. The patriotic impulses of both employers and employees should and doubtless will prompt them to make many concessions necessary upon both sides to bring about working conditions and living conditions satisfactory to capital and labor alike.

THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE believes that the time is propitious for bringing about a better understanding between employers and employees in the South. The time is propitious for establishing better relations, for establishing better working conditions and better living conditions for working men and women and their families. In arriving at this happy medium it will be necessary for both employers and employees to make some concessions, and The Journal and Guide by reason of recent investigations is sufficiently in touch with sentiment, local and State, to know that the ground has been prepared, so far as the employing classes are concerned, for bringing about that understanding so necessary and so much desired.

The agricultural and industrial organizations of the South require, at the present time especially, steady and efficient labor. Such labor is needed in larger forces than ever and where it can be obtained it is going to command proper treatment and consistent wages. And the considerations shown steady and efficient labor in the future will not stop at the mere matter of consistent wages, but must extend to a human interest on the part of the employing classes in the housing conditions and social conditions generally surrounding the working classes.

It is encumbent upon the Negroes of the South who constitute the main labor supply to furnish the steady and efficient labor needed at the present time. The making of efficient labor requires the slow processes of education and vocational training, but there is much that can be done with the material at hand to bring about just such improvements in the efficiency of the present labor supply as will secure better wages and better living and working conditions. Journal + Guide 5/12/17.

In a recent issue THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE pointed out that one of the direct causes of low wages in the South was the disinclination of a large element of Negro workers to make full time. This custom always created the impression that such laborers needed only a certain amount of money to meet their needs and would work only a sufficient number of days to get this amount. The employing classes have naturally felt that to raise the wages of this element would only reduce their working time, and the experiment tried has proven true many times. It appears that this class of workers is to be found mostly in the shipping and manufacturing industries. The remedy for them is to increase their wants. To raise their ideals. It occurs to us that this situation affords the labor and fraternal organizations existing among these men an excellent opportunity to bring about reforms among this class of laborers that will result in increased wages and better conditions generally for all concerned. The coal trimmers, dock and transportation workers, hod carriers and other organizations can all unite in this work of raising the

Attitude of Negro (South)

labor standard and THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE feels sure that in such an enterprise they will have the hearty co-operation of the employing classes.

Co-operation between employers and employees will bring about many desired reforms in the South, including higher efficiency standards among the laboring classes. The time has arrived now when white people and black people should stop talking about each other and begin to talk to each other. If the results of migration are to be overcome and the causes of migration largely removed white and black people in the South, whose interests are identical, must begin to plan and think along identical lines.

EFFECT OF IMMIGRATION UPON THE U. S. NEGRO

The Star of Zion, 8/16/17

By Rev. E. E. Swanston.

The immigration problem in America is one of vital importance to all American people, white or colored. I believe that what is detrimental to any member of the citizenship is equally detrimental to the nation. That the progress or failure of any number of citizens in any way marks the progress of the nation of which they form a part. Thus to speak of the effect of immigration upon any number of citizens is to me a difficult matter, inasmuch as what would effect the American people (as a nation) for good would have little or no effect upon certain classes, sex or races.

In speaking of the effect of immigration upon the American Negroes, several points have to be taken into consideration, viz: Their social, numerical, educational, religious and economical standing.

They form a very small part, numerically, of America. Of the one hundred million people, about ten million are Negroes. As social beings they are discriminated against on account of the dark complexion of their skin and their past history as slaves.

From an educational point of view, they are less equipped than any other people, due to the fact that equal chances are not given them to exploit their higher powers, hence more ignorance (a cause of more crime) is found among them.

As a religious people they have a super-abundance of emotion and taking into consideration their numerical value of the nation, their churches outnumber those of Caucasian brothers to a high percentage.

From a financial point of view, they are poor in the majority and live on a low scale. Thus we can see that immigration would not effect them in all points as it effects other people.

The effects are mainly physical, mental, religious and economical. These effects are both beneficent and malevolent.

The physical effects are those which act upon their physic. In consideration where diseased immigrants were admitted in the States without inspection and living among the Negroes would pass on this contagious and loathsome disease. Then another case would be where the immigrants are of a very low type and living in Negro quarters, would throw vegetable remains etc. around and thus bring about disease in those places where hygenics are neglected.

It should be remembered that the white slave traffic, pleasure houses and various intoxicants were largely introduced in America by immigrants which in several cases are factors in undermining the health of Negroes.

Still another evil-effect would be a violation of the law of eugenics where disease would be transmitted to the Negro. This however needs hardly be mentioned inasmuch as the majority of immigrants are of Caucasian blood and the existing stringent laws on intermarriage of races, especially in those states known as the Black Belt is a means of avoiding this effect.

I can see no beneficient effect of the immigrants upon the physical welfare of Negroes in America.

We come now to consider the mental effects. The most important is the relation of immigrants to our schools and Colleges. The main causes of immigration are economical, political and educational welfare.

Education in some foreign countries is obtained at a very high price. Here it is almost free. Thus, when aspiring youths meet this great impediment of tracing their vision to a higher education and an honest livlihood, they trun their faces towards lihood, they turn their faces towards America, the land of plenty. On entering the schools and colleges they soon adopt themselves to a complicated civilization, make rapid progress in study. This is very characteristic of the Negro immigrants several of whom become naturalized and help to form a strong front in social educational and religious uplift.

Negro immigrants add mentally from the fact that 81 per cent of Negro immigrants for 1909 had a normal education. 95.4 per cent could read and write. 51 per cent had a trade of some kind.

Unmeasurable is the beneficent effect of associating with foreigners. Meeting with people of different types practices, ideas, inventiveness, religion, languages, etc., is of great mental value, especially if we can free ourselves of prejudice to race, nationality, or practices. It is through foreigners that we may trace the greater part of American civilization. It is often from people who are really opposed to us that we learn most and not from our daily associates who think, act and speak the same as we do. By opposing our ideas they arouse us to activity. The American Negro from observation is sometimes better against the white man, but it is from them that the Negroes may trace almost, their whole civilization. So, too, it is from the Jewish Germans, English or French immigrants that the educated Negro obtains a part of his liberal education. Thus, while it may be wise to exclude the common laborer for economical causes it may be very unwise to exclude trained men from our shores. And it is even debatable if it is wise, to exclude any, except for crime or disease. Every foreigner that comes here to labor, contributes something to the grandeur and progress of the nation. The money he owns is lawfully his. The country loses nothing; it is fortunately the inheritor of the world's labor which adds to its greatness.

Then, there are various papers, books and associations founded and supported by foreigners which have a great and beneficent effect upon Negroes.

But it is also evident that there are great disadvantages to the Negro which arise from the immigrants. Illiteracy, vices, crimes and oriental peculiarities are alike imbibed as far as Negroes come under the direct influence of the immigrants.

We next come to the moral effect upon the Negroes among the English Germans and Jews morality, from the statistics of 1909 is much higher than in America from the fact that white slave traffic, divorces and drunkenness are practiced very little among these people. The high per centage of criminal immigrants may be traced to Italians, Hungarians, Irish Chinese and Spainiards. A study of criminology among immigrants show the following, (from statistics of 1909): Italians committed 39 per cent; Hungarians, 18 per cent; Irish 16.5 per cent; Chinese 18 per cent, while native Negroes, 17 per cent. Foreign Negroes not indicated on account of small per centage.

Some sections of Negro quarters show a high per centage of crimes over others, while some sections of

immigrants show also a higher per centage over other sections of immigrants.

All these, as they directly or indirectly bear upon the Negro, effect him morally.

One of the strongest effects upon the Negro is the industrial condition of the immigrants. The intellectual and ethnological condition of the Negro binds him to the lower vocations of life. He serves in the majority as porters, servants, farmers, etc. Such vocations need little or no skill. One can see without statistics, the evil effect of immigration upon the Negroes The influx of thousands of unskilled immigrant workers help to displace the Negro workers. Thus we see the Italians, Jews, Irish, Poles, Germans ,etc., all taking the only places left for Negro employees to fill from a social and racial prejudice. This phase of the immigration problem is the most detrimental to the Negroes.

Mr. Luck in his investigation stated, that Negro and white employees, in a coal mine, all foreigners, all doing the same work, the whites receive for a week's wage, $15.00 while the Negroes receive $11.50.

Then there are places that used to employ Negro helps, but on account of the keen competition of the immigrants, Negroes are displaced.

The social and political effects upon the Negro are various. From a political point of view. Immigration creates more prejudice and segregation. Causes great political discussions and unrest in the nation. The influx of Negroes add numerically and as they have shown morally and educationally to the race; all of which give rise to political discussions. In 1909, over 5,000 Negroes entered the States. They settled mostly in cities. Their manners, custom, practices, previous government, present some acute effects upon the social value of native Negroes. Then a number having become naturalized, add some political value by the methods employed by politicians to solicit notes to bring about certain ends.

One of the oriental institutions that has effected the social side of the American Negro is the wayside coffee house. This is modeled after the European Coffee houses. Europeans erected theirs to meet their needs for the majority of them do not patronize American saloons nor drink intoxicants.

These houses are large, well lighted, furnished with small tables and plain chairs. Tobacco, Ice cream, tea coffee, cider and other soft drinks are sold. Negroes in some cities have adopted this plan of the wayside coffee house. It is advocated as a better place for the Negro young men to meet where there are No Y M. C. A.s than in the Saloons.

Immigrants churches and schools help to foster segregation of Negroes

On landing on the beautiful land of America, a land of plenty and so-called freedom. The immigrant learns he is supposed to keep within bounds of his race, creed and color. He must not eat, worship, live or be educated with another race. This leads him to originate his own church, schools, business, restaurants, etc., and settle down in a community with those of his race, creed or color, thus we find as many diversined churches, schools etc, as there are races, creeds and colors. They maintain their own newspapers, etc., all these tend to foster segregation of the Negro.

There are two important factors of good which may well be considered In the first place, the Negro as a people is yearly enriched in sex numerically, for approximately 75 per cent of Negro immigrants are males, an important factor in any race to have a large male population. Why the Negro parents do not allow their daughters to immigrate, is of course a study worthy of investigation.

Second, that Negro immigrants are less gregorious than native Negroes, thus helping to distribute the Negro population. They settle down mostly in cities. They mingle and comingle much more freely with the other races than do the native Negroes. All this helps to foster social uplift among Negroes.

On the whole, the Negro is hampered by the influx of immigrants from an economical point of view. While the social contributions of the immigrants are of the highest value.

E. E. Swanson

EXODUS OF NEGROES HURT NEGRO BUSINESS MEN

Negro Business League Weekly Letter By J. C. Lindsay

Much is being said in these days of guess work and speculation, as to what the final outcome of the industrial and economic condition of the South will be, as it relates to this great migration movement of the South's best and strongest Negro laborers, who are leaving these parts by every ship which leaves our great southern port for the North and East. Not only are the newspapers, magazines and pulpits discussing he aggrevaing and perplex ing question, but the thinkng men and women of every walk of life and beginning to be concerned about this questionof so many of our best and most competent workers leaving the South for the North, East and West. On Friday March 30th, more than two hundred of our young men and young women left on a certain ship for the North, where they have been led to believe that working conditions for them will be better, where wages will be higher, where wholesome recreation will be opened for them, with members of other races, where the enforcement of law and order will mean to them just what it will mean to members of any other race. Now, when all of these and a thousand and one other things are taken into account, where is the honest man who dares to go up to an intelligent young Negro man and look him squarely in the face and attempt to read him a lecture with the hope of trying to make him believe that black is white and that white is black? There is not a Negro business concern in this entire southland, but which has felt, and is not feeling the heavy weight of the hand of this unprecedented exodus of our people to the North, East and West; and we make bold to predict that none of us feel it now as keenly as we are going to feel it before it recedes, unless all signs which are so prominent now fail signally.

Savannah Tribune 4/7/17

In view of what awaits us from an industrial and economic standpoint, as to the handling of this much mooted problem, concerning the scarcity of labor in the South, brought on, as a result of the European war, the white man must lay aside his scruples and traditions, and like a big hearted business man, rise to the dignity of the occasion, as he alone is able to put a stop to this migration business in thirty days.

No doubt you are debating the proposition in your mind now, as to how best to go at this thing. We think that we can come more nearly telling you of some of the ways how not to go at it than, perhaps we can tell you how best to go at it. These are some of the ways we would advise that you do not go at it; namely: coersion, intimidation, playing the common "bully," arresting school boys, along with other inoffensive persons of color and locking them up in prison for hours and some times all night, for no greater offense than that of showing a disposition to better their condition. These, and many other such unfair and unjust discriminations, are those that we would ask that you throw to the wind when you begin to handle the situation, in which are concerned men and women of taste, education, refinement and common sense.

Yes, we repeat, the white man, yea, southern white man, can call off this emigration business in the next thirty days. It is up to him, and to no one else. When ever he comes out in the open and assures the Negro who has become discontented and discouraged, that he, the white man, is going to see to it that he, the Negro, is given a fair showing to make a decent living, with proper and careful considerations along all economic, industrial, as well as educational lines, and that the Negro will be given the same consideration as is given all others before the law; not enough Negroes would leave the South, for the East, West, North nor for any other country, as to that matter, to play a game of ball, furnishing nine players to a side.

Yes, the Negroes in business are feeling this great exodus of our people from the South to the North and East, and somebody is responsible for their leaving here. Every line of business operated by our men and women has felt and is still feeling the loss of the trade of our people who have left here in the last ten or a dozen months.

The debits of the Negro insurance companies have felt the loss very distinctly. The Negro bankers have felt it in the same proportion as the Negro insurance companies. The Negro merchants, real estate dealers, newspapers and magazines and the many other what nots, have all felt the effects of this great movement North, East, and West of our people from the South. Therefore, the Negro business men all over the South desire the big hearted white men, for once, to lay aside his scruples and traditions and rise to the dignity of the occasion and make the living conditions so pleasant for the Negro of the South that he will spurn the idea of leaving this section to go any where, except heaven.

Come early to your next meeting which will be Friday evening April 20

THE LABOR EXODUS.

The Journal and Guide 3-17-17

In the last issue of The Journal and Guide, considerable space was devoted to the movement now on foot to induce Negro laborers to leave this city for the North. In our article, we characterized the Negro contract presented as both hard and unreliable. Since the publication in question, this newspaper has been the recipient of much praise and some censure.

When we made the statement that Negro men were being lured away by all kinds of promises and ideal conditions outlined at the North, only to meet with ill-treatment on arrival, we knew whereof we spoke, as well evidenced by the character of three affidavits made by Negro men of this city who accepted employment with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company which affidavits have been sworn to before a Notary Public of this city. The originals of these affidavits are available and can be seen by any responsible, interested citizen of Norfolk. These men do not speak from hearsay but have had practical experience and the accounts of the treatment accorded them are entirely at variance to the promises made by the smooth-tongued representatives of that enormous corporation. To hear these paid representatives of the Northern railroads speaking of the injustice done Negro men in the South by their employers would be amusing if it were not serious. During the past ten days every conceivable argument has been advanced by the representatives of Northern interests to have the Southern Negro and particularly the Northern Negro give up his life-long residence to accept temporary employment in the North. It is a well-known fact that at the close of the present war, these men will be summarily dismissed to make room for others, perhaps to find upon their return to their homes that their positions formerly had in this city, are occupied by others.

This newspaper believes that the Negro laborer is entitled and should have just compensation for his services, but it is also convinced that he is in a better position to have his services really appreciated in the South than in the North.

We appeal to our colored friends not to permit themselves to be persuaded into signing contracts which they do not understand or to be lured away from their homes by empty promises. The white labor agent sent from the North would have the Southern Negro believe that they are today, what President Lincoln and Booker Washington were—namely, their real emancipators, whereas, as a matter of fact they are not actuated by motives of patriotism but by the amount of dollars paid by a heartless corporation for inducing Negro men to leave their homes and families to tide this foreign corporation over the present conditions due to the Great War.

A perusal of the affidavits above referred to, should prove food for thought for the Negro laborer of this city and state.

Labor - 1917
Migration

Attitude of Negro (South)

War Crisis Creates New Demand For Negro Labor In The South

Industrial Ranks Need Recruits And Race Has New Opportunity To Display Its Characteristic Loyalty In Hour of Nation's Peril — Army and Navy Must Be Supported By Great Industrial And Agricultural Organization.

The comprehensive plans for the mobilization of the nation's industrial resources made necessary by the entry of America into the European war gives the movement of Negro labor to the North a new aspect and also gives rise to new reasons, patriotic and otherwise, why the members of the race should halt the present tendency toward wholesale and unorganized migration.

The new responsibilities placed upon the South's great industrial and agricultural resources by the war creates a new and imperative demand for labor. The demand confronts not only the farmers who are going to be depended upon to feed the nation as well as the army and navy, but it confronts as never before the manufacturer, the transportation lines and every unit of the nation's great industrial organization. The great responsibility of moving the nation's supplies, and keeping open the lines of communication rests upon the transportation companies, who must have labor—largely Negro labor—to keep their fleets and trains moving.

Journal & Guide
4/14/17

Industrial Army One of Nation's Best Assets.

The South's great army of industrial workers is one of the nation's best assets, and its importance ranks next to the army and navy, which constitute the country's first line of defense. The colored men who stand by their present employment in the South and who lend their efforts, moral as well as physical, to the maintenance of the full efficiency of the South's industrial organization are contributing as much to the successful prosecution of the war and are upholding the honor of the flag just as much as the men who bear arms in their country's defense.

Dangers of Migration During This Period.

During the past several weeks the Journal and Guide has investigated and pointed out in these columns the dangers that confront the Southern emigrant in the North during normal times, and it is quite apparent these dangers are accentuated and become more grave during the war period.

Labor Agents For Profit Lure Southern Negroes Away From Home To Worse Conditions.

The Journal and Guide has endeavored to point out the real facts about migration, and while our efforts have met with the approval of the great majority of our race, we have met with some criticism from North and South, emanating mostly from those inspired by sentimental desires to work some form of reprisal upon the South. One of our most severe critics has been a Negro paper published in New York City, which claims that "better economic, civil and social advantages await the Negroes at the North." This same editor who advertises more economic freedom and more equality of opportunity for Negroes at the North, admits that in "Harlem," where he lives, there are 60,000 Negroes who have no Negro bank, no Negro stores, and who live almost wholly in rented houses. In Norfolk, where there are 35,000 Negroes, there is a Negro bank whose resources are more than $100,000.00 and whose total volume of business last year exceeded a quarter of a million dollars; there are Negro stores and Negro artisans and Negroes own more than a million dollars' worth of homes. This situation gives one a fair idea of the difference existing between the economic opportunity for the Negro North and South.

Conditions As They Exist Among Southern Negroes Who Have Emigrated North.

The following from the Boston Evening Transcript gives the Northern view of the wholesale exodus of Negroes from the South and a vivid pen picture of conditions:

A Negro New to Northerners

In discussing this question it must be understood throughout that this new-comer is wholly unlike the Negro of the North; nor is he of the better class of Southern Negro. He is to be compared with the most ignorant of foreigners who come to our cities, untutored in their ways and customs and wholly unfitted to cope with their dangers. The Southern Negro who has received his inspiration at Tuskegee, Hampton, Slater, Claflin or Clinton, is not being brought to the North. Long ago he established himself in business or in a trade in his own locality and is succeeding. The new immigrant is the Negro who has not succeeded, and who while possessing the spirit for advancement, is yet to learn; he is the untutored child of the race, gullible and illfitted to take care of himself in a new and strange land. While no worse than the average foreigner, he certainly is no better and he faces the long, hard struggle which falls to the lot of every immigrant.

Startling Death Rate Among Negro Immigrants.

The startling number of deaths occurring in the city of Philadelphia emphasizes the well-known fact of the Southern Negro's susceptibility to disease, particularly pneumonia and tuberculosis. Here again ignorance is the cause. Health statistics show that the greatest mortality is among the very poorest, most ignorant classes of the Southern laborer—this is true of the whites as well as the Negro.

From an economic standpoint, the success of the undertaking rests entirely upon how the Northern white man handles this new immigrant question. If inadequate housing facilities are permitted, disease will make a public charge of the Negro instead of a producer. With heads of families the wage-earners, stricken, charity will finally be called upon for the support of a non-productive element of the population.

But, even with disease eliminated as a factor, there must be considered the "ever-increasing cost of living" question. In the South the Negro has had an easeful existenee. Foodstuffs there cost little more than half the Northern scale, and in the rural districts each family produces for the most part all that is required for sustenance. Certainly, the Southern Negro has never been forced to the proposition of buying everything he consumes.

Disillusion In Store.

In the face of the mounting costs of foodstuffs and rents in the North, the supposedly fabulous wages will melt away; added avenues for indulgence will cause another drain, and poverty will be the lot of a vast majority, until they are properly adjusted to new conditions. And it must be remembered that the old inclination to "take" things will assert itself even before recourse is made to charity.

Will Not Get Pay Expected.

Thousands of the uneducated, unskilled Southern laborers are coming North with the scale of skilled labor's wage before their eyes. In this they have been deceived by the agents who used every means available to entice them. But, experience already has shown that the vast majority of the newcomers are of the strictly common "hand" class and will not command anything like the pay they expect.

Southern Standard
9/14/17

LIKE DESCRIBING THE ELEPHANT

Many of us have been wondering how it is that so many conflicting tales are told about the conditions of the Negroes in the North and how they are getting on and about the posibilities. In our recent visit to the West and North, we have run down the cause of the conflicts and we shall attempt to explain, less we bear in part the same criticisms.

To illustrate we tell the story of the blind men going to see an elephant which is as follaws:

Some blind men went to see an elephant. When they arrived on the scene they were placed about the big animal and asked to discribe him. One who stood feeling the leg, declared he was like a tree. Another one grasped the trunk and declared that the elephant was like a rope. Another who leaned against his side declared that the animal was like a wall; and still another who felt the ear said that the elephant was like a fan.

**So it has been with the colored people who have attempted to describe the conditions in the North and west as relate to colored people. Each one has attempted to describe just so much of the city of town to which he has gone as he has seen or come into contact. If he got into a good place, he has declared that the whole North is good. If he got into a bad place or of his own accord got into a bad place he believes that the whole North is bad When one gets work easy, he declares that there is work for everybody, and when one fails to find just what he wanted he declares that there is

sy.

the price for success and only wanted an opportunity, is sticking to the job and is making good. We assure anybody that there are great opportunities for the colored man in the North and West, but as to whether they are or have so far made good use of the advantages offered, we shall attempt to discuss under separate headings.**

Holtzclaw Gives Sensible Talk on Immigration Scare
Courier 1-26-17

UTICA, MISS., Jan. 25.—The annual address of Principal Wm. H. Holtzclaw founder of the Utica Institute conference, was one of the most sensible and vigorous utterances on the immigration question that has been advanced Hundreds of educators, ministers and other professional men took part in the discussions at the thirteenth annual conference, which covered, in addition, school improvement, health, conservation and home building, recognizing the right of the individual to do as he wished.

Professor Holtzclaw voiced no quarrel with those of the negro race who thought they would be bettering their condition by going to the north. He declared that it was humanity's old story told over of individuals learning to better their condition through immigration. He urged upon his hearers however, the fact that the negro could scarcely better his condition by leaving the southland at this time.

EXODUS FROM THE SOUTH JUST BEGUN SAYS NEGRO

Kansas Educator Describing Trip Through Mississippi Valley Say Thousands of Negroes are Preparing to Move North--- Dilemina of the Southern Planter.

A prominent negro educator of Kansas City, Kas., now on a tour of the Southern states, is looking into the condition of the negro race in the South. He writes a letter to the Advocate in this city.

In his letter the writer says that the great exodus of negro people—particularly of teh younger set— has only begun, and when this year's crops are garnered there will be a fresh movement of negroes to the middle states such as has not been seen in all history.

Better wages and better working conditions, he points out, are the magnet that draws the negro to the North; and while the older men are making an effort to hold the younger ones back, their words are falling on deaf ears. The letter in part, follows

My trip to this city, "Somewhere in Mississippi," was by the way of St. Louis, Carbondale and Cairo Ill., Memphis, Tenn., thence down through the famous Mississippi delta country to this City on a Hill.

From Memphis the trip was made by way of the Y. & M. V. R. R. through the section of Mississippi where live the millions of Negroes, so many of them that David's census takers who numbered Israel would scarcely be able to number these people. We had a coach and a half, a vestibule smoker for men, clean coaches, but these coaches were so crowded that people sat in people's laps, on the arms of the seats, stood in the aisles and filled the smoker. One big sister of about 200 pounds sat on the arm of my seat, allowed herself to rest against me, and when she would lean over to look out of the window she would almost smother me and would certainly shut out the air and cause me to sweat and perspire, too.

The Conduct of the People.

These people were orderly, all in good humor and cheerful. I did not hear a rough word or an unkind expression during the whole trip of 220 miles. They called to their friends at the stations, asked of the "folks at home," told where they were going and how long they would be gone, told who was dead and who was still living, and who was sick and who was well, who had run away, who had been killed, and who was in jail; yet all this in a pleasant jolly way. The conduct on the train was vastly improved, considering the time when whisky was sold in Mississippi and Tennessee and when men and women would drink on the trains.

Among these were some of the best of the race, well dressed, well to do cultured and refined people; some of them were professional people while some were owners of hundreds of acres of fine farming land, but because of the great crowds I advise my "gentle readers" not to undertake a trip through this section of Mississippi on Saturday. On the other hand, there is no other way to get right down into vital touch with the people, which is necessary to an understanding of the conditions.

A Word Concerning the Exodus.

Of the "Great Exodus" the Negroes spoke guardedly, but they discussed it, nevertheless. Negroes are leaving the state, every section of it, every week, almost every day; the exodus is not confined to any particular section not the cities or the country but they are just going, going by the hundreds and thousands. The news of the better conditions in the other sections, of better wages and better treatment, has had its effect, and they are going and will continue to go. There are splendid crops in this section, and when these crops have been gathered, many of the workers will leave the South forever. I heard a man say, "I work for a white man, work 'from sun to sun,' work twelve and fourteen hours a day for one dollar and twenty-five cents a day; and am tired of this." I heard an old woman say that on the plantation on which she lived there were five hundred families last year and only about fifty this year; then she laughed as she added, "There will be less next year." I heard one little two by four preacher saying. "The nigger ought to stay in the South." At the risk of my life I fired into him, and when I was through he said he would preach the other side hereafter. Another Negro preacher said, "Do not give attention to all you hear about the preachers advising the Negroes to remain for many of them have to do this publicly, while at heart they are in favor of the exodus, and many times they are privately advising the people to go; and this sheds light on this phase of the matter. A Methodist preacher who cannot change his location without the consent of the bishop said. I want the people to go, but I think they ought to allow the preachers to go in order that they may gather in their members and not permit them to go astray. This thought is worthy of consideration, too.

It is generally considered that this upheaval offers to the Negro the greatest industrial opportunities that ever came his way. Some speak of it as "the second emancipation." Many will go; many will go as soon as they have sold their crops; many well to do Negroes will go as soon as they have succeeded in disposing of their property and of their business; in fact, the exodus has just begun.

One might ask, what effect the East St. Louis affair has had? And I am glad to answer that it has made the Negro more determined; moreover, it has opened his eyes to the danger, too, and he goes with the determination to defend himself. You will hear men say, "Well, if the thing is worth having, it is worth fighting for, and the Negro will have to fight for his rights."

The Negro and Conscription.

The Negroes have registered, they are being examined, they are willing to go, like the white men, they are claiming exemptions on flimsy amusing grounds. They were not in favor of the war, they consider it a blunder of the democrats, but, on the whole they consider that they are citizens and it is their duty to defend the nation. But the Negro is "laughing in his sleeve" at the dilemma of the Southern white man. To use the expression of a leading Negro, "The Southern white man is between the devil and the deep sea."

DICKSON SEVERELY ARRAIGNS NEGROES WHO GO TO NORTH

FT. WORTH, TEX., RECORD
JULY 22, 1917

Declares the Logical Home for Thrifty Members of Race Is the South, Where the White People Understand Them.

Rev. W. L. Dickson, president and manager of the Dickson Colored Orphanage, located at Gilmer, is in the city. This orphanage, under his management, has been very successful, and is one of the flourishing institutions of the South. Speaking of the exodus of negroes to Pennsylvania and other eastern and northern states, he said to a representative of The Record:

"It has been my pleasure to have traveled very extensively through the North and East in the last few months. I desire to say a few words with reference to the exodus of the negro. I do not want our good white people in the South, nor particularly in Texas, to become alarmed over a few negroes going out of the South, rushing into a few of the northern cities and around some of the factories and mines, where they are claiming to get better wages and better treatment.

"I deny the fact that the negro gets better treatment in the North than he does in the South. The negro gets as good treatment in the South, all over the South, where the negroes have shown themselves worthy. That class of negroes that are drifting North are of a class that we do not want in the South. They are of no service here, and the people will find in Pennsylvania and other northern cities that they will be of no account there and of no service to society nor anything else.

"They drifted from town to town while they were here, and lived about in these shotgun houses, lived in the streets and back alleys and around barber shops and stood around and held up street corners and lived in the dives and pool rooms until the respectable elements of the negro became thoroughly disgusted with them and did not care whether they went north, east or west, so far as their service is concerned, and in so far as their value to the race.

"The self-respecting negro throughout the South that owns his home, that owns his farm, owns his ranch, having his truck garden, growing his fruit orchard, are here, and they are here to stay. They are not moving; they are not thinking about going North; they are having no dreams in that direction. It is a mistaken idea that the good negroes of this country who are worth anything to the country, who can do anything, who are willing to work and make an honest living, will ever leave their homes.

"The South is our home. The southern white man is our friend. We are acquainted with him; he is acquainted with us, and our interest is in the South. There never was a time that the negro who stands for anything could not reach the southern white man in every respect, financially and otherwise. He has made it possible here in the South for negroes to own from fifty to ten thousand acres of land; so much so until the negroes have accumulated wealth enough in Texas to establish five negro banks, any number of real estate men, more than a hundred grocery and dry goods stores, fifteen or twenty colleges operated in the state by different negro denominations, free orphanges and several other business interests that the negroes themselves are very much interested in.

"Any negro in Texas, Louisiana or Arkansas that is so ignorant and so illiterate and so no account and so insignificant that he will allow any man from the North to come through the southern states and buy his ticket and load him on the cars and ship him to Pennsylvania or anywhere else in the East is that class of negroes that are no account when they are here, shiftless, helpless and ignorant, and should be unloaded somewhere in the North, where they think there is so much love for the black man, because he is black.

"We must have patience, wait, trust God and work until God in his own way will unravel the great bulk of ignorance that we are so heavily burdened with. Those who want to go North without a dime, without railroad fare, thinking they are so much loved, let them go."

ADVISES MIGRATION OF NEGROES TO NORTH

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
JULY 16, 1917

Bishop Heard Speaks at Mass-Meeting in Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church

Migration and education were the two main topics of discussion at the negro mass-meeting held at the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Sixth street below Pine, yesterday afternoon. The widespread movement of negroes from the South to the North was commented on with approbation by Bishop William H. Heard, of the Diocese of Mississippi, who presided at the meeting. Bishop Heard called attention to the vastly superior economic, educational and social advantages of the North as compared with the South for the residence of negroes. The Rev. H. Y. Arnett, of Wilmington, Delaware, made a fiery speech on the same subject, denouncing the recent riots in East St. Louis and urging southern negroes to continue to come north, notwithstanding this incident. In closing, he said:

"We deplore the few uncivilized happenings which have occurred, such as the East St. Louis riots. These are the rare exceptions, and, be assured from me, they will not be repeated. In the North riots may come in hot haste, but the law is here and brings the offenders to a just punishment. The negro has a man's chance in the State and Federal courts."

After Mr. Arnett's speech, which was received with marked enthusiasm, Richard D. Stinson, principal of the Atlanta Normal and Industrial Institute, spoke in behalf of his school and its work.

Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. R. J. Williams, pastor of Bethel Church; the Rev. C. Albert Tindley, of Calvary A. M. E. Church; J. C. Asbury, of the Keystone Aid Society, and R. R. Wright, editor of the Christian Recorder, which is published in this city.

Labor—1917
Migration

Attitude of Negro (South)

Negroes' View of Negro Exodus

NASHVILLE TENN. BANNER
NOVEMBER 25 1917

By H. L. KEITH.

The Negro exodus keeps in the foreground of discussion among the colored people and employers of the race. It occupies prominent space in colored weekly papers and is an important topic on the programs of religious conferences of the race. Opinion in the South regarding the movement is divided. In the North there is a difference of opinion about its wisdom. This is true among whites as well as blacks. A few of the less thoughtful and considerate in the South venture the assertion that the Negroes are leaving the South without the advice of Negro leaders, and look with suspicion on those endeavoring to persuade them to return.

There is no foundation for the opinion that the colored people are leaving the South without the advice of Negro leaders. Neither is there any reasonable ground for assuming that those endeavoring to persuade them to return South. Others are remaining North and could not be persuaded to return South under any conditions.

The Birmingham Reporter of Nov. 3, a colored weekly published at Birmingham, Ala., carried a gruesome story of dead and dying colored people as well as many maimed for life in the death traps to which they had been misled in the North by the excitement attending the exodus. The stories of the suffering were told by colored men who had endured the experiences. One Willie Gillum, becoming displeased at conditions where he went, jumped his transportation and was lost in a mountain snowstorm. His feet and lower limbs were frozen. He left the Birmingham district an able-bodied man. He returned with both legs off, one eye out and one finger cut off. He was a good coal digger in Alabama and made good money. He is now driving a wagon hauling rags and junk.

Warren Bell, another able-bodied man from the Birmingham district, was among the immigrants. He was shot by detectives because he juped his transportation. His legs were so badly wounded that they had to be amputated and now he is a cripple for life. The editor of the Birmingham Reporter attaches a note in which he strongly advises against "the foolishness of the travel, when it is only destroying life, liberty and happiness." He says: "It is a serious affair and should be looked upon as such. Race prejudice should be out of it, and these humble souls should be advised the proper thing to do. It is a big subject; it's a human subject; it's where men must have someone to help them think." He is but repeating the view of many in regard to the entire matter.

The propaganda of race prejudice has been overworked by radicals just as much as the conservatives have overdone dodging issues requiring the diplomacy of the straightforwardness. The very nature of conditions in America now has a tendency toward freedom of discussion with eyes single to the good of the country in the national crisis. The broadest patriotism should actuate all the forces at work and concerned about the movement of colored people to the North. Where there is a dearth of labor in the North and a surplus of it in the South, patriotism should be an encouraging impulse to co-operation between the people of the South and North of all races.

The Negro has much to be thankful for. He first had his physical emancipation. He profited by it. Booker Washington was the pioneer force in the movement for the industrial emancipation of the race. The work has moved forward since the death of the noted leader. The civil emancipation of the Negro will come when his industrial freedom is a fact. His patriotism has stood the acid test in the wars of the past. It will do so in the present world-wide struggle. His friend are multiplying in the South. "The bloody shirt and pitchfork" are relics of the past, and a new day is dawning not only for the American nation, but for all people who live under its flag. The Negro is no longer a "problem of the South." His welfare has become a subject of nation-wide consideration.

The Negro can do much for his own advancement now. The race needs building up within in order to be prepared for the rapid changes that are certain to take place after the war. He must think more in terms of the rest of the world in the future, than he has in the past. He must cease placing the burden of all his misfortunes upon the shoulders of the whites. The Atlanta Independent, colored weekly, published at Atlanta, Ga., in an editorial published Nov. 3, among other things, said:

"There is much more to commend and praise in the Southern white man than to condemn. We admire him for his prowess, for his positiveness, and for his individuality. He stands upon his own bottom; he grants no quarter and he asks no favor; he fights his way from the bottom to the top, and no defeat is too great or disastrous for him not to turn into a victory. What the Negro wants to do is to imitate and emulate him to build up a sturdy section of the country. We can be just as useful, just as helpful and be felt just as effectively in both the community and nation life as he is felt. Let the Southern Negro impress the Negroes in every other section of the country with the sterling worth of their characters as the Southern white man has impressed every other white man and black man in every section of the country. We should develop aracial integrity, industry, push, thrift and progress that challenges every other section and every other people who constitute a part of our common country."

There are many Negroes who will never go North to live and the prediction is freely made in some quarters that the majority of those who have gone will eventually return. Those who are here and want to remain here resent the disposition of outside forces to create the impression that life in the South is hell itself. These people are happy and prospering. They have good reasons for defending the home of their choice against the frenied outbursts of those who have never lived here or have gone away dissatisfied. They are the peaceful and prosperous social unit of satisfaction among the colored people of the section. The exodus may continue, but there will be no universal distribution of the colored people as some dream.

It is worthy of note that there is a nucleus of Negroes in all the farming districts of the South, intelligent and progressive, who have far-sighted visions and know the value and permanence of the prosperity possible on the farm. Quietly, but persistently they are raising the rally cry, "back to the farm." They are acquiring farm lands and encouraging many of their friends and relatives who have gone North to do the same thing. They realize fully that production is the open road to the complete emancipation of the race, and are missing no opportunity to convince others of the fact. They are firm in their conclusion that, "when a people can produce the essentials of life they can be free and not until then."

Co-operation Needed Anent Negro Exodus

Negro Business League Weekly Letter

By J. C. Lindsay

Savannah Tribune 4/28/17

Just at this time, when there is so much unrest and commotion among the South's natural agriculturals, the southern Negro, it seems but fitting that the more thoughtful and conservative ones of both races should get together and devise helpful plans whereby the discontented element among us will be assured that thoughtful consideration will be given them in the matter of safety and protection along all lines. This can be done without any person concerned losing his racial identity. If he is a Negro before this meeting is called and attended he will be a Negro when it is over. Should he be a member of some other race before such a meeting is called and attended, there will be no physical changes to take place while the meeting is in progress nor will there be any when it is over. So no one need have any fear as to losing his racial identity, by attending a meeting of this nature, which means so much to the employing class in this section.

There is no class of men who will feel the heavy hand of this unprecedented exodus of the best class of Negro labor which is going daily from the South to the East, North and West, as the employing class of the South will feel it. What will it mean to the employing class, do you ask? Why, it means that all kind of common labor is going to be higher and very much harder to get. It also means that thousands and thousands of acres of fertile farm lands in the South, which in former years, yielded abundantly for these very same people who are leaving them for the northern and eastern shops, mills and factories, will grow up into weeds and briars. Then you ask, can this unprecedented migration of Negroes from the South to the East, West and North be stopped? We answer, it can. Then you ask, how? The reasonable and common sense way of stopping the South's best and strongest laborers from leaving here and migrating to the North, East and West, in great hordes and numbers, as has been the case for the last ten or a dozen months, is for the employing class to get on the job and see to it that no section of the country whether it be called East, West, North or by any other name, can treat the Negro, the wealth producing class, any better than he will be treated here in the South, his native heath. In farming communities where fertile lands are going to waste, where plows are lying under the sheds, where mules are standing idle for the want of some one to harness them up and put them to work; in short, in communities where the exodus of our people is most keenly felt, a meeting should be called, assuring all parties concerned that a fair and impartial opportunity will be given all to speak, and tell his grievance, if he has any, and in the mean time having all understand that it is a citizens' meeting pure and simple and is for the mutual benefit of the entire community, irrespective of race orcolor. When this is conscientiously and fearlesly done, then, the beginning of the end of the Negro exodus from the South will be in sight.

The bosh that many of us have allowed ourselves to indulge in, with regret to the Negro freezing to death and not being able to stand the rigors of the northern climate, and all of that kind of thing, is but little more than upreril, at its best. Why, there was Matt Henson who went with Comodore Peary to the very apex of the earth, the north pole, and was none the worse for having made the trip. The Negro like all other people, will freeze to death when he cannot make money enough to buy sufficient clothes to keep his body warm. Thus you see, that that scare crow will not work in this connection. The thing we must do, is to get together and devise common sense plans to keep the Negro here in the South, where he wants to live in peace like a man, and die and be buried along side of his father and grand father.

No, no, the Negro doesn't want to leave the South, for there are sentimental ties which bind hi mto this section of our common country, almost as strong as death itself. But the Negro, like all other rational beings, is constantly looking out for an opportunity to better his condition, whether that opportunity is afforded him in the North, East, West or any other section of the country, when he thinks he sees it he feels that he has a right to embrace it.

Now, let all the employing classes of this section of the country, irrespective of their nationalities, bend all of their energy to the end that this great movement North, East and West of the South's best and strongest laborers be given assurance that no section of the country shall be more considerate of their wants and needs, whether it be from a stand point of good treatment, educational facilities for their children or any of the other many what nots, than this section, and all will be well. Come early to your next meeting, Wednesday evening, April 2nd and bring a friend along with you and join in the discussion of the advisability of organizing a Negro state business league.

TRANSCRIPT Boston, Mass.

1917

Negro Migration and the Churches

Missionary societies that have to do with negroes North and South report that Chicago, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other cities of the North never contained so many negroes as at this moment. Negro churches are crowded, and in many cases, where factories have brought in negro workmen by the hundreds, their churches are unable to care for them. Throughout the South, and especially the Atlantic seaboard, churches are reported suffering from losses of members. The number of negroes who have emigrated from South to North recently is put by these missionary societies at 350,000. A few put the figure higher. They say that nearly all are men, and that when the women and children of their families follow them, as they are expected to do, the emigration may reach 1,000,000.

So marked is the effect that British cotton mill owners have already appeared in missionary society offices, asking an estimate of this population change and admitting that they are looking to the effect upon the cotton crop of the South this year. British spinners have agents out studying the fields in all directions. Missionary societies of the North are showing clippings from a few newspapers of the South, lamenting the losses in workers and seeking to account for it. Northern employers say that they offer such wages as are warranted by present business demands, and

being in want of workmen they hire such as offer. They tell the missionary societies that it is no concern of theirs from whence they come. They are, however, helping the societies to meet some of their social needs. The societies say that the new burden upon them, whether their work is either North or South, is likely to be very great.

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A Practical Gospel for the Negroes

Two conferences, primarily for negro farmers, just held at Utica, Miss., and Tuskegee, Ala., have had in their respective sections a deterrent effect upon the northward and westward migration of Southern negroes. Industrial schools for the colored race are striving to meet the restlessness that has impelled negroes to respond in large numbers to the call of manufacturers in Northern centres during the last two years of the present war.

William H. Holtzclaw, a Tuskegee graduate of 1898, and founder and principal of Utica Institute, now housing 400 students, is urging men of his race to seize the opportunities in the agricultural State of Mississippi to become land-owners and modern farmers. He holds that the Southland is the most favorable field for negro development; and at his recent annual Farmers' Conference he explained to a large audience of colored persons how a Mississippi farmer might with practical success "do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God." Among the subjects discussed at this gathering were: "The Health of the Negro Race," "The Garden as a Factor in Home Making," "The Minimizing of the House Fly Evil," "Why the Negro Should Stay in the South," "The Beautifying of Homes," "Scientific Farming Methods," "Community Service," and "The Work of the Country Preacher."

Dr. Robert R. Moton, Booker Washington's successor, presided over the Tuskegee Workers' and Farmers' Conference, which calls together each winter several thousand country folk living from ten to forty miles away, besides school principals, college presidents, editors, doctors, and other professional men. A striking feature of this year's programme was an agricultural and industrial parade, supplemented by outdoor demonstrations of the activities of Macon County's rural citizens. Floats, drawn by Tuskegee's mules and horses, displayed Tuskegee's garden truck, poultry, and fodder, also, methods of tree-spraying, iron working, shoe and harness mending, fence making, house painting, window screening, etc. A Home Makers' Club marched in the procession, an elaborate canning exhibit was in line, and among the proudest paraders was a group of boys with some fine black pigs that they had raised. New economic conditions were discussed, with the help of representative preachers, teachers, State agents, bankers, merchants, and home-makers. Food factors, control of preventable disease, and methods of fighting the boll-weevil were carefully considered.

Failure of crops, followed by droughts, have affected business affairs unfavorably in Alabama and Mississippi; but the salutary effects of such conferences in diffusing practical knowledge and freshening moral ideals are widely felt.

Emmet J. Scott, secretary of Tuskegee Institute, and of the National Negro Business League, has issued a call for a negro health week, to begin April 22 in all sections of the country occupied by negroes.

Will Urge Negroes To Remain In South

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS
JULY 5, 1917

The negroes of Memphis will be urged to remain in the south, at a mass-meeting which has been called at the Winchester Av. Christian Church, tonight, at 8 o'clock. The mass-meeting has been called by prominent negro leaders of the city.

The call for the meeting has grown out of the recent race disturbances thruout the country, and ways and means will be discussed to bring about a better feeling between the negroes and whites.

Talks will be made by B. M. Roddy, Rev. C. W. Graham, organizer of the Southern Negro Congress; Dr. Lewis J. Petty, J. D. Elder and others.

Bishop E. H. Taylor, president of the Southern Negro Congress, will preside. The formal call was issued by Rev. S. T. Brown.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
DECEMBER 24, 1917

Farm Labor and Intensive Farming

It is easy enough to increase crop acreage in the south, but the labor problem is entering seriously into the question of production. There is idle acreage enough in the south to grow 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 bales of cotton. It may be some time before the world will need that much, although when the war is over, a 25,000,000-bale crop will be demanded. More uses are found for cotton every year, and finer goods are fabricated from it. But when a bumper crop is called for, will there be adequate labor to produce it?

There has been a reacti against the negro exodus from south. Many of the negroes wh ere induced to migrate have returned. But the lure of the cities in this part of the country, especially industrial cities, will reduce negro population in the rural districts. The Tuskegee Institute is doing an excellent work in training young negroes to cultivate land with scientific economy, but tenant or wage labor will be scarce. It, therefore, behooves farmers with large acreage to farm mor ntensively than ever, and to ma t worth while for the boys reared in the country to remain and help till the land. Farming, like mercantile pursuits, has its distinctly progressive side, and no college-bred youth could find any calling where his intellectual equipment would be brought into more active play.

Next year the United States agricultural department will insist on increased food and feedstuffs crops. There will be an increase in the cotton acreage planted, but as the time has not come for a 25,000,000-bale crop, or even a 20,000,000-bale crop, the mind of the rural south must be centered on crop diversification. Of course, an immense corn acreage will be planted, and since peanuts and velvet beans are proving so profitable, there should be a very large increase in these comparatively new crops. But whatever is done, must be done on the intensive plan. Intensive farming will go a long way in beating the boll weevil and, more important still, in offsetting labor shortage.

YOUNG NEGROES MUST BECOME MORE EFFICIENT

Negro Business League Weekly Letter By J. C. Lindsay

Efficiency in the performance of duties, matters not what those duties are, must be looked for as much in the twentieth century Negro as they are looked for in any other people, regardless to the color of their skin.

The worth of efficiency can not be circumscribed, nor does it belong to any particular race of people. The man who is efficient in his special line can no more be set aside, in so far as his particular work is concerned, than one can prevent the dew from falling in Dixie.

We are prepared to cite numerous extraordinary cases of the efficiency of Negroes in their special lines which have challenged the admiration of fair-minded and unbiased men, without regard to race or color, who have had the privilege of coming in contact with these Negroes and the efficient work which they were doing along their special line.

Savannah Tribune

The efficient Negro banker, the efficient Negro barber, the efficient Negro educator, the efficient Negro insurance man, the efficient Negro newspaper man, the efficient Negro merchant, the efficient Negro physician, in short, in what ever line of human endeavor men and women of the race find themselves engaged, and prove their efficiency in their special line, are contributing their quota to the development of the race, in a more substantial way than a thousand curb stone, voteless, mouthy politicians, who have not as yet seen the importance of paying their taxes, registering and placing themselves in a position to resent an insult, or insults which voteless people are bound to be subjected to any and everywhere.

We wish here to call our readers' attention briefly to the twentieth century efficiency, as seen in what is generally conceded to be the finest barber shop in the known world. The more than thirty thousand dollars spent at one time in renovating the interior of this beautiful place by its owner, Capt. A. F. Herndon, was gotten together thru perseverance, hard work, patience, and last, but by no means least, efficiency.

By efficiency, the Wage Earners Savings Bank has grown from a small loan concern, which started with one hundred and two dollars in 1900, to a regular savings bank, supervised and examined periodically by the state bank examiners of Georgia, which examiners showed in their report on the 20th of March, this year, at the close of business, that the Wage Earners Savings Bank had resources to the amount of $333,707.39.

In this weekly letter, we simply mention these two great big things owned, operated and controlled by Negro brain and money, which had their small beginning like many other nthigs, but strict application to business, and efficient service rendered to the patrons of both of them, they stand out today as beacon lights to other concerns of similar nature saying to them: "Thru Efficiency it can be Done."

It is very distressing indeed to Negro business men whoa re thinking and planning for bigger and better things for the young men behind them, when they are told by men of the cotton exchange, by proper authorities of the Merchants National bank, by the naval stores men and many other such concerns along the Bay and in the big banking center of the city, "When Jno. F. Jones, Phillip Smith, Andrew Monroe, M. G. Robertson and a number of such men of the race leave the responsible positions which they occupy now, and which places many of them have held for more than forty years, they will have passed from the race forever.

These things are mentioned with the hope that the young men of the race will see to it that they become more efficient in whatever line they may engage.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA
FEB 19 1917

URGES NEGROES NOT TO LEAVE GEORGIA

Well Known Member of Colored Race Says Negroes Are Making a Mistake to Leave.

Special to The Chronicle.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 18.—Prof. N. H. Jones, well known negro teacher, farmer and business man, from Rosier, Ga., has been in the city for the past week and declared while here that the negroes of Georgia were making a mistake in leaving the state in such large numbers. He is a traveling representative for the Boston Chemical Company, Richmond, Va., and states that in pursuit of his duties, he has gone into communities where thousands of the colored people have gone into the North.

"It is all right for them to seek higher wages and better means of making a livelihood," said Prof. Jones, "but our people ought not to be too ready and willing to give up the accumulations of years, and go to places where they are unfamiliar with any surroundings, with any living conditions, or with the climate. While it seems to me that our leaders are powerless to stop this mad rush to the North, I believe they ought to exert themselves in every way possible and bring to bear any and all legitimate influence to keep our people home.

Labor—1917

Migration

Bishops' Council Discuss Negro Migration

The Southern Christian Advocate

The exodus of Negroes from the South to the North and West was one of the subjects given prominence in the Bishops' Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the World, which was in session at Hot Springs, Ark., recently. A statement will be issued it is reported, as a result of the conference, urging the Negroes not to leave the South. The Council decided upon arrangements for a meeting of white planters, the time and place of the meeting to be fixed later, to confer with Negro leaders in an effort to stop the exodus, says the report. Bishop Conner, of Little Rock, Ark., is credited with saying that he had received letters from leading white planters in Arkansas and other States expressing willingness to co-operate in bettering the condition of the Negro along all lines. The bishop is further quoted in the following remarks: "I do not think it wise for the Negroes to leave, especially since I have assurances from white planters that they will assist in bettering the Negroes' condition. Many of the Negroes who have left, or are leaving, are not prepared to cope with conditions in the North or West, and we are now taking up in earnest the work of leading the farmers to give the Negroes better treatment and to keep them in the South." It is understood that the statement which the Council proposed to issue will be distributed throughout the South and especially in the States from which the Negro exodus has been heaviest, and will urge that the Negroes do not sell their holdings in the South to go North or West unless they know exactly what they will do when they reach their destinations.

3—1—17

THE SOUTHERN ... A SERIOUS MISTAKE BY MIGRATING TO THE NORTH.

The Journal + Guide

I have been reading and thinking with a great deal of seriousness about the migration of Southern Negroes to the north. I admit that there are advantages in the north that they do not have in the south, but it should be remembered, that there are disadvantages in the north that they do not ahve to contend with in the south. I do not mean that the Negro should submit to the unjust conditions and outrages which we are sometimes compelled to face in many parts of the south-land, neither am I defending those who are responsible for these conditions. But I believe, instead of seeking relief by migrating to the north, they should stand their ground and contend in a manly way for their rights. And after having exhausted every resource, working for such relief, if then they fail, migrate to the more favorable parts of the south and not to the north. Why? Because the south is by nature, the home of the Southern Negro.

Now I grant that there are better schools, more desirable houses, less lynching and possibly no discrimination on the street cars and railroads in the north, but there is not the opportunity to own property, engage in business, trades and other pursuits, destined to develop a great race, that the south offers. The climate in the north is also against them because of their natural adaption to Southern conditions.

Why should they seek the desired change in the north? There is every reason to believe that our schools would be improved, wages raised, houses made more comfortable, home ownership encouraged, inducements made stronger for permanent citizenship, as well as political freedom, justice in the courts and equal accommodations on the street cars and railroads, if the proper forces were brought to bear in a legitimate way. The better class of white people in the south have always been opposed to the injustices and cruelties imposed upon the Negro race, but their hands were so firmly tied with the cords of public sentiment, that they were powerless in their efforts to defend, even their own opinion, to say nothing of contending for what they believed to be right. And in my opinion, many of them would be glad to hit these evils a blow, if the Negro just had nerve enough to bring them before the proper authorities. So let us not miss the substance and catch at the shadow or seek a prosperity like that of Jonah's Gourd Vine.

Stay in the south and contend for your rights, because it seems to me, an opportune time to fight for the elimination of lynching, repeal of discriminative disfranchising laws, contend for better schools, equal opportunity in certain fields that have been closed to competent Negroes, equal accommodations on railroads and protest against peonage, segregation and any other act that is an open violation of our rights as an American citizen.

The Negro of North Carolina, in my opinion, has set a splendid example for the race in the South. I traveled last year 10,736 miles in the state, and it was a very rare thing to hear anyone speak of going north. Why are they so well contented? It is because those who have not got homes are being encouraged to buy, better houses, and school buildings are being provided and due consideration is given the share-cropers and tenants.

Attitude of Negro (South)

NEGRO ADVISES HIS RACE TO STAY HERE

...LEAN ... GERALD

...LY 18, 1917

Returned Traveler Describes Other Side Of Life In North.

The advice given negroes seized with the desire to go North and East in search of their El Dorado by one who has been there and seen for himself conditions as they exist in the so-called promised land is that they are better off here at home. This negro, fearing reprisal, ostracism and other more or less serious difficulties others of his race holding different opinions could place in his path, is afraid to have his name become known. Among contractors he is known and frequently employed as an expert marble setter and concrete worker. He is an intelligent talker and has the gift of observation and common sense and his observations of life as those of his race who have migrated North live it should be of value to those who are yet in the South but are bitten by the traveling bee and are waiting only until they can save railroad fare to leave for Chicago, Detroit, Toledo and other cities in the North and East.

Early in April this man's brother, a machinist's helper in the Kansas City Southern shops, heard the voice of the siren, quit the job which paid him good wages and went to Chicago, where he is now drawing $14 a week driving a taxi and is dissatisfied with his venture. In June this man himself took a vacation and went North on a pleasure trip, spending most of his time in Chicago. What he saw and heard there and heard from other negroes traveling back and forth from one place to another in the Northern and Eastern labor markets led him to this conclusion: The negro can live cheaper in the South, have more congenial surroundings and more comfortable living quarters and is, generally speaking, better off than in either the North or East. While he was on his trip, he said, he had repeated offers of work; he was even in position to pick and choose where he would work and the sort of work he would do and, in some cases, the wages he was to be paid. His experienced, he said, is typical of that of the other negroes who go North, but, he said, "I wouldn't go back there to go to work. I'm better off where I am and so is every other negro."

Living Conditions Worse.

He found that those negroes who have gone North, and their numbers were increased with every train, are herded together in narrow quarters, flat buildings and tenement houses, scores and hundreds. This herding together might be considered exactly suited to the gregarious propensities of the race, but, nevertheless, this negro found that those who have migrated are dissatisfied with it and don't like it. There is an undefined longing for the separate house for each family, no matter if that house be of two rooms and without particularly inviting surroundings.

The food problem he found is just as great there, or greater, than it is here. Wages are higher and so is the cost of living, he said, and in the end the pilgrim is, broadly speaking, worse off than he is here. In fact, he said, it is cheaper to live in the South where the wages are smaller. And, also, a cardinal point where the negro is concerned, it is easier to get acquainted. He said that he did not feel comfortably at home among friends he found there and that they, likewise, are not entirely at ease. "Here he said, "you get acquainted with your neighbors in a few days, but it is not that way there; you can live in one of those towns for six months and never get acquainted with your neighbors in the same block.

"I have told several who were thinking of going North and asked me what I thought about it, that they had better stay here, but they turned right around and bought their tickets as soon as they could save money enough to pay for them.

One-Sided Letters Responsible.

"The letters of those who have gone before tell of ready jobs and good wages, but say nothing of the different conditions under which they live, the higher cost of living, the crowded quarters, the hard job of getting acquainted. These letters get those who stayed at home thinking about moving and once started they can't be stopped. I saw hundreds of people who were just going from one town to another looking for something they couldn't find because they left it down South. The stay-at-homes refuse to listen to those who have been there and come back because they didn't like what they found, especially the stay-at-homes who have friends and relatives who have gone north.

"Many of those who have gone have come back and many others have gone on still further. I could have gone on into Canada, as lots of others have done, but I'd rather stay right where I am and that's what I would tell others to do, stay right here; but they won't listen. I would be careful who I told to stay here, too, for those who have got the traveling idea into their heads get mad when you tell them to stay; they don't like to be told that; they think you're working for the white folks, who don't want the negroes to leave, but what I told those who asked me was for their own good."

Sequel To East St. Louis Riots.

The result of the East St. Louis riots, according to this authority, has been almost the complete desertion of that city by members of his race, particularly those who migrated there at the beck

and call of agents sent out to secure laborers for its industries.

He did not talk with any of these, he said, but he saw them flocking into Chicago by the carload on every train, usually in bunches of 20 to 50. The non-resident laborers in East St. Louis, he said, fled the town like rats from a sinking ship, having no other objective than any place where they could find work.

Regarding the permanent effect the riots will have on the migration he was not able to speak other than in general terms: That, so far, they have apparently had little, if any, effect, for the vague desire to be somewhere else—the traveling bee—is still buzzing around the Southern negro's head and many of them are being bitten.

PRESS ON MIGRATION.

Atlanta (Ga.) Post.

What means this emigration of Negroes to the North if not a special punishment on this section of our country? Is this God's wrath and punishment on a wicked nation? How will the ten million Negroes act when the conflict is really on?

Charleston (S. C.) Reporter.

The South may not realize it now but the day will come when it will awaken to a realization of the fact that naught never makes right, and that by its harsh and inhuman treatment of the Negro it has, by forcing him to go elsewhere, killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

New York Age 5/9/17.

Atlanta (Ga.) Independent.

There can be no doubt that the great congestion in the South has made labor cheap and has made the Negroes' rights cheap. It is in accordance with the great law of supply and demand. Where labor is abundant the price for it will be cheap, and this has always been so and always will be. The Independent agrees with Mr. De Berry that the Negro people should not migrate in a desultory manner. He should know where he is going and for what.

Timmonsville (S. C.) Watchman and Reporter.

The migration of colored people to the North still continues. We certainly regret much to see them leave here, but if the proper treatment will not be accorded them here, if they are to continue to bear such burdens as they are made to bear, then we can not blame them for going. That Abbeville affair, while but little is being heard about it, yet it has fixed the heart of self respecting Negroes in the State and if every self-respecting Negro has not as yet left Abbeville County, they ought to make ready and get away at the earliest possible moment.

Columbia (S. C.) Light.

Our city authorities have taken cognizance of so many Negroes going north from Columbia, and have instructed the chief of police to look out for agents. Business men are complaining that Negro labor is scarce, and work is being curtailed thereby. We suggest that the city authorities, business men and Chamber of Commerce take up this emigration question and investigate thoroughly, and be in a position to offer a remedy to the apparent evil. Better wages, better treatment—a living chance will induce the Negroes to stay in the good old Southland. The city fathers might put a Negro or two on the police force, and in fact give the Negroes some reputable representation in a creditable job. There is no way to keep the Negroes from going north except to treat them right. Every Negro, country or town, you meet now has carfare to the North.

Richmond (Va.) Planet.

There has been much talk about the transfer of large numbers of colored people from Virginia and other Southern States to the Northern and Western States, and few people have taken the time to ascertain the reason. The very able business manager of the Chamber of Commerce, in a recent address to the colored people in this city, plainly stated that the better class of colored people are wanted here. He spoke for himself and for the better class of white people that he represented. But how are some of the white people of this community showing this appreciation? The right to vote has been taken away, the right to property has been vitiated, and now the right to live in peaceful possession of household effects, which in many instances have been purchased through a long, painful, expensive system of weekly payments, is not only eliminated, but the public exposure which it entails is added to the embarrassment of an upright, law-abiding people. Is not this enough to make the average colored person feel like going somewhere this side of Heaven? It would seem so. We have great faith in a good God. We are losing confidence in many of our "good" white friends.

WHITES GET MORE IN TOUCH WITH THE NEGRO

New York Age

Southern White People Beginning to Seek Causes of the Race's Dissatisfaction,

3-1-17

AN AUTHORITY ON COTTON

Knows Staple as No Other Group in This Country—Nine-tenths of Cotton Samplers are Colored Men.

(BY WILSON JEFFERSON)

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The southern white man is beginning to show actual friendliness toward the Negro who has what we call in common parlance a grouch. In coddling and "soft-soaping" the Negro who told him just those things which were pleasing to hear, the white man got entirely out of touch with those Negroes who were dissatisfied to the point of sacrificing their all to get away from the South.

The supremacy of cotton, the mainstay of the South, is threatened both by this class of Negroes and by the boll weevil.

N. L. Willet, a leading white citizen of Augusta, Ga., is one of those who want to find out the sources of this dissatisfaction among Negroes. Some of the things he has found out could certainly be arrived at without much effort, but some of his remedies are striking and is not exactly new.

Improvement of Farm Conditions.

Mr. Willet's suggestion as to the improvement of farm conditions is that each white landowner guarantee the proper physical well-being of the tenant during each season just as he guarantees so much money for fertilizers and other legitimate crop expenses.

Some of these things which would help to keep the Negro on the farm, according to Mr. Willet, are better homes and better food. His idea as to the food question is for each landowner to provide his Negro tenant with a cow, at least a score of laying hens, a brood son, and a plot for a vegetable garden. Of course the tenant is to return these or at least account for them, at the end of each crop year.

Mr. Willet condemns the housing system on the average cotton plantation as one not far removed from barbarism. Whole families on some of these farms actually eat and sleep and live in one big room, subdivided, of course, as conveniently as possible with hangings of quilts or curtains.

This pronouncement from a southern white man is significant. Most of the talk coming from the "Big House" has heretofore been of a different character.

The Negro and Cotton.

The truth is that the colored man is wrapped up more intimately in the production and marketing of cotton than the nation surmises. Nine-tenths of the cotton samplers in the warehouses of the South are colored. Fully one-half of those who class cotton, that is, those who give the staple a higher grading as demanded for export trade, are also Negroes.

The Negro knows cotton as perhaps no other group of people in this country knows a single commodity. But this knowledge has brought to him very poor return in dollars and cents and in the things which make for wholesome living.

It is a good sign that the white South is beginning to be more tolerant of the complaining dissatisfied Negro even if its pocketbook had to be touched in order to bring about the change.

The South is built on cotton. The supremacy of cotton rests largely with the Negro. Every lynching, every show of the mob spirit, is driving a few hundred more Negroes away from the farm. Besides, owing to the many uplifting agencies now working for him and working with him, the Negro is not as helpless as he was five or ten years back. The Negro has proved that he can live independent of King Cotton. Can the "King" do as well?

LEADER TELLS NEGROES TO REMAIN IN GEORGIA

Constitution 7/8/17

Rev. Dr. Walker, of Augusta, Strongly Advises Against Exodus to North and West.

Augusta, Ga., July 7.—Rev. C. T. Walker, D. D., colored, an Augusta negro minister, who is held in high regard by both races, delivered a most timely lecture here last night on the exodus of the negro from the south to points in the north, east and west.

He declared, among other things, that the south is the natural home of the negro and that other things being equal, he thought there was no section of the globe better fitted to the growth and development, the progress and betterment of the negro.

Dr. Walker advised negroes not to be enticed away by the tempting offers made by labor agents, and that before leaving the south they should know where they are going to live and what they are going to get for their labor. He also told them that a daily wage of $5 in the north and west is not as much as $2.50 in the south, on account of the difference in living expenses.

Dr. Walker mentioned the trouble that is now being experienced by some sections of the north and east by the influx of southern negroes and the hardships that these negroes are undergoing. He advised Augusta negroes not to lose their heads over stories about social equality in the north and east, stating that his observation on that subject had been that Sam P. Jones told the truth when he said some years ago that he had always noticed that wherever any social equality was practiced between negroes and whites, even on a small scale, that "the mixing was always at the bottom."

The negro divine expressed the opinion that widespread lynchings in the south was also a contributing factor to the wholesale exodus of negroes to other sections of the country. He said that the majority of Georgia negroes who had gone north were from those counties where lynchings had occurred and where negro lodge rooms had been burned.

He declared that negro labor is the cheapest and most efficient labor the south ever had or will ever have, as they don't strike and don't belong to unions, and he thought the unrest among the race could be greatly relieved by the leaders of the two races getting together and perfecting plans whereby negro laborers in the south will have protection and be given a man's chance in the battle of life.

FROM GEORGIA

Chicago Defender

Editor of the Chicago defender. please permit me space in your paper to say a few wards about our Country. for i have been reading your paper for 4or5 weks, and the more i read it the better i like it. and i think the Editor is a great and grand man and a lover of his rase. i like the way he speeks. well this Little town is 107 Miles from Savannah and 85 from Macon. this is a splendid farm section for Coin and Cotton. it in the county of Jefferson. some of the farmers rease a nuff to do them. in this section i am glad to say that the white and Collard gets along very well to gather. there haven been aney Lynching in this this section. but the Collord people are not sadesfied at ther treetment. duren the month of April and may when the Tax Collector who dutie it was to have the Regester Book in ever district so the collrd could regester he fail to do so. then when we fousted him to do so he head them to Read Certain things and if they Miss a ward he would turn thme down. therefore our people Could not Vote in this Last Election.

Mr Editor Since Cotton has advance up to such a good price the Lan Lords in some section cut out renting Land and farmers who owen ther stock will have to work on shers. the Land Lord furnesh the Land and the fudlizer. and the Labour furnish the Labour and the stock. they usuley give 30 and 35 acres to the plow. and the renter usuley pay a thousand lbs of Lent Cotton to the plow. but since they have made such a change maney of the farmers are breaking up and are Leaveing for the North.

Mr. Editor since this Migration question awaken up in this Country it has put this county in a wark as never befor. you cannot hir northing but the north in this country. while our people donw here are a fread of the cold. but they are Leaving every day in croud for the north. they are tired of the tretment they have been getting hear in the south and since the opeturnety has open up in the north some of thme are leaving regardless to weathre. and after the Cold weather is over i am a fread ther will not be room for the negros from the south.

Mr. Editor, some time ago we read in the Alabama paper of the advice from the Bishop of the wilberforce uneversity to his Conference in Alabama. Advisen then to stay in the south and buy homes and farmes and Larg track of Lan. and that the south was the best place for them. 3—10—17

i wander did the Bishop read of Lynching of that good Citizens of Abbiville, s. c., who was worth $20.00 and hundard of outher good men who has been hung up by thes Midnight Mobes. and yeat the bishop Advise them to stay in a cuntry like that. it seem to me that all the bishop wants is for his church to Live and the rest may die. dear firends when thes Mobes get After you you Must go. home or Lan. so Mr. Editor our people are Leaving the south in Large Numbers. for we want to be in a country wher ther is peace and happiness. and wher our wifes and doughters will be respected. yours truley. W. A. McCloud, wadley. GA/12/28/1916.

Negro Exodus Discussed on Baptist Platform

KANSAS CITY KAN GLOBE AUGUST 25, 1917

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 1.—The Lott Carey convention, composed of negro leaders from all parts of the country representing the negro Baptists, to-day passed resolutions denouncing the wholesale exodus of negroes from the South, and urging the negroes, if they go, to go as men and citizens, and not as "tramps and vagabonds." The committee making the report urged negroes to see first if they can better their condition in the South before leaving.

Labor—1917

Attitude of Negro (South)

JUST REASONS FOR THE EXODUS

The Dallas Express 8/11/17

(By Chas. R. Graggs).

Merely shutting one's eyes against an object does not cause the object to disappear. Whipping the devil around the stump has never settled any wrong or grievance. So it is with the real conditions underlying the Negro exodus. The failure to cite the facts of the exodus does not alter the facts in the least.

The question of the two races residing in the South in peace and harmony is not so much a question of the Northerner, nor of the Southerner, nor of the Republican party, nor of the Democratic party as it is a question of administering right and justice. To be sure every Negro who is going North will add just that much strength to the party of Abraham Lincoln. Whatever wrong the North or the Republican party does the Negro, the South quickly sees this injustice only in the light to, and for no other purpose than to offer this wrong as an excuse behind which to stand to justify its wrongs inflicted upon the Negro. For example, I refer to the East St. Louis incident. And this incident, which happened in Illinois, is incomparable with the general conditions that prevail in the South. Moreover, no wrong can ever righten another wrong. Because flees, filth, vice and crime are allowed to exist in New York is no excuse why flees, filth vice and crime should be permitted to exist in Dallas. In other words because some certain rights are denied the Negro in the North is no reason why certain other liberities and opportunities should be denied him in the South.

The Negro in the South, the Negro in the North, is making but one request, and there is but one request to make. That request is: Give me that same right, accord me that same courtesy and opportunity that are accorded other American citizens. The failure to give the Negro these rights and privileges is causing this great feeling of unrest, most especially in the South.

The most tangible evidence of this unrest is the startling figures of Negroes moving to the North and the East. According to the estimate of the exodus taken from the Literary Digest, of June 23, the figures by states are as follows: Virginia, 49,768; Georgia, 18,897; North Carolina, 35,576; Mississippi, 35,291; South Carolina, 27,560; Arkansas, 23,628; Tennessee, 22,632; Kentucky, 21,855; Louisiana, 16,912; Florida, 10,291; Texas, 10,870; Oklahoma, 5,836. This total of 350,000 Negroes from these twelve states represents an economic loss to the South of not less than $200,000,000." This loss to the South will be a gain to the North. It is estimated that 100,000 Negroes have gone to Pennsylvania alone. At present the exodus in Texas is at high tide. Certainly the great majority of the Negroes who are migrating North are laborers. But lest you forget, or to acquaint you with the truth, among the young Negro laborers quite a number are intelligent. But the Negro's intelligence, and his high school and college training do not raise him in the estimation of the white employer. However efficient, however qualified, the Negro may be, he is invariably assigned the menial work at the lowest wages. There are instances, however, where colored employees do higher grade of work. But they are nevertheless classed as porters or the like and are given less for their service than the least white employees who are oftentimes less qualified than the colored employees. The cases can be multiplied where white business enterprises get a great per cent. of colored patronage, but they refuse to show sufficient appreciation of the Negro's patronage by giving him respectable positions. For instance, in one of Kress' Texas stores, a Mexican girl is employed as saleslady; but no colored girl is honored with such a position. The employment of a colored girl there, would, in all probability, cause fury and an immediate strike among all the white employees. Yet this same store has the patronage of nearly fifty Negroes to one Mexican. Where is the Christianity in such attitude? Would the mountain be so selfish as not to permit the hill to stand at its side for fear the hill would become its equal? Or would Jupiter be so mean as not to allow Venus equal space in the firmament to send forth its twinkling rays?

Let me go a step further, Prof. W. F. Doughty, State Superintendent of Public Institution for Texas, in his report taken from the United States Census of 1900, brings forward some facts that are well worth pondering over. He states in his report that the decade, 1900 to 1910 shows a decrease of illiteracy among the Negroes by 42,520 persons, while the increase of illiteracy among the whites was 11,299. Comparing the increase in population, the decrease of illiteracy among the Negroes shows the percentage to be 13.6 per cent. and that of the whites was only 1.8 per cent. In truth, then, the law of compulsory education recently enacted in Tekas, will prove to be more of a necessity to the whites than to the blacks. It is therefore needless to predict what the consequences would be if the bars of caste were broken down. **The Negro's thirst for an education is further proved from the fact that his high schools, industrial schools colleges and universities are yearly turning out thousands of young** men and women. From great colleges, like Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Howard, Atlanta and Fisk there were nearly 500 graduates this year, who received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts. And like the educated white boy, when the colored boy has been to school and studied Mathematics, English, Moral Ethics, Medicine, Mechanics, Theology, Law and Music his taste is changed, his aspirations are sharpened and he is made to see new visions.

What are the aspirations and visions of the Negro? Is it enter-marriage? No, ten thousand times, no! The aspirations and visions of the Negro, which are the same as those of all intelligent and advancing men and women, are good jobs, higher wages ,justice in the courts, equal and indiscriminate acommodation on public conveyances and in public buldings, the security of property, business, the right to buy property wherever he desires, adequate and equitable school funds and facilities, the proper treatment at the hands of the police, the proper courtesy, a square deal on the farm, full political rights, humane tratment of prisoners, and a quota of representatives other than the menial kind in the various branches of the city government, such as the Post Office the City Hall, the Court House and the City Hospitals.

Money is a great thing,—it is the greatest exchange of commodity in all civilized countries. But ah There are somethings greater than money—more precious than all the diamonds and all the silver and gold They are life, virtue, character, liberty, justice and manhood rights When you have robbed me of these you have robbed me of all. And there is nothing else that can be offered for their substitutes. And when you undertake to circumscribe or limit a man's liberty, or to suppress his aspirations, you trespass upon his rights. And the attempt to do so is like placing bounds or levees around the rising stream.

I would rather die a papuper, I would rather die without a friend, I would rather go to my grave without one word of eulogy than to stoop or cater to any man or sentiment when that sentiment is against justice, manhood rights and moral integrity. That man who will cater to such sentiment, who will sacrifice and compromise one iota of his liberty and moral principle is a traitor before God, before his race, and before his country. The Negro race has already been done a great injury by these kind of leaders.

The word that has become the most popular since the outbreak of the world-wide-war—that is given the greatest discussion in the daily papers and magazines and from the lecture platform and in the hall of Parliament and Congress—and that has become the greatest in the English language is democracy. And yet there is no word that is being more greatly misrepresented and abused than democracy. If democracy means anything at all, it means that principle of government, whether city, state, or national, which guarantees to every citizen regardless of color or race identity equal protection, liberty and opportunity. In truth, the customs and practices of race hatred and race discrimination belong to despotism and not to true democracy. The rule of despotism breeds criminals rather than good citizens. Democracy, good breeding, the Golden Rule, courtesy, kindness respect and politeness have no absolute limit in their sphere of operation. If it shows good manners for a Negro to be polite, kind, courteous and genteel to a white man or a white woman, it does not lessen the good breeding in a white man one particle to accord Negro men and women the same politeness, courtesy and respect. And whatever is considered bad manners, an insult or a crime on the part of the Negro done the white man should receive the same consideration in the reversed cases.

The strangest thing, the real mystery about the exodus is that in all the Southland there has not been a single meeting or promoter to start the migration. Just simultaneously all over the South, about a year ago, the Negro began to cross the Mason and Dixon line. Indeed, this is a most estricking case where the Negro has been doing a great deal more thinking than talking, knowing he is not given the freedom of speech. Who knows, then, what the providence of God is in this exodus. This exodus is not by any means confined to the worthless or the ignorant Negro. A large per cent. of the young Negroes in this exodus are rather intelligent. Many of the business houses in Dallas, Houston and Galveston, where the exodus is greatest in Texas, have lost some of their best colored help. Sanger Bros,. has lost at dozen or more of its colored employees.

To tell the truth more fully, the Negroes generally throughout the South are dissatisfied with conditions and they have been for years, and there are just reasons why they should be. Every Negro newspaper and publication in this broad land including pamphlets and books, and the intelligent Negro pastor with backbone and courage are constantly protesting against the injustices done the Negro. And possibly these agents have been the greatest incentives to help create and crystalize this unrest and migration. Let it be rightly understood, however, that the Negro is quite mindful of and shows the proper appreciation for every good done him by the opposite race; and that he is equally sensitive of the multiplicity of wrongs. It was never intended to by the redeemers and sages of the world that one good act should be followed by one or a score of wrongs. To the contrary as lines of type, the one good act should lead to another good act—to infinity. And in every instant where it is a spirit of retaliation by the whites aggravated by an offense or crime committed by a Negro, the retaliation is vastly more brutal and far reaching in effect than the offense or crime committed by the Negro. Too often merely an attempt by a Negro to protect himself or to resist any discourtesy or injustice, perpetrated by the whites, excites the most atrocious crimes against him. Turn, now, from acts of offense and crime to acts of respect, good will and honor, and the scales still show, to the reverse, the same inequality of weights. That is for every ninety-nine acts of courtesy, respect and honor, the Negro greets the white man, the white man shows the Negro but one of these acts.

But the Negro would prefer to remain in the South. There are undeveloped resources down here; mills and factories are yet to be built. The geographical division is more inviting to him than the North. And the Negro's motives for migrating North are but natural, and they are similar to those which incite the foreigner to immigrate to America—the Negro is simply seeking to better his condition.

If a baby is yelling, you can quiet him by giving it what it wants. The boy who is kindly treated will hardly wander away from home. A Frenchman is seldom ever seen outside of France, because his environments

are more attractive to him than those of the outside world.

Like the Belgians' and the Russians' plea, the Negro is pleading to the South and the American people for justice and a square deal. Therefore let this country, the South in particular, reform its customs, practices and habits of race prejudice and conform itself with the true teachings and principles of moral philosophy and the Christian religion in its dealings with the Negro. Let the white Christian extend to his brother black Christian a warm, fellowship, hand-shake, good will and justice—remembering that God has no respect to person. Let the white pulpit and the white press and periodicals take the initiative and fearless stand in denouncing all forms of race hatred and race discrimination, which are not in keeping with true culture and Christianity. And no one but the inferior man will deny, in summing up the requisites which make a superior man or a superior race, that courtesy, politeness, unselfiishness and sympathy can not be left out; but they must be so regarded as the very rock bottom upon which superiority and the Christian religion are based.

May the Negroes who are betaking their abode to the North and the East immediately assimulate their new conditions and demean themselves as good citizens, such that will reflect creditably upon the great mass of Negroes who will indefinitely remain in the South. Too, may a sentiment as the results of this exodus and the world-wide-war culminate in America that will help the Negro to work out his destiny. No one has experienced more sharply the pangs of American prejudice than I have. And my experience is the common experience of all men who possess the tinest drop of Negro blood. However I am not inclined to become discouraged. In the words of the poet:

"Be strong!
We are not here to play—to dream, to drift.
We have hard work to do and loads to lift.
Shun not the struggle—face it; 'tis God's gift.
Be Strong!
It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong,
How hard the battle goes, the day how long;
Faint not—fight on! tomorrow comes the song."

THE MIGRATION MOVEMENT AND ITS CAUSE.

Atlanta Independent

The discussion as to the Negro migration still goes on. There is quite a diversity of opinion. There are those who advise against it, and there are those who argue in favor of it. Much can be said in its favor and something against it. But it cannot be denied, that in many respects it is a great economic question. In the South there are over eight million colored people, and they are much congested. The supply has been very great, and in accordance with the law of supply and demand, the supply has been so great that it made labor cheap. Thousands have been forced to live on starvation wages, and "pinch has come to shove," and that has gone a long way to stimulate the movement North. It is very natural. There is nothing strange about it, for people have always wanted to go where they can command good wages—and wherever they can get them they are bound to go.

Many of them have gone and found wages a great deal better. We are told that many are getting as high as $5.00 a day in mills and factories, and none are getting less than $2.50 a day. Certainly no one could blame them for jumping at such wages as these, when many were receiving not more than $10.00 here as wage hands. There are many who argue that it is for revenge. We don't think that is true. All things being equal they would rather remain here, for the South is their home and they love it; but this economic condition of low wages and mistreatment have caused the movement. There are many other things which aid and abet the determination of the colored people to go North—one is poor schools. In the rural districts the school advantages and facilities amount next to nothing. The school houses are not good enough for cattle much less for human beings. They are so open and bad that they get no more protection from bad weather than if they were out of doors. The truth of the matter is they do not receive three months of schooling during a year, for the school houses are in such bad shape, that they cannot attend regularly, but can only go when the weather is good. In addition to that, the teachers are so pooly paid, that nothing but "Jacklegs" accept the positions. Those who are competent and qualified to teach cannot afford to do so, and will not, for the salaries paid are not as much as a common field hand gets. Some are paid as low as $12.00 and $15.00 a month and must pay board out of that. And after the children have gone to these teachers they are no better off than they were when they started.

These conditions have gone a long way to induce parents who have children to go where they can have them properly educated and become useful men and women and good citizens. No one can blame them for this, for they would be less than human if they were content to put up with such conditions if they can do better. They feel that they can do better by going where their children can be educated just as other people's children are.

This applies even to the city public schools. No ample provisions are made for Negro schools. They are far inferior to those of the whites. In this city today, where they only have seven grades in the Negro schools, there is a movement on foot to abolish the seventh grade, while the white schools have eight grades and high schools as well. No high schools are provided for the Negroes whatever, although it is called a public school system, where all children of the city should have the same educational facilities. How could any people be satisfied with such discrimination in public affairs where they pay taxes just as all other classes of citizens? And many of them, as was stated by one of the city officials, pay more taxes than some of their white neighbors. Yet, they are forced to put up with only seven grades, while the children of other races have complete grammer schools and the high schools as well. These facts cannot be denied. And the same thing is going on all over the South. It it at all a wonder that so many are taking advantage of the high wages North and the privileges to send their children where not only the common schools are open to their children, but the high schools as well? Whereas, here, if they get a high school training here, they must enter some private high school where they have to pay. The truth of the matter is, that the grammer school is not high enough to enable them to enter the private high schools. They are compelled to have some private instructions to fit them to enter the private high schools.

Here the Negro is practically disfranchised, and has been for a long time. In many of the rural districts he cannot register. When he asks for the registration books they cannot be found, and many devices are resorted to, to prevent him from registering. This is true in most of the communities except in the large cities. The Negro is not given a citizen's chance. No people can amount to much who do not have the free and untrammeled right of the ballot. The men who are elected to office feel under no obligation to the Negro and treat him as they see fit, for they know that he cannot get even with them by voting for or against them, and they feel under no obligation to him whatever. That is another reason why our people are dissatisfied and have made up their minds to go where these plain rights and privileges of citizens are not questioned. As stated before, it is not a question of their wanting to go, but they long to better their condition, and they feel that it cannot be done here—and if it is to be done, it must be elsewhere.

It cannot be denied that the Negro does not get a square deal in the courts. This was brought out by Mr. Julian Street in Collier's Weekly a few weeks ago. He is not treated as a full-fledged citizen, but as a ward, and must take such treatment as his white neighbor feels inclined to give him and make himself satisfied.

Now, these are some of the reasons why so many of our people are moving North, and those who criticise and denounce them, are either poltrones and traitors, or fools. No sensible person—no matter to what race they belong—would blame them for trying to better their conditions by going where they can get better wages, better educational advantages and their rights as citizens. All men love liberty, and the Negro is no exception to the rule. He is an American citizen and loves liberty and he wants all the rights and privileges which belong to him,—no more no less.

The Independent has always advised that our people should not act too hastily,—that they should try and find out where they are going, and have a place provided for them before going. We understand that most of them are doing this very thing. They are assured of definite places to work before leaving here. That is as it should be. If they are doing this, they are acting wisely, and all this critisism and denunciation is all bosh. We would advise anybody white or black if they see where they can better their condition and secure their full rights, by all means do so.

URGES NEGROES TO REMAIN SOUTH

HOUSTON TEX CHRONICLE
LY 22, 1917

J. E. Clayton, superintendent of the Industrial Training School of Manor, Texas, delivered an address yesterday at the meeting of the Colored Independent Missionary Baptist Association in session at Bay City, on the subject of agriculture and food conservation. His lecture was a practical talk to the negroes on conditions confronting them. He said in part:

"The colored man must take a new view of life. He must read the signs of the times and get prepared to face the ordeal. He must stop wasting time trying to figure who will be the next president, but must figure a way to produce more of the world's products and to become a better workman in every capacity. The man who does not work will find it mighty hard no matter who is president unless he lives from the sweat of another's brow, and in that case he is a curse to our race. The colored man must learn this lesson: That whatever is best for the white man here is certainly best for the colored man. President Wilson and the white men of this country can not win a worldwide victory for democracy, liberty and humanity without the colored man sharing in the blessings brought to mankind.

"Since the federal congress has declared war against the imperial government of Germany, there is no middle ground for the negro, but every one of us to a man should let it be known that we stand ready to defend the flag at home or follow Old Glory across the Atlantic to the blood-drenched battlefields of Europe. Since we are not yet called to the trenches, let us go to the forests and farms and wrest from Mother Earth the food products to furnish our soldiers in the trenches that they may wrest from the hand of the imperial dictator those enalienable rights which have not only inspired the citizens of our country, but in the races of men everywhere throughout the world."

The speaker than made a strong plea for the negroes of Texas to remain in the South to assist in the development of the agricultural resources of the state.

NORTH IS TOO COLD FOR GEORGIA NEGRO, HE TELLS GOVERNOR

Constitution 5-10-17

The south is the place for the negro, and it is folly for him to try to live in the cold weather of the north, according to a letter which Governor Harris has received from G. E. Gordon, a negro of Monticello, Ga., whose brother, after spending several years in the north, contracted tuberculosis and came home but to die.

In his letter to the governor he quotes his brother as follows:

"He said the north is not the place for us colored people. In the first place, it is too cold for us there. He said although he had an inside job, that sometimes, when it snowed he would have to get out in the morning and rake off the snow off the porch. Sometimes it would be up to his knees. Although he would have on rubber boots, he got cold just the same. Sometimes he would be out about 10 minutes and get nearly frozen, and that is why he got in such a fix, he said. He said the southern man could not get used to the north until he is dead. He advised me to stay south. He has been dead 17 years, and I have been keeping his advice, and every time I hear talk of negroes going north it burns in my heart and mind, my brother's advice. You had better stay in the south. Mr. Governor, I wish I was able and had the time to spare and money to pay my railroad fares. I would travel throughout this south and lecture to the colored people upon the subject."

Labor—1917
Migration

Negro Press on Migration North.

New York Age 3-15-17

Fort Myers (Fla.) Messenger.

The immigration of thousands and tens of thousands of Negroes from the South to the North is alarming, especially when we consider how such an exodus will affect the industrial interests of the South. There is a cause, however, for this immigration, the European war has greatly affected the tide of foreign immigration to our shores. Europe needs all of her men. Then again the Negro has a horror for lynching, he wants the protection of the law, which he is called upon to obey, when he fails to get this, he, to a certain extent, loses interest in everything else. But, perhaps the high cost of living and the promise of better wages at the North is the main reason for this exodus.

Columbia (S. C.) Light.

Negroes still going North. A crowd left from Greenwood Saturday night. A farm boy of Greenwood county went North last October to work for twenty-five dollars a week. He came home last week to assist his people on the farm and brought over one hundred dollars and plenty of nice clothes. He gave his mother fifty dollars, put fifty dollars in the Greenwood bank and has some pocket change left. Good indeed for him. Scores of others could and should do likewise. He should hurry back.

Galveston (Tex.) Times.

The condition of parts of this country where white men murder colored men without any cause, and juries setting them free, and when by chance a colored man is bound sometimes to defend the sacredness of his family and home in self-defense, many times; but if the victim is a dead white man the juries set on the colored men and hang. Such justice is so contemptible that there isn't any wonder for the nation's unrest. Isn't the spirit enough to startle the minds of human justice to get busy against such and treat the colored citizens fairly and justly. Southern thought must awaken more and act so if the wholesale movement of colored people going North, East and West is to be stopped.

Shreveport (La.) News Enterprise.

Lawyer Frank A. Blanchard, one of Shreveport's lawyers, was convicted last Tuesday for beating Ella Sanders, a colored woman. Cases of this kind and similar ones are largely responsible for the Negroes leaving the south whenever opportunity presents itself. Other than such treatment, the colored man would not have the simplest idea of leaving the South with all of its resources which he has made. We have always advocated that he remain here; we have in like manner advocated that a square deal be given him. He is entitled to it, and it will not be until he gets it that he will not be influenced to leave for other climes when an opportunity is offered.

Helena (Ark.) Reporter.

The labor conditions of the North caused by the European war make it possible for the Negro to get work to do in the North that he would not be able to get were it not for the existing war in Europe, but even now, when our people go North, and fill up the northern cities, will the conditions be better for them? Will the same complaint be made when they fill in there as they are here? These are the questions that we must be able to satisfy ourselves on.

Richmond Reformer.

This exodus or moving of colored people from the sunny South to the colder states of the North had its very birth out of the "Jim Crow" and "Segregation" conditions which now exist in the cities of the South and which have crowded colored people into narrow unsanitary or unhealthy quarters in colored homes and the streets of cities where they are forced to live under these regulations of Jim Crowing and segregating them, like cattle, hogs or sheep, penned in. They will have to endure these conditions until they rise up in mass and oppose it openly. When they do this they will find sympathizers among the white men and women of the South who have not spoken their opinions about such treatment of the colored citizenry of this country.

Dallas (Tex.) Express.

There are thousands of colored men who should remain in the South, because their ignorance, shiftlessness, disposition to loaf around from place to place and their general undesirableness would constitute for them a class not to be wanted anywhere. Again, they have been accustomed to receive treatment from the Southern whites which will not be given them anywhere esle. This treatment is not all good—not all bad. To illustrate: One of this class will give his solemn word to do a thing of importance and forget it the next day forever. The Southern white man, knowing him, will hunt him up and remind him more vehemently than courteously, but he will still retain his service. True, he pays this kind of Negro next to nothing for his services, but the fact remains that this sort of services is worth next to nothing. The Negroes of the type above should not go North. The North should not send for them. The leaders should do all they can to keep them right where they are till their minds and conduct change. There is a class of God-fearing, bath-taking, honest, word-keeping, industrious Negroes in the South, who should make desirable citizens anywhere, but who in many parts of the South have been shamefully treated. This is our opinion of the Negro movement to the North. If it is worked out on these lines, the country and the races will be better off. If not worked out this way, there is little hope in the way of improving conditions here or at the North, but great danger of making the situation worse.

Attitude of Negro (South)

Springfield (Ill.) Forum.

The exodus of the colored people of the South into all parts of the North means that in the same degree as their numbers increase the ratio of Northern population, so will their presence intensify the race problem in the North and adds phases to be dealt with in each community. There is a disposition on the part of many whose positions impose leadership upon them to look lightly upon this question and to shift the responsibility of dealing with it upon the "Lord." In each community the best of both races must prepare to deal with this new problem arising from the exodus of the colored people of the South into the North.

Atlanta Independent.

It has always been strange to the Independent that our white neighbors who control the government have been so unfair and unjust in matters of this kind. Certainly they can not believe that the Negro hasn't sense enough to see the injustice done him, nor can they feel that they are his best friends when such unjust and uncalled for discriminations are made against him. And yet they claim to be our best friends; in heaven's name, how can they be or how can they convince us that they are when they treat us in such a manner? They talk about their migration and are asking the leading Negroes to join with the best white people in persuading our people to remain South; that this is the best place for them! Neither the leading Negroes nor the best white people can ever convince the Negroes that the South is the best place for them in the face of such treatment and discrimination as are meted out to him in the common rights which all citizens enjoy in common. The Negro does not ask that he participate in the same swimming pools with the white people; he is perfectly content to enjoy them exclusively with his own people; but he does contend that they should be provided for him, just as they are provided for white citizens, for he is taxed to run the city government just as his white neighbor and should be provided for just as they are.

Christian Index.

In his lectures Bishop Cottrell has advised against the wholesale indiscriminate migration of our people to the North; he has counseled precaution and deliberation in whatever course opened by new conditions we are now facing. But to say that he "is in favor of the Negroes remaining in the South to be jim-crowed, lynched, politically disfranchised and subsist upon starving wages," is misleading and wholly misrepresents the Bishop's position. For, while he is opposed to indiscriminate migration of our people, he is also stubbornly opposed to the conditions in the South that have caused so much unrest among the Negroes. The remedy for those uncivilized conditions is for the white people. Bishop Cottrell knows it, and he is telling the white people so.

Charleston Messenger.

The migration of the Negro from the South to the North and West is growing more and more serious each day, and there should be something done to settle and pacify the minds of the colored people. There is indeed an unrest and it grows more intense daily. Our travel from Key West stopping at all points along the route to Charleston, teaches us from the many vacant houses and the scarcity of colored citizens, that there is something wrong somewhere. There is not a pastor in the South now but what he can feel the effects of the people leaving. Many of the churches are down to a remnant and many of the pastors on account of non-support are resigning their pastorates and entering other occupations for a living. We believe that if the mayors of these Southern cities and the leading lawmakers would take a hand in the interests of the better class of colored people, it would work marvels in behalf of both.

Says Negroes Will Continue to Migrate.

(Special to The New York Age)

Birmingham, Ala.—The Rev. J. H. Kelley, pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church at 521 South Nineteenth street, says the white people of Birmingham have no conception of the rate at which the Negroes of the city and district are leaving for the North.

He says that the recent article by Dr. George R. Stuart in the Age-Herald aroused the most intense interest among colored people, but that it has in n oway discouraged them in proceeding with their plans to move northward. He believes, furthermore, that the movement will increase as the weather gets warmer. He does not hesitate to say that he believes the white people are to blame for much of the trouble, saying: "I hope no one will do me the injustice to say that I am one of the 'smart' Negroes who wants to insult someone."

MUST WORK TOGETHER.

DALLAS TEXAS
AUGUST 25. 1917

The better element of white men in Texas and the most influential newspapers operated by white men, have taken the correct stand recently on the race question and it is bound to do good. While we all know that they are saying nothing new when they aver that the Colored man should be treated better and paid well, yet, we must admit, that the boldness with which they are speaking will go a long way toward awakening the public conscience on this point.

Right here, the Colored man must not overlook his part. If the better element of the white race is awakening to the duty of that race toward the Colored people, the Colored people must awaken to their duty to help change a condition, because of which they have been the chief sufferers. The man who is employed must be more punctual and more interested in his work. He must be more attentive to orders of those who have a right to give him orders. His general conduct on an off duty must tell its own story of how well he deserves better treatment and better pay. In the parts of the town or farm on which he lives, there must be better order and in every possible way he must so act as to set a premium on his presence. His characteristic loudness and useless noise, must give way to the sober conduct to the end that he may make the best impression on all those with whom he comes in contact.

The Dallas Express will watch to see these signs of improvement. If the above advice is taken, it will prove a powerful weapon against race prejudice—a weapon before which it can not stand. According to the signs of the times, if we do not read them amiss, we are coming into a day when the South will cease to divide on lines of color. The day is coming when character and worth will count when possessed by a Colored man, as much as when owned by men of other races and we can hasten that day by doing our part of the world's work.

PUNISHING THE INNOCENT.

The Richmond Planet
3-10-17

There has been much talk about the transfer of large numbers of colored people from Virginia and other southern states to the northern and western states, and few people have taken the time to ascertain the reason. The very able business manager of the Chamber of Commerce, in a recent address to the colored people in this city, plainly stated that the better class of colored people are wanted here. He spoke for himself and for the better class of white people that he represented.

But how are some of the white people of this community showing this appreciation? It is admitted that the present winter has been one of the most severe in a decade. Colored folks have had a hard time to get food for themselves and children, and with the price of coal beyond their financial reach, they have in many instances been compelled to ask for charity. Couple this with insurance, clothing, and add to this the house rent bill, and the suffering of these people can be readily understood and appreciated.

It would be naturally supposed that office seekers and office holders would have some sympathy for these people, but they seem to have had none. A colored deputy, or "assistant" as he is called, was secured. By virtue of his position as the Representative of the Republican Party in this vicinity and acting as secretary of the local headquarters locality, he had gained the confidence of all classes and he knew where they resided, the kind of employment in which each one is engaged and the possibility of securing from their hard-earnings one dollar and a half for poll tax, increased by the expense of court costs and his fee, increasing the total amount to about three dollars and more.

Crying babies and worried mothers have been denied the necessities of life in order to supply the money wrung from their weekly wages in the dead of winter in order to satisfy this latest outrage visited upon these people in the name of the law. Personal property has been snatched from houses and parlor furniture moved towards a wagon, for which these mourning, suffering people are made to pay. God reigns, and this species of injustice will not go unnoticed by Him. Some day and somehow a brighter day will dawn for us, and immutable justice will demand compensation for this class of rank injustice which is staggering the best class of our people and leaving in tears those who have thus been unjustly maligned and inhumanly punished.

The right to vote has been taken away, the right to property has been vitiated, and now the right to live in peaceful possession of household effects, which in many instances have been purchased through a long, painful, expensive system of weekly payments, is not only eliminated, but the public exposure which it entails is added to the embarrassment of an upright, law-abiding people. Is not this enough to make the average colored person feel like going somewhere this side of Heaven? It would seem so. We have great faith in a good God. We are losing confidence in many of our "good" white friends.

He, who can make the rough ways smooth and the crooked paths straight, will yet answer our appeals and in His own good time will wipe all tears from our eyes.

NEGRO LABOR ENTICERS ARE DENOUNCED BY THE NORTH

advertiser 5/12/17

Clarence Green Tells of Detroit's Experience With Negroes

BECOME CHARGES OF MUNICIPALITY

Thoughtful Citizens Know South Is Place For the Unskilled Black Man

Thoughtful citizens of Detroit can not find words in which to express their condemnation of the conduct of those labor agents who have misled southern negroes into emigrating to that city to the number of more than 25,000. Many of these negroes have been fleeced, robbed and thrown as a public charge upon the city. At best ,the emigrants are disappointed and realize that they have been grossly deceived by the labor agents who depicted the lot of the negro in northern cities in such growing and impossible terms.

Thus Clarence B. Greene expressed the honest Northern view in regard to the importation of cheap labor from the fields of the south to the industrial districts of the north, in an address delivered Friday afternoon at the Exchange hotel before the membership council of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce.

Arrests on Big Increase.

Mr. Green's subject at the 1 o'clock luncheon of the council Friday was "Municipal Development," and the subject of negro immigration was brought into it by way of an explanation of the fact that arrests by the police of Detroit have increased to the number of more than 1,000 during the past year, as shown by municipal statistics.

David W. Crossland introduced the distinguished municipal expert who is visiting Montgomery at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Crossland and Mr. Greene, both Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, have been closely associated in the councils of that organization and the Montgomery man paid a very high tribute to the character and works of the visitor from Detroit.

Dayton has the commission-manager form of government and Mr. Greene told the mmebership council of the Chamber of Commerce how it works. The city has five departments of government and five city commissioners, each of whom receive $1,000 per year salary. These commissioners elect the manager, who receives a salary of $12,500 per year. The five departments are the legal, finance, service, safety and welfare departments.

The activities of the legal department are confined to matters of law and legislation affecting the city, while the safety department governs the police and fire departments. The finance department has systematized the system of buying for all of the other departments of the city and by careful watching of markets and buying in quantity for the whole municipality, many thousands of dollars have been saved to the city.

One of the savings effected by the service department is through the garbage reduction plant, which pays all of the expense of collection of garbage and yields a net revenue of $10,000 per year in addition. The greatest economy has likewise been effected in water works operation and the city pumps 488 gallons of water for each pound of coal utilized in pumping. Whereas the city formerly paid $2.60 for asphalt paving, including the cement foundation, that item now costs the municipality but sixty-five cents per yard.

Probably the most remarkable showing made by the city of Detroit, as explained by Mr. Greene, was in the welfare department, which controls in matters governing health, sanitation, life, the care of prisoners, and particularly the care of babies. The records show that the visiting nurses make 67,000 visits in the course of each year. The death rate among infants in their first year has been cut in half since this system was placed in operation and the death rate for all has been reduced from 15.07 to 12.08 per 1,000 based on an estimated population of 150,000. The division of parks and recreation comes under this head, and the speaker showed how the park acreage has been increased until now Detroit has one acre of public park space for each 330 of its people. "Every lot is a garden spot, and 2,000 children in twenty-nine school gardens in the city yield a large revenue to the children, besides the good done them by the work and the effect in reducing the cost of living."

Mr. Greene recommended the adoption of a rigid budget system by all municipalities, whether they adopt the commission-manager plan or not, and the keeping of the city's expenditures closely within its income. He advised that Montgomery hire experts to point the way and adopt a "build-as-you-go program."

Chairman Pepperman, of the membership council, presided at the meeting and the usual business routine of the council was dispensed with, after Secretary Kennedy had read the minutes of the previous meeting.

At the conclusion of Mr. Greene's address resolutions were adopted on motion of Thomas M. Owen, who expressed for the other members of the council their appreciation of the lessons taught by their guest.

Chairman Michael Cody, of the Montgomery County Public Welfare committee announced a public meeting to be held Saturday by that organization, and told of the work of his committee and similar organizations designed to mitigate evils that might grow out of the war and food scarcity situations.

STAR
MO.
Kansas City
MAR 1 2 1917

NEGROES SOLVE A PROBLEM

AND NEW ENGLAND SEES A WAY TO FARM ITS IDLE LAND.

But Under Existing Circumstances, an Educator of the Race Says, the Exodus to the North Should Stop.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The successful solution of the farm labor problem in this section of New England depends on the importation of intelligent negro help, Wallace A. Battle, president of the Okolona (Miss.) Industrial School, who is visiting in this city, believes. The proposed campaign of the Hampden County Improvement League to obtain negroes from Southern schools for such work is indorsed as wise and practical by Battle. Heads of Southern negro schools would be glad to co-operate in such a movement, he says, and capable workers could be obtained to bring aid to the small farm as well as to the larger farms and tobacco plantations. Farm labor is poorly paid in the South, and the work in the North would prove a valuable experience for the negroes.

Battle, who believes the present influx of negroes should stop, gave his views in the following statement:

CHANGE IS DESIRABLE.

"Until recently negro labor has been largely an asset of the South, but the million negroes who have left the South within the last twelve months have made a desirable change in the whole labor situation. I say 'desirable,' because the negro element has been sought by Northern firms and agents with good offers and pressing invitations verging on the imperative. The shortage of labor has been most keenly felt in the factories, on the railroads and in domestic service, and comes at a time when more than the usual laborers are needed. The negro has been found to fit well into these economic needs, and there are many plans on foot to obtain at the earliest possible time at least 2 million more negroes from the South to do such work as indicated above, and also to help out on Northern farms, to the point of cultivating even more land than usual, this being pointed out as a means of meeting the high cost of living.

"Primarily the exodus is caused by the destruction of the cotton crops, by the Mexican boll weevil and particularly last year by the July floods, causing in their wake suffering and near famine not known in the South even in the days of the Civil War. But back of this all negroes have grown alarmed at mob violence, injustice in the courts; while many negroes bear with grief the farm segregation movement, disfranchisement, discriminatory traveling facilities and laws like that of Florida, prohibiting whites from teaching negroes.

BETTER OFF IN SOUTH.

"I am positively opposed, however, to a continuation of the wholesale moving from the South, such as has been the case within the last six months. This movement should at once take on a mild and common sense form; for the South still offers the best opportunity to a young race to become permanently fixed in the soil which can easily be bought, and thus become a taxpaying, indispensable asset to the whole country; nor is the South able to dispense with much more of its labor element. Indeed, an industrial calamity at the South would certainly follow a continuation of this rush to the North.

"The North is cold both in weather and in thought, and the great mass of negroes who have had almost no opportunity in training and education is, barring mob violence and injustice in the courts, many times better off at the South, where there is absolutely no color prejudice.

"The class of negroes coming North ranks second in grade of labor, as the best workers at the South have made good in spite of handicaps, and have property which they cannot readily abandon any more than the whites.

"With reference to all who come to the North without education and money I venture to propose that there is a solemn obligation to look after the newcomers that some have already shouldered, as in the case of the National Urban League of New York City."

Labor – 1917

Migration

Attitude of Negro (South)

NEGRO REVIEWS NEGRO EXODUS

Comparison of Foreign Labor and That From the South.

THE "LAY-OFF" HABIT

Negro Will Learn Much in the North, But Must Eventually Return to His Southern Home

SHVILLE TENN BANNER
TOBER 7, 1917

CONDITIONS MUST BE MET

By H. L. KEITH.

Before the migration of Southern Negroes to the industrial districts of the North and East began foreigners constituted the main labor supply in that section. These were mainly Slavs, Italians, Hungarians and Greeks. They performed certain kinds of work, suited to their ability and disposition, in the steel industry of western Pennsylvania and Ohio. They were also used in the mining districts of West Virginia and were depended upon for certain grades of work in the larger cities of New York and Massachusetts.

The foreign laborers had their strength and weaknesses. They were good at reporting. They were steady. They were obedient and always had the very highest regard for the wishes of their foremen. This was possibly due to the military atmosphere of the European countries from which they came. They were frugal and thrifty. Steadiness has always characterized their labor and been considered one of their greatest assets. But they have also been considered the best "time markers" of any laboring class in America. Their disposition in this respect has been exasperating to the Northern and Eastern employers, because it has in a large measure held down productive standards.

Most foreign laborers have always worked long and hard to earn the money with which to get passage to America. In many cases they stinted themselves to save it. In some they were helped across by friends or relatives already in America or still living in Europe. Consequently they nearly always arrived with a fine spirit of appreciation of the hardships endured, the sacrifices made, and the obligations incurred to get here. That has in a manner accounted for their steadiness at work. Sometimes the impulse has been a desire to support relatives remaining on the other side or to get together the money necessary to pay their passage to America.

SELF-INTEREST FIRST.

Self-interest has been the first thought of the foreign laborer in America. He has usually been clannish from the time of his landing, and the disposition sticks to him like a leech. He has always been willing to suffer any manner of deprivations to gain his end, individually or as a group. He has made it a point to cater to all classes in America, when catering was the most profitable and desirable thing for his kind. He ate poorly, dressed poorly and lived poorly from the beginning. But all the time his one policy has been to work, work, work, and save, save, save. When he finally attains his object and gets the money he needs and wants, he generally has proceeded to fix up and come out like self-respecting American citizens. He has generally gone into business here, or returned to his native land behind the bulk of his savings sent on ahead of him.

Now that the Negro is North and East in great numbers and still on the move that way, some comparisons are important. They will give light to some of the uncertainties of the situation as they are affecting the Negroes already there and will affect others going and preparing to go. He is being made a substitute for the departing foreign laborer. He is being expected to fill up the depleted ranks, do no worse than the foreigner, but better. If the foreigner has done well at all, the very nature of the experiences of capital with foreign labor will intensify their expectations of the Negro who comes North and East to work. His mental attitude, his physical fitness and his general efficiency will be elements of large consideration. That is already true.

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH.

A summary of the experiences had with Negroes already North and East gathered from those directly engaged in the supervision of their labor provides information for comparisons. They are favorable to the Negro in some ways, and in others they are against him. He has his strength and weaknesses like the foreigner who preceded him. These are worth noting, for they were acquired in the South, his native home. They are a good barometer by which to tell of his relation to the development of Southern industry and measure its contribution to the training he has received for the rigid requirements and competitions he is encountering North and East.

The Negroes who have gone North and East are happy workers when they are at work. They are not "time markers" and do more work in a given time than the foreigners did in the same time. They are not clannish as laborers. Individualism is one of their notable characteristics, and therefore employers are not tormented by constant fear of a strike. The common remark of one to his fellows, when he decides to quit a job is, "I'm gonto quit. I don't keer whut you do." With that, he generally quts action into words and there is no calling his mates together for a "strike conference."

There are two distinct types of Negroes who have gone and who are still going North and East. They are from the city and country in the South. They have differing attitudes and habits in their new experiences. These are interesting. The ruralite thinks that under no circumstances must he work if it rains. Therefore he does not report, because it is a matter of habit in the farming districts of the South to work when the sun shines, and quit when the rain begins to fall. That is the contribution of this type of the unsteadiness of the rank and file. On the other hand, the city Negro from the South seems to think it a misfortune to work thirty days without missing one at least for some cause. That is the contribution of this type to the irregularity of the group. The city Negro manifests a marked tendency toward vice and the sporting habit with which the country type is still in a large degree unfamiliar.

EFFECT OF HIGHER WAGES.

The high wages being paid them in the North seems to affect them all. Getting money in such large chunks, a custom with which they have been entirely strangers in the South, has a tendency to make them "get rich quick" and become shiftless soon. They remain shiftless until they get poor again. Then they go to work until they are "rich" again. There are many who are making good in every particular. They are usually men with families or single men of serious purpose and determined disposition. If 60 per cent of those who have gone North and are still going would work regularly the number going North and East yearly would not be missed in the South, because the 60 per cent would do the work abnormal conditions make necessary. The 40 per cent of "floaters" and unsteady workers keep employers everlastingly on the hustle to fill up the ranks.

Some facts are established and true of the experiences and training of the Negro during his history as the main labor supply of the South. His employers here have never fully accepted the dictum that "it is right and necessary that all men should have work to do which shall be worth doing, and be pleasant to do and which should be done under such conditions as would make it neither overwearisome nor overanxious." The limited sphere of the Negro laborer and the small wages have not been encouraging incentives to him. The unwritten command, "Thou shalt go so far and no farther," has had its effect upon the mind of the Negro. A growing consciousness that his family had no more chance than his earning power and opportunities provided has made a "seeker" of him, and he is hunting better wages. Limit a man's earning power and you drive down a stake that marks the limits of his home comforts and happiness. Nature drives him then to look for a better job, with better pay and therefore a better living future.

ATTITUDE IN SOUTH.

Of course there are exceptions to the general rule that has prevailed in the South. Even during the past year there have been instances where employers in the South, realizing the value of their Negro workmen, have left no stone unturned to keep them on the job. They have answered the competitive bids of Northern employers by paying their servants and laborers just as good and better wages than have been offered in the North and East. In some instances they have even sent North for the return of valued servants and laborers, offering them more encouragement and better pay to return. Some of these have responded and returned because, all things else being equal, they preferred to live and work here. Then employers of this type, realizing the significance of the movement North, have taken their places in the very front rank of the best people of the South interested in the higher development of the Negro. They want him to have better school facilities, better housing and working conditions and fairer treatment in the courts. That is one of the very hopeful things about the whole matter and the Negroes themselves are appreciating it.

The South and the Negro are both learning some important lessons from this exodus. The section is the garden spot of the world. Its fertile soil and natural resources, intelligently and sufficiently conserved, could almost supply the markets of the world. It is just now facing the most magnificent opportunity of all its history. But it cannot be accepted without adequate and intelligent labor wisely directed and fairly treated. The wide stretches of untilled land on the Atlantic seaboard and that further inland will lie useless without the labor to work it. The mining, industrial, contracting, engineering, railroad and general building interests cannot go forward without the labor. In the light of both past and present experience the Negro will be expected to perform this labor. In this connection some facts are worth important consideration by the Negro and white employers of the race in the South.

LABOR CONGESTION.

A systematic study of the Negro population in the agricultural and industrial districts of the South will enable one to see at once the source of the unsteady habits acquired by many of the Negroes who have gone North. Surplus labor in these districts has affected the habits of the Negroes, the whites and retarded the growth of Southern industry. Too many Negroes have been congested in the black belts of Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia and the Mississippi delta. More labor than there has been work to do, has given the employer license. He paid the laborers what he wished and treated them as he pleased, without regard for economic laws and the effect finally of such a course upon the industry he was trying to foster. This state of congestion has been responsible for the "laying off" habits of Negro laborers. White employers first began to "lay off" the Negroes who finally acquired the habit of "laying off" themselves. It has become a disease affecting both the laborer, the employer and the industry in which they were both engaged. There has been no healer. The habit has affected the minds of both employer and employe. They have been satisfied. The Negro has taken delight in seeing how many jobs he could hold in one year, and the employer in how many Negroes he could employ in that same year.

Because "laying off" is such an easy process and habit in the South, the Negro laborer has been inclined to take things lightly rather than serious in manner. He is not inclined to stick except in extraordinary instances. Numbers of Negroes can be found in the South who have not done four steady months' work in an entire year. The habits acquired by the "laying off" practice in the South have been among the most noticeable weaknesses in the experiences thus far with the Negro North and East. He is restless there and has already disclosed his disposition to "lay off" and enjoy his favorite pastime of going from job to job and thus run up his total for the year. This "floating element" is keeping down the percentage of Negro efficiency wherever Southern Negro emigrant laborers have gone in the North. It will effect wage standards there as it did in the South, where the Negro has been paid poor wages as much for his lack of stickability as anything else. There is a remedy for this that would be helpful to the Negro in the future, South or North, wherever he happens to be laboring. This remedy should be applied in the South because the Negro is always going to live here. He will go North in large numbers but eventually return to his native home, just as many of the foreigners do, in large numbers.

EFFECTS OF EXODUS.

He is being made more responsible for his conduct on a job in the North and East. This method should become more of a practice in the South. There are many instances North where colored foremen are being placed in charge of the supervision of Negro laborers, and held responsible for their conduct on a job. There are advantages in this that would be helpful to general industrial conditions in the South if the method was put into practice here. Southern industry should be protected against indifferent, unsteady and unreliable labor just as the employing interests of the North are protecting industry there against the same evil. The efficient, interested and reliable Nego laborers of the South need protection against the inefficient of their kind. A systematic plan regarding the movement of surplus labor, its changing residence, general character and other related phases should be worked out for the better welfare of Southern industry and the frugal and thrifty members of the race who merit and desire the best possible rewards for their honest toil. Such a plan will go a great way toward clearing a situation with multiplying daily problems.

Age
HERALD
Birmingham Ala.

Why Are Negroes Leaving the South?

THE AGE-HERALD this morning publishes statements made by several prominent negro pastors of the Birmingham district regarding the negro exodus from southern to northern states. These preaches have large and influential churches. They are men of intelligence who are familiar with local conditions and understand the sentiment among colored people. Their views are worthy of consideration by all persons, whether white or black, who have the best interests of the south at heart.

Contrary to the opinion previously formed, it is not the worthless negroes, the riffraff of the race, who are leaving in such large numbers. There are, to be sure, many poor negroes among them who have little more than the clothes on their backs, but others have property and good positions which they are sacrificing in order to get away at the first opportunity.

Rev. T. W. Coffee, presiding elder of the Bessemer district, A. M. E. church, says: "Too many people have the idea that it is the alley negroes, the shiftless class that are discon-

tented and leaving. This is a great error. Many of the very best among us are leaving and others are in a state of unrest which we hope our white friends will help to compose instead of fomenting."

Various reasons are assigned for the migration of negroes from the south to the north. It was believed for awhile that they were lured away by the glowing reports of labor agents who promised high wages, easy work and better living conditions. But there is something more behind their going, something that lies deeper than a temporary discontent and the wish to try a new environment merely for the sake of a free trip on the railroads.

The entire negro population of the south seems to be deeply affected. The fact that many negroes who went north without sufficient funds and without clothing to keep them warm have suffered severely and have died in large numbers, has not checked the tide leaving the south. It was expected that the negroes would come back, sorry that they ever left, but comparatively few have returned. With the approach of warmer weather the number going north will increase. In two years the negro population of Chicago has increased 30,000 and 10,000 more are expected this spring and summer.

Birmingham does not want to lose its substantial negro citizens, nor can it afford to lose the negro laborer. The leaders seem powerless to prevent their people from leaving. The white people of the south should lend whatever aid is desired of them to get at the causes of the universal unrest among the negroes and try to remedy the conditions which are driving them to seek homes elsewhere.

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass

MAR 11 1917

BETTER OFF IN THE SOUTH

NEGRO SHOULD STAY THERE

Wallace A. Battle of Okolona Comments on the Exodus to the North

The Negro workman is actually better off in the South than in New England, in the opinion of Wallace A. Battle, president of the Okolona industrial school, who will leave this morning for Okolona, Miss., after a successful series of conferences in Springfield about his work. Mr Battle knows the Negro problem, which he says is just a phase of the labor problem, from years of work with his race. He is frank in admitting that the Negro has not developed to be the working equal of the white man, and it is for this reason that he believes the South is the place for him.

"The egress of Negroes from the South has made the condition of those who remain much better," said Mr Battle. "The southern people are now doing everything they can to keep them there. For the first time they are offering better schools and promising to put in officers who will prevent lynchings and to remedy living conditions among the poor. There is only one thing they are not offering. It would largely solve the entire Negro problem. I mean the franchise. The danger has been pointed to, in showing that the Negroes would dominate Tennessee, for instance, if they were allowed to vote. Numerically, yes. Actually, no. For the Negroes, like the white men, are never capable of voting as a race. They will naturally follow the best leaders in the state. Of course, the majority of these will be white men. I cannot deny that the whites have been more developed and have had better opportunity for training than the blacks. They will therefore naturally control affairs.

"Though the exodus has been a benefit in making the white people realize how necessary the Negro is in the South, I shudder to think of the great majority of my people becoming scattered over the country. They have never been trained to work steadily in confining employment. They could not compete with the [illegible] mate is too rigorous for them and economic conditions in the North would generally be much harder on them than in the South. Let the scattering, if it comes, be gradual, for the South needs the Negro, and he can best work out his own salvation there."

PASTOR ADVISES NEGROES ON EMIGRATION PROBLEM

1-8-17

"The south offers the American negro the best opportunity to work out his own salvation," declared Dr. H. H. Proctor Sunday in advising his race in regard to northern emigration in his sermon at the First Congregational church, colored, last night. Among other things, he said:

"In view of the shortage in laborers in the north on account of the war, there has been a great demand for negro laborers in that section. Many negroes have already gone, and more are thinking of going.

"Among the advantages offered in the north are better wages, better schools, better public facilities, better political opportunities and better protection of life. On the other hand, there are corresponding disadvantages. Among these are higher cost of living, lack of opportunity for employment in educational lines, lack of political preferment, lack of business opportunity and an unfriendly climate.

"In the light of these things, I would make two suggestions as to the true course. The first is let all who are dissatisfied go. This will be better for all concerned. Look, however, before you leap. Know where you are going and for whom you will work. Understand how much you will get and how much you will have to pay out. Pay your own fare and carry along enough to pay your way back. Do not expect to find Paradise in the north, but go to meet any hardships before you in a manly way.

"In the next place, I would advise all who are unsatisfied to stay where you are. There is a big difference between being dissatisfied and unsatisfied. The unsatisfied man is the one who will pioneer upward and win anywhere he finds himself. He will turn disadvantages into advantages. On the whole, I believe the south offers the American negro the best opportunity to work out his salvation."

Among Our Exchanges

Nashville Globe

In the great demand for colored labor and other assistance in the industdial world, the colored business man is indeed a sufferer. His position is sad. During the past few weeks we have witnessed a number of colored business men loose their office assistance to some white firm that has but recently given opportunity to colored people. The colored business men are glad to make the sacrifice, provided the newly employed colored emplayees make good in their new positions. We feel that when the colored patrons of colored musiness men read this article they will appreciate the troubles of their business men more.—Detroit Ledger.

NEGROES TOLD TO REMAIN IN SOUTH

FORT WORTH TEXAS TELEGRAM

OCTOBER 16, 1917

Fort Worth negroes were told of the "Let Down Your Bucket Where You Are" propaganda as advocated by Booker T. Washington and urged to remain in the South by J. B. Ransom of Mineral Wells, at the first annual grand session of the Grand United Order of Wise Men and Women of the World, a negro organization, Monday. Ransom is from Mineral Wells, was formerly a citizen of Fort Worth and editor of the Fort Worth Eagle. The meeting, which opened Monday, is being held at the Pilgrim Valley Baptist Church.

NEGROES OF STATE ARE URGING BETTER TREATMENT OF RACE

State-wide Meeting of Ministers and Laymen Adopt Resolutions of Attitude on Exodus

2-17-17

Montgomery Advertiser

One hundred and sixty negro ministers and delegated laymen Sunday closed a state-wide meeting at St. John A. M. E. church by adopting resolutions urging the members of the race to do the best for themselves in what is termed the present crisis; to demand higher wages for their work and, like one man, insist on better treatment at the hands of the courts and protection at the hands of those in authority; urging the white people to stop the mobbing of members of the race; encouragement when they do well, and the right not to be judged by the low and vicious members of the race. The resolutions also urged the negroes to lend every aid at their command to make America a saloonless nation; to believe in God and the best people, and to remain in those communities that will grant the requests put forward in the resolutions.

Bishop B. F. Lee, of Wilberforce, Ohio, who presides over the ninth Episcopal district, composed of the States of Tennessee and Alabama, was president of these meetings. It was announced, following the adjournment that Bishop Lee will move his temporary residence to Montgomery about October 1, next.

Object of Meeting.

The object of the state-wide meeting was to devise plans for furthering the work of the church organizations throughout Alabama, and the ministers and laymen were called on to raise a fund of $20,000 for the Payne University at Selma, the denominational school. This fund is to be raised within the next twelve months in order to liquidate the debt of the university and to build a boys dormitory.

Among the decisions reached during the series of meetings closing Sunday, were to conduct a summer school at the Payne University for those who may desire to specialize in the normal college and theological courses, and to organize a state-wide temperance society. The temperance society was brought into actual being during the meetings, and an active campaign will be waged throughout Alabama. This campaign will be in the nature of educational prnoganda to arouse the negroes to aid in making America a saloonless nation.

Resolutions Adopted.

The attitude of the meeting toward the negro exodus, and the advice extended the individual members of the race by those in attendance is expressed in the following resolutions adopted just before adjournment Sunday evening.

"We who have property and good jobs move cautiously and slowly; you who have jobs do what you think best for yourselves and family. We think it our duty as a race to think and act wisely at this critical period.

"Let us all together, like one man ask for our suffrage fairer treatment in the courts, and protection at the hands of those in authority. Let us ask the best white people to stop the angry, brutish mob which makes it a practice to mob members of our race in many cases for nothing. Let us ask for better pay for our work, remembering that the high cost of living demands it. Let us ask for encouragement when we do well and take care of ourselves.

"Let us ask that we be not judged by the low and vicious members of our race any more than other races are being judged by that class. Let us not lose any of our patriotism, but increase it. Let us lend all aid at our command to make America a saloonless country. Let us stay in the community that will grant as much as possible these requests and make ourselves satisfied and stayable, citizens. We, as a race, must continue to believe in God and the best people."

Labor – 1917

Attitude of White (South)

Migration

FT. WORTH, TEX. RECORD
NOVEMBER 8, 1917

"It Pays to Be Just and Kind"

An open letter to the college men of the South has been issued by the university commission on southern race questions. It should be stated that the commission is composed of representatives of the faculties of eleven state institutions of learning and has been in existence for about five years. Its aim is to do what it can to assist in adjusting on a sound basis of race relationships in the South, particularly at this time, when from many points of view there is danger of maladjustment and misunderstanding. Prof. William S. Sutton, dean of the school of education for the University of Texas, is a member of the commission. The letter issued by the commission considers the most immediate pressing problem of the South and one of the most important for the nation—negro migration. These paragraphs should interest all readers of The Record:

The present migration of the negro is not an anomalous phenomenon in human affairs. The economic and social laws that affect the lives and actions of white men produce practically the same effect upon the negro. It should not be surprising, therefore, to find him obeying so promptly and in such large numbers the economic law of demand and supply. There was no extensive migration until the industrial centers, facing a dangerous shortage of labor, owing to the complete shutting off of the European sources of supply, turned to the South where large sources were available. And so they sent their agents with very alluring promises and liberally used the negro press, hand-bills, letters, lecturers, and other means designed quickly to uproot the negro and draw him to the railroads, factories, and mines where his labor is sorely needed. The dollar has lured the negro to the East and North, and it has lured the white men even to the most inaccessible and forbidding regions of the earth. But the human being is moved and held not by money alone. Birthplace, home-ties, family, friends, associations and attachments of numerous kinds, fair treatment, opportunity to labor and enjoy the legitimate fruits of labor, assurance of evenhanded justice in the courts, good educational facilities, sanitary living conditions, tolerance, and sympathy—these things, and others like them, make an even stronger appeal to the human mind and heart than does money

The South cannot compete on a fanancial basis with other sections of the country for the labor of the negro, but the South can easily keep her negroes against all allurements, if she wil give them a larger measure of those things that human beings hold dearer than material goods. Generosity begets gratitude, and gratitude grips and holds men more powerfully than hooks of steel. It is axiomatic that fair dealing, sympathy, patience, tolerence and other hum virtues benefit those who exer them even more than the beneficia of them. It pays to be just and kind, both spiritually and materially. Surely the South has nothing to lose and much to gain by adopting an attitude like that indicated above.

Yes, it pays to be just and kind, both spiritually and materially. The negro is the under dog. His American forbears were slaves. They were held as chattels by Christian men in a Christian nation. Emancipation came and the negro became the dupe of the white renegade and the northern carpetbagger. They used him as a pawn in the game they played to feather their own nests and to advance their own schemes of agrandizement.

The southern negro paid the penalty. He was overwhelmed by those who represented a superior civilization and he was taught his place. Then he began to work out his own salvation. Since the close of the war between the states the advancement of the negro has been very rapid. The race has accumulated large property interests. They have been the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the white man.

On the other hand the white man has taxed himself to educate the children of the blacks. He has taxed himself to support the hospitals intended for the use of the blacks. But it pays to be kind as well as just. It pays to bring about conditions where the negro has an opportunity to labor and enjoy the legitimate fruits of the nation. The commission tells the American people that there was no extension of negro migration unti industrial centers of America, fa a shortage of labor turned to South where large sources are av able.

This is true.

But the commission should have to the American public that the Burnet immigration law or rather its literac clause created a dangerous shortage of labor long before tho declaratio of war against Germany was made and closed the ports of America to foreigners who, in other years, had been hired to do the rough labor of the western hemisphere on the railroads, in the mines, in the forests and the public works or wherever unskilled labor was in demand.

The negro is American citizen.

Why should he work for a dollar a day in the South when he can make $3 a day in the North? He is in demand. Railroad managers, manufacturers, timber men, operators of mine, all need him and they are bidding for him. There is a way to keep the southern negro at home. These words from the open letter of this commission of educators are worth the while.

"GENEROSITY BEGETS GRATITUDE AND GRATITUDE GRIPS AND HOLDS MEN MORE POWERFULLY THAN HOOKS OF STEEL. IT PAYS TO BE JUST AND KIND."

NEGRO EMIGRATION BENEFIT TO SOUTH

COLUMBIA, S. C. STATE
JULY 15, 1917

Correspondent Reasons That This Section Would Be Better Off With Five Million Less Blacks.

To the Editor of The State:

I have read with quite a deal of interest the articles which have appeared in your paper from Richard Carroll, with respect to the emigration of the negro from the South. A more readable and accurate article upon the same subject appeared in the July issue of The World's Work under the caption, "The Negro Goes North."

I have very little patience with the prevailing cry that the negro does not receive justice or a square deal in the South and I am not at all pessimistic with respect to the emigration of the negro.

In my opinion, the negro secures more than a square deal in the South, for the following reasons, to wit:

1. The negro can purchase land in the South and he can secure the services of the best lawyers and doctors upon the same terms with his white neighbors. During the past six months, at least six negro murderers have been acquitted in Clarendon county as a special courtesy of white juries. We have negroes in Clarendon county who own large farms and drive handsome automobiles, while I have to walk out to my farm. The negro in the South owns millions of acres of land and is entitled to all the advanced medical attention and educational advantages of this generation, if he is willing to pay for the privilege.

2. The negro enjoys in the South all of the foregoing blessings without having had to pay one cent for them. He has nothing to do with the burdens of government and he is daily surrounded with all the privilege and protection of civilization, without having had to go through the shadow of the valley of death to attain the prize of his high calling. The Anglo-Saxon race had to work out its destiny with fear and trembling and has come to its high estate through blood and revolution and evolution, but the negro in the South has become the heir of the ages without the shedding of one drop of blood and the blessings of civilization fall in his lap day by day without effort on his part, like manna from the heavens. And the negro is not a fool, but his chief fault is due to the fact that you can not induce him to leave the South in larger numbers. If the white people of the South could devise some means of inducing at least 5,000,000 negroes to leave the South, the emigration of them would mean the moral regeneration of the white South, for the following reasons, to wit:

1. When I was a young lad and attended the public school I had a good father who believed in the ten commandments and the wholesomeness of work in the field, the result being that after school hours I was required to become "the man with the hoe" and when the evening came around I was content to remain at home and read some good literature or else go to bed.

I have a friend in Pickens county who has five sons and he is giving and intends to give them as good an education as South Carolina affords, but when the school year ends each of these boys is required to hire to some neighboring farmer and thereby learn the art of honest labor, respect for God and little children and old people.

But, Mr. Editor, look about you in Columbia or else come to Summerton, and behold the hundreds of young white boys who sit around the barber shops, daily send their clothes around to "cuffey" to be pressed, walk around in white shirts, smoke cigarettes, plan cheap dances and lounge around the street corners until the wee hours of the morning. In the name of decency, let the negro emigrate and put the white boys to work.

2. In my opinion every question that confronts an individual or a race, whether it be that of feeding pigs or sitting on the jury, is a moral question and I think the negro emigration should be encouraged from a moral standpoint. A few days ago I was sitting in the Jerome hotel in Columbia and in company with friends watched the passing of numerous negro school children and I think I am safe in stating that at least 90 per cent. of those passing negro school children were mulattoes, which means of course that the white men of Columbia have fallen from their high ancestral estate and have forgotten the primal instincts of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

In Clarendon county we have quite a number of white "gentlemen," if you please, who do not pretend to get married, but on the contrary prefer to rear up on their large ancestral estates as a courtesy to Anglo-Saxon civilization, large families of dainty little mulattoes.

In the name of God, Mr. Editor, in the name of decency, in the name of all that the white race holds sacred, in the name of Anglo-Saxon democracy, in the name of the bloody battle fields where Washington and Lee fought to hold high and clean the banner of liberty for the white and all other races, in the name of Jesus, who with one hand uplifted the fallen and with the other hand held out the balm of charity, let the negro emigrate.

J. J. Cantey.

Summerton, July 13.

MIGRATION OF NEGRO IS SUBJECT OF STUDY

University Representatives Issue Bulletin on Very Important Subject.

JACKSON, MISS. NEWS
NOVEMBER 11, 1917

Prof. W. L. Kennon, of the University of Mississippi faculty, has returned from Washington where he attended a meeting of the University Commission on Southern Race Questions, being the representative of Missisippi on that body.

The Commmission is composed of representatives of eleven Universities in the South, and five meetings have been held for the purpose of studying various phases of the race problem. Prof. Kennon furnishes the following, the latest bulletin issued by the organization:

On two previous occasions the University Commission on Southern Race Questions addressed Open Letters to the College Men of the South, setting forth briefly the results of their studies and conference on topics of importance to both races. The first of these dealt with the lynching evil, and, after pointing out the inherent injustice of it and its menace to the established institutions of society, emphasized the fact that human actions are like boomerangs, affecting those who act, as much as, if not more than, those who are acted upon. It is becoming more and more recognized that the white race in many subtle ways has suffered more from lynching and its consequences than has the black.

The second letter dealt with the education of the nergo, and stressed the need of larger support, better teachers, longer terms, and more adequate facilities, again on the ground of inherent justice of the prposal, and the fact that in doing for others we do even more for ourselves.

In the present letter the Commission wishes to address the college men on what it considers the most immediate pressing problem of the South, and one of the most important for the nation, namely, negro migration. The present migration of the negro is not an anomalous phenomenon in human affairs. The economic and social laws that affect the lives and actions of white men produce practically the same effects upon the negro. It should not be surprising, therefore, to find him obeying so promptly and in such large numbers the economic law of demand and supply. There was no extensive migration until the industrial centers, facing a dangerous shortage of labor, owing to the complete shutting off of the European sources of supply, turned to the South where large sources were available. And so they sent their agents with very alluring promises and liberally used the negro press, hand-bills, letters, lecturers, and other means designed quickly to uproot the negro and draw him to the railroads, factories, and mines where his labor is sorely needed. The dollar has lured the negro to the East and North, as it has lured the white man even to the most inaccessible and forbidding regions of the earth. But the human being is moved and held not by money alone. Birthplace, home-ties, family, friends associations and attachments of numerous kinds, fair treatment, opportunity to labor and enjoy the legitimate fruits of labor, assurance of evenhanded justice in the courts, good educational facilities, sanitary living conditions, tolerance and sympathy, these things and others like them make an even stronger appeal to the human mind and heart than does money.

The South cannot compete on a financial basis with other sections of the country for the labor of the negro, but the South can easily keep her negroes against allurements, if she will give them a learger measure of those things that human being hold dearer than material goods. Generosity begets gratitude, and gratitude grips and holds man more powerfully than hooks of steel. It is axiomatic that fair dealing, sympathy, patience, tolerance and other human virtues benefit those who exercise them even more than the beneficiaries of them. It pays to be just and kind, both spiritually and materially. Surely the South has nothing to lose and much to gain by adopting an attitude like that indicated above.

(Signed) E. C. Brooks, professor of rural economics and sociology, University of North Carolina; R. P. Brooks, professor of history, University of Georgia; Jas. J. Doster, dean of the school of education and professor of education, University of Alabama, chairman; James W. Fare, professor of

English, University of Florida; James D. Hoskins, dean of the University of Tennessee; W. M. Hunley, professor of economics and political science, V. M. I., secretary; W. L. Kennon, professor Josiah Morse, professor of psychology of physics, University of Mississippi; and philosophy, University of South Carolina; W. O. Scroggs, professor of economics and sociology Louisiana State University; W. S. Sutton, dean of the school education, University of Texas; D. Y. Thomas, professor of history and political science, University of Arkansas.

VALDOSTA GA TIMES
JULY 3 1917

GIVE THE NEGROES JUSTICE.

If a spotter loans a little negro 5 cents to shoot craps, then turns him up and a jury of folks convict said little negro on said evidence is it any wonder that there is an exodus? We have heard of such cases in this section and if our juries will bring verdicts according to law and facts and not the color of the hide maybe some of this would stop. The yankee is getting onto the negro question. They are hiring him by the hundreds and sending down South and hiring white men to go there and work them, and it is working well in all the industries.

Now, Mr. Juror, you well know that if they do this, they are going to handle the negro and he will stay there. Somebody has put those yanks wise. They know they can not work a negro and they are using their brains by getting a cracker to work him. Let's quit convicting him "just cause he is a damned nigger" but because he has really violated the law.

We are taking the negroes' part only that he gets what is his, but we tell you right now that if they send down here and get the white men to go there and handle them, it good by Mr. Negro. Everybody knows that the negro will work contented and satisfied under a Southern white man. A story is being told of a bunch of sullen and dissatisfied negroes in one of the towns there where they sent after a cracker to work them. The first morning he went on the works, he blazed into cussing a round or two and in a minute the negroes were all singing and working hard and regular. They were back home as soon as they heard that cracker cuss. They knew that he would cuss them, but they knew that he would ride all night to get one out of jail or to help one if he was sick.

It has been truthfully said that every white man has his negro, and it is also true that every negro has his white man, in this section. The negroes may be led off up there with lies, but if they are put under Southern white men to work after they get there, don't look for them to come back as fast as you have been. Think over this situation as it puts a new phase on this exodus business. If you want him here it is well to study it.—Bainbridge Post-Searchlight.

The Negro Exodus.

DALLAS, GA. ERA
JUNE 14, 1917

In the effort to discourage the emigration of negroes from the South which is reported to have assumed such proportions that it is difficult in some localities to secure sufficient negro labor for farm work and other local needs, the management of the Southern Railway system has adopted the policy of taking no action to accommodate this travel in the future. Orders have been issued to discontinue, effective at once, the assembling, holding and using of extra passenger and baggage cars for laborer movements and otherwise to discourage the negro exodus from the south in every legitimate way.

Representatives of the development and traffic departments have received instructions to devote their energies to the promotion of a campaign to induce the negro to remain in the south, and bankers and business men are being urged to endeavor to find employment of some kind for all surplus negro labor of their communities. Following is the plan suggested for the Southern's representatives to follow in the instructions issued on the subject:

"We should endeavor in each community to have some man make it his special business to interest the negro preachers and have them take strong ground against the people of their race being lured away by promise of higher wages in olher sections, pointing out that any advantages that the negro might get by moving away would almost invariably be temporary and that in the long run it will be to his advantage to stay in the south where he is known and where his labor will always be in demand."

URGES FAIR DEALING FOR NEGROES OF SOUTH

N Y C POST
OCTOBER 27, 1917

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION'S OPEN LETTER TO STUDENTS.

Sympathy, Patience, Toleration Among Southerners as an Offset to Lure of the Dollar in the North.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—Following its annual meeting here the University Commission on Southern Race Questions has just issued an open letter to the college men of the South.

The Commission is composed of representatives of the faculties of eleven Southern State institutions of learning and has been in existence, meeting annually or oftener, for about five years. Its aim is to do what it can to assist in the adjustment, on a sound basis, of race relationships in the South, particularly at this time when, from many points of view, there is danger of maladjustment and misunderstanding.

The Commission's chief work is with Southern students, endeavoring to induce them to study the so-called "race problem" with sympathetic interest and without prejudice. The membership of the Commission is as follows:

J. J. Doster, professor of education and dean of the School of Education, University of Alabama, chairman: James D. Hoskins, dean of the University of Tennessee; Dr. Josiah Morse, professor of psychology and philosophy, University of South Carolina; Dr. William A. Scroggs, professor of economics and sociology, Louisiana State University; William S. Sutton, dean of the School of Education University of Texas; Dr. W. L. Kennon professor of physics, University of Mississippi; E. C. Branson, professor of rural economics and sociology, University of North Carolina; Dr. James M. Farr, professor of English, University of Florida Dr. D. Y. Thomas, professor of history University of Arkansas; Dr. R. P. Brooks professor of history, University of Georgia; Col. W. M. Hunley, professor of economics and political science, Virginia Military Institute, secretary.

LETTER TO COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The open letter to Southern college students, which is being sent to practically every Southern community, is as follows:

"On two previous occasions the University Commission on Southern Race Questions addressed open letters to the college men of the South, setting forth briefly the results of their studies and conferences on topics of importance to both races. The first of these dealt with the lynching evil, and, after pointing out the inherent injustice of it and its menace to the established institutions of society, emphasized the fact that human actions are like boomerangs, affecting those who act as much as, if not more than, those who are acted upon. It is becoming more and more recognized that the white race in many subtle ways has suffered more from lynching and its consequences than has the black.

"The second letter dealt with the education of the negro, and stressed the need of larger support, better teachers, longer terms, and more adequate facilities, again on the ground of the inherent justice of the proposal, and the fact that in doing for others we do even more for ourselves.

"In the present letter the Commission wishes to address the college men on what it considers the most immediate pressing problem of the South, and one of the most important for the nation, namely, negro migration. The present migration of the negro is not an anomalous phenomenon in human affairs. The economic and social laws that affect the lives and actions of white men produce practically the same effect upon the negro. It should not be surprising, therefore, to find him obeying so promptly and in such large numbers the economic law of demand and supply. There was no extensive migration until the industrial centres, facing a dangerous shortage of labor, owing to the complete shutting off of the European sources of supply, turned to the South, where large sources were available. And so they sent their agents with very alluring promises, and liberally used the negro press, handbills, letters, lecturers, and other means designed quickly to uproot the negro and draw him to the railroads, factories, and mines, where his labor is sorely needed.

AN APPEAL STRONGER THAN MONEY.

"The dollar has lured the negro to the East and North, as it has lured the white man even to the most inaccessible and forbidding regions of the earth. But the human being is moved and held not by money alone. Birthplace, home ties, family, friends, associations and attachments of numerous kinds, fair treatment, opportunity to labor and enjoy the legitimate fruits of labor, assurance of even-handed justice in the courts, good educational facilities, sanitary living conditions, tolerance, and sympathy—t things, and others like them, make even stronger appeal to the human and heart than does money.

"The South cannot compete on a fi cial basis with other sections of country for the labor of the negro, the South can easily keep her neg against all allurements, if she will them a larger measure of those th that human beings hold dearer than terial goods. Generosity begets gratit and gratitude grips and holds men n powerfully than hooks of steel. It axiomatic that fair dealing, sympa patience, tolerance, and other human tues benefit those who exercise th even more than the beneficiaries of th It pays to be just and kind, both spiri ally and materially. Surely the So has nothing to lose and much to gain adopting an attitude like that indica above."

Attitude of White (South)

Labor-1917

Migration

NEGROES BY THE THOUSANDS are embarking in a most dangerous adventure throughout the Southern States—and more especially in Texas. They are leaving their native and warm-hearted South and going to the strange and cold-blooded North, in pursuit of an industrial rainbow. The present migration movement of the Negroes can promise or fulfill, in a material sense, little, if any more, than did the old Reconstruction days promise of "forty acres and a mule."

DALLAS TEX. DEMOCRAT
JULY 28. 1917

During the thirty days last past, not fewer than two thousand Negroes have left the two Texas cities of Houston and Dallas on this industrial rainbow-chasing to the North. They have been induced by labor agents—principally from Pennsylvania—who have held out glowing representations of "big wages working for railroads and factories." Three weeks ago, the writer was on a train from South Texas, to which was attached several coaches filled with Negroes "rounded up" by these Pennsylvania labor agents. There were, approximately, 450 Negroes in the party. Not one of them knew just where he was going or what employment he was to get, except the general promise of the labor agent of "big wages, working for railroads or in factories." Since that time the exodus has increased. There seems to be an intense migration fever among a large element of the Negro population. This movement should be discouraged by the thoughtful white people and the press of Texas, and also by the more intelligent and sensible Negro leaders in the various communities of Texas. Nothing but disappointment and disaster can result to these migrating Negroes, as a whole, in this adventure to the North. There has never been a time when the prospects for good conditions for the Negroes of the South—and particularly of Texas—were as apparent as at the present. Large crops—particularly of cotton—will be harvested. The demand for Negro labor will be larger than the supply. The high prices for cotton and other produce justifies the paying of unusually high wages for cotton-picking and other farm labor.

Thousands of young white men from the laboring classes are going to the war. This will cause a corresponding demand for black labor to fill the labor gap. The South is not overcrowded; the North is overcrowded with idle labor elements in its large cities. And when the war shall end, the Northern men who shall return from the armies will be given any places that may have been temporarily filled by Southern Negroes. Then the latter will be in poverty and distress among strangers.

There is practically nothing for the Negro from the South who goes to the North. The Northern people do not understand the Southern Negro and the Southern Negro does not understand the Northern people. Consequently the Northern people cannot sympathize with the Southern Negro in the practical sense that the white people of the South sympathize with him. The white folks of the South and the black folks of the South know each other, and when left to natural tendencies they have a practical affection for each other. This tenderness of feeling in the two races of the South finds no response in the North, for the simple reason that generations of association have shaped racial relations along natural lines in the South. The Negro who goes North, will, as the rule, find cold artificialism staring him in the face, as compared with the warm naturalism of his native Southland. My advice to the Negroes of the South—particularly of Texas—is: Don't go to the North; stay where your real friends are—in the South.

J. C. McNealus

EVENING TRIBUNE

Providence, R. I.

APR 21 1917

Negro Migration.

In various comments on the migration of the Southern negro to the North there has undoubtedly been considerable exaggeration concerning the numbers of the migrating colored men. Bradstreet's, which makes an effort to base its statements on ascertained facts, has summned up the movement as follows:

An immense migration of negroes from the South to Northern cities and industrial centres is reported. Overcrowding of sections inhabited by these people and greatly advanced rents are reported. The large migration caused by higher wages offered is expected to have an important bearing on crop, especially cotton, culture in the South.

The effects of this movement may have been to overcrowd the centres, as is said, for it seems to have been wholly a matter of spontaneity on the part of the migrating people, with no general direction or control as to how, when or where. In such circumstances it would be naturally impossible that there should not be disagreeable results in some localities where negroes have gathered in numbers too large to be absorbed immediately in the industrial community. But such conditions will undoubtedly regulate themselves in time and the high tide find its level.

As to the quality of the negro migration, it undoubtedly embraces all elements, just as a white migration of equal magnitude would. The Southern commentators are divided, some declaring that only the worthless "no-account negroes" have left the South and others that the thrifty and industrious have been attracted by the opportunity to better themselves and have left places in the Southern cities to be filled by workers from the cotton and corn fields, causing these important industries to be short-handed.

Doubtless there is truth in each of these statements, though neither of them may of itself tell the whole truth.

JUSTICE FOR NEGROES.

The Mississippi Council of National Defense believes that it has found a solution of the acute negro problem and in a resolution to the forthcoming special session of the Legislature sets forth certain things that must be done at once to check the migration that is threatening the industries of the State. The question came up unexpectedly in a council session, but the business men and educators present found that they agreed perfectly.

ST LOUIS MO POST-DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 9, 1917

The primary demands are: Justice of the Peace court reforms that will check the present system of fining negroes by petty officials to get the costs; a State-wide system of schools for negroes and truancy laws that will be enforced; the employment of negro farm and domestic demonstration agents and assurance of equal wage to the negro for equal work.

In addition to these demands upon the Legislature the council is organizing a corps of "four-minute orators" who will speak at picture shows and other public gatherings in an appeal to white persons to see that negro property rights are in every way respected and that they shall refuse to conduct business with persons who impose upon negro labor or customers.

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
SEPTEMBER 2, 1917

THE SOUTHERN NEGROES.

The Lott Carey Convention, in Richmond, used some rough language in advising the negroes against migrating to the North and West, and we believe unnecessarily. The negroes are themselves not so much to blame as are the influences which have been at work on them, and among these influences none is stronger than some of the negro papers which have been blindly urging the negroes to fly from lynchings. Some of them flew, and it was a case of out of the frying pan into the fire. It was excellent advice, howeve that no negro leave his Southern home until h shall have investigated and made sure that ther was no opportunity for a betterment of his condi tion. The word thrown about the evils of idle ness was eminently timely. As to the advice t the negroes to uphold the flag and President Wi son, we believe the record will show that the Soutl ern negroes as a whole are doing that very thin There is not a negro preacher or a negro editor the South who is known to have in any way encou aged slacking, nor has there been among them a anti-draft talk.

NEGRO IMMIGRATION PROBLEM FACES THE CHICAGO CHURCH

LIVING CHURCH
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Many Southern Negroes Imported by Irresponsible Agents—Cornerstone Laid for Church to be Built at Elgin

APR 1917

The Living Church News Bureau
Chicago, March 26, 1917

LAST week we referred to the Church work among the Italians in what is calle the Italian district on the near Nort Side. Down on the South Side, round an about Thirty-first street and State street, i where the colored people live by the thou sands, and their numbers are increasing wit tremendous rapidity. Their condition ther demands the immediate attention of public spirited citizens and the help of the Church The Federal census of 1910 reported 44,10 negroes in Chicago. During the last four teen months, 40,000 more have been sent her by labor agencies. In a fortnight more tha 10,000 have been brought to Chicago. Befor next September it is estimated that 50,00 colored people will have come here.

This sudden and unprecedented influx o Southern negro laborers is due to labor agent who have been scouring the South for work ers to meet the shortage of help in the grea industries here—in the stock yards, in th steel mills, and in the foundries—which hav fallen back on colored labor since the Eu ropean war shut off foreign immigration The employers and the labor agents, in think ing of themselves first, have not considere their neighbors; they have not thought of th perplexing social problems which this larg and unforeseen influx creates, the housing o these tens of thousands of dependent-poo negroes, their education, their control. Thes problems are left to the property owner, the police, to the public officials, to churc charity, and social workers.

The most pressing conditions at prese are found in the health and the living habi of these newcomers. The city health co missioner, Dr. J. Dill Robertson, fears a epidemic of tuberculosis, and is making sp cial efforts to forestall this epidemic by i spection and regulation of the homes of so of the new arrivals. To instance some of t living habits of these children of the Sout it is reported that one inspector recent found twelve men in one room in a sm shack in the "black belt"; and in a six-roo house the same inspector found there we fifty-eight negroes living. As usual, the colored folk are a happy, kindly, improvide lot. They are paid extra good wages, whi attract them here, and they spend their ear ings in an unthinking way, much to the co and to the displeasure of the tradespeo who serve them and the landlords who hou them. The negro tenants are pushing bac the white folk farther and farther sout along the great avenues, like State, Wabash, Calumet, Rhodes, Federal, Wentworth, and La Salle, as far down as Sixty-third street. To help meet these problems among the colored people, which have increased alarmingly by the recent coming of these multitudes of workers, our Church has only one parish, St. Thomas', at Thirty-eighth street and Wabash avenue. Here a splendid work is being done, work that might be emulated by many parishes of white people. But what is this among so many?

CORNERSTONE LAID AT ELGIN

The Bishop of Quincy laid the cornerstone of the restored and enlarged Church of the Redeemer, at Elgin, Ill. (Rev. James M. Johnson, rector), on Sunday, March 18th. The church was practically ruined by fire on October 22, 1916, and is being rebuilt, as a result of the loyalty and hard work of the rector and parishioners and the interest and support of the people of the city generally. Over six hundred people were present at the cornerstone exercises. The line of march for the procession was kept by the Boy Scouts. A squad of police led the line. Next came a choir of sixty, eight trumpeters, crucifers, acolytes, flag bearers, the Elgin ministerial association, the mayor and the city commissioners, the vestry, visiting clergy, and Bishop Fawcett. The Rev. F. V. Hoag was master of ceremonies, and the Rev. W. H. Bond was Bishop's chaplain.

EPISCOPAL ATHLETIC LEAGUE

The annual indoor meet of the Episcopal Athletic League of Cook county was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evening, March 20th. Six teams competed, but three were unable to make any points. The winning team was St. Simon's, which took 34 points. The Church of the Redeemer team was second, with 31 points, and the Cathedral team third, with 17 points.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, ENGLEWOOD

On Sunday, March 11th, at the close of vespers, a number of the acolytes of St. Bartholomew's Church were admitted by the rector into the new branch of St. Vincent's National Guild of Acolytes.

On Tuesday, March 20th, an association of Englewood ministers was organized at the parish house of St. Bartholomew's Church, with the Rev. H. W. Schniewind as chairman, Dr. J. S. Dancey, a Methodist, as secretary, and the Rev. C. G. Kindred, of the Disciples, as treasurer. This is the outcome of unorganized meetings, which have been held monthly for some time, at St. Bartholomew's, to bring together the ministers of all denominations in the neighborhood. Controversy and papers on set topics are barred by unanimous consent, but matters common to all may be discussed in an informal way during and after lunch.

A Sunday evening campaign is being carried on under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, of which a provisional chapter has been formed. As a result, the evening congregations have more than doubled. An attendance of 500 is hoped for at the conclusion of the campaign at Easter. The Matrau Club of the parish is seeking to help the young men of the neighborhood with talks, lectures, and other meetings. A band of about forty young men, by no means all Churchmen, have met for the last four or five months. During Lent the director of the club, Dr. Barwell-Walker, is giving a series of lectures on Church History. On Tuesday in Holy Week it is expected that the Stations of the Cross will be used as a devotional service in the church, with the help of screen and lantern.

H. B. GWYN.

THE NEGRO IN DETROIT

To the negro Detroit has been painted as the la of promise, flowing in milk and honey, where b wages, eight-hour days, equality of various so and plenty of work would be their lot. It has be the Mecca of thousands upon thousands of the According to the Detroit Free Press, a conserva paper with traditions to respect, there a negroes crowded into one section but ha square—less than the size of the old Tybe for so long a negro colony in Macon. The Fre Press goes on:

MACON, GA., TELEGRAPH
JUNE 14, 1917

Many of them live among sanitary conditions unspeakably vile. Tumbledown shacks whose outward dilapidation is only a suggestion of the decay to be found within, fairly bulge with their human population, herded into stuffy quarters without light or ventilation, eating, living, sleeping in a single room perhaps, because they have no other place to go. And for the privilege of having a roof over their heads, even if it does leak, they are required to pay rent that is outrageously high compared with what is exacted in other localities, in which, however, they would not be welcomes even if they were tolerated. . . .

These are the people who are coming to Detroit at the rate of a hundred or so a day, and there is no prospect of a let up in the flood. Some stay here only a short time before they learn to their sorrow that even with the higher wages they command the cost of living is so much higher than in the South that in the end they are no farther ahead.

The great majority remain because they are unable to do anything else. The struggle for existence is more strenuous than they have ever known before. If they make good, all is well. If they fail—well, that is exactly the problem that confronts Detroit today, and which it must solve sooner or later.

The last paragraph of the excerpt betrays the new viewpoint large numbers of negroes are forcing on the North and EEast. They are coming to a consciousness of the great racial problem of the continent, a problem that is half solved when the admission is made that it is racial, that the negro does not live as does the white man, that his standards are his own and that to transplant him suddenly means that the white man with whom he is newly thrown is at a loss to meet new and untried conditions and that the negro so transplanted is liable to pass out in the process.

The city is no place for the negro, especially the Northern city where no provision is made for housing him and his family. They do best on farms where there is plenty of fresh air and sunshine and little temptation. They get along fairly well in Southern cities which are laid out to take care of them with negro sections where the two and three-room cabins they find as a rule sufficient for their needs are constructed with a special view to serving just those peculiar needs. A negro family can live comfortably and healthily in a two-room cabin on the ground where they'll all die of manifold diseases in a three or four-room tenement "apartment."

Detroit has a problem and it will get worse instead of better. The great negro immigrations may have relieved a temporarily emergent labor crisis, but they brought with them the cultural resposi-tories for manifold and unprovided-for ills and troubles. The negro doesn't belong in the north temperate zone. Inherently and fundamentally he belongs to the tropics and semi-tropics, at the most in the twilight zone between semi-tropics and the north temperaate zone. Essentially he belongs to the soil and cities, even the Southern cities where he really has a useful and necessary place, destroy him. In the Northern cities where he may congregate in large numbers he is bound to degenerate and pass out even more quickly, with a consequent contaminating of the whole city, not because of his racial presence there, but because of what will happen to him after he is there awhile.

The South didn't create the problem, even though it predicted it when the negroes were going, and the South offers no solution. We are short of labor, it is true, but that won't last long and the migrations have largely shtopped. In the meantime those agencies that raided our farms and our factories and inveigled away the best of our labor have built up their own Frankenstein. On their heads be the penalty, on their pillows the sleeplessness.

TIMES UNION

Jacksonville, Fla.

MAR 1

Negro labor is wanted in the tobacco fields of Connecticut because it is cheap labor. Thereupon a New Englander asks, "Why create a black belt in the North?" Well, New England might now reconstruct herself since she gave reconstruction as a blessing to the South—it's a poor rule that won't work both ways.

TIMES UNION

Jacksonville, Fla.

Negro labor is wanted on Connecticut tobacco farms. Might it not be better if Connecticut growers made a nearer connection with negro labor by seeking a better climate, cheaper lands and other conditions eminently desirable in their business?

COLUMBIA, S. C.

From the hysterical expressions of some of our Southern contemporaries about the emigration of negroes it appears that they think the negroes alone are fitted to contest possession of the cotton fields with the boll weevils.

Labor—1917

Migration

Attitude of White (South)

NEGRO EXODUS FROM SOUTH IS OF VITAL INTEREST TO NATION

EVENING GLOBE New York City

Inspired by the High Wages in North, Due to Europe's War, It Means Industrial and Economic Upheaval in Dixieland, a More Even Distribution of the Race Problem Through the Country, and a Larger Opportunity for the Negro's Self-Betterment

MAR 19 1917

BY JAXON.

Many northern railway companies and industrial corporations have relieved their labor shortage during the past two years by engaging southern Negroes. This has continued until it is estimated that more than 200,000 southern Negroes have been brought north during the year just past.

The movement has become of such moment as to create sociologic problems in northern cities and industrial difficulties in the south, and to have acquired the dignity of a name. Among northern Negroes and throughout the south the "Migration" is an important topic and the subject of much discussion.

The writer of the "Negro at Large" series that appeared in these columns a few years ago has just completed a tour of the south, visiting seven states below the Mason and Dixon line. His story is sustained by established facts and first hand observations.

This trip was made after more than a year of close relation with labor conditions in the territory north of the Ohio River and east of Chicago.

The opening of European hostilities not only reduced immigration to a minimum, but the patriotic impulses aroused prompted many nationals to return to their native lands.

The demands of munition factories and war supply plants made a heavy drain upon the labor market of this country.

The demands of transportation required augmented labor units for both construction and maintenance. Thus it is easy to be seen why, in the spring of 1916, labor agents went into the south seeking whom they could employ, and offering free transportation to different points upon their respective lines or the various factory locations. The extent of this may be pictured when it is known that the New Haven Railroad through one agent employed more than 1,500 Negroes last summer. The Pennsylvania has so many that a Negro welfare superintendent is required to care for the colored labor. Another railroad maintains more than sixty labor camps and dormitories and over a score of labor agencies. The Carnegie Steel Company, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and many other industrial corporations are maintaining commissaries that serve more "guests" than do most of our great hotels.

These examples are aside from the thousands that have been absorbed into many communities throughout the north and are housed in the usual manner.

Movement Means Evolution.

The tobacco interests of Connecticut received Negroes at the rate of about 100 per week during the whole summer. Many of them were transients—in some cases students—but a premium in the way of preferred jobs, homes, etc., was offered to the man of family who would become a fixture in the new environment.

The southern employer, long accustomed to a standard of low wages and labor regulations of his own making, became much disturbed by this migration, which in his view was not only a migration but a revolution. In fact, it is an evolution. The inevitable law of supply and demand is doing what our politicians have been vainly trying to accomplish for a half century.

Interviews with many whites whose business interests are affected, and with Negro bankers, insurance officials, and local race leaders, disclose the fact that this migration is probably more nearly an epoch-marking incident than has been any internal occurrence since the civil war.

The Negro who willingly hired to a strange labor agent, going he knew not where, proved by that very act that he was either shiftless or adventurous—possibly both. He came to the north and received from $2 to $5 per day for fewer hours of work than he had been accustomed to perform for wages ranging from 60 cents to $1.25 per day. According to his standards, he was soon rich. Just before and during the holidays thousands of these men returned to their southern homes; their unusual opulence proclaimed more loudly than words the desirability of working in the north.

Negroes of steady habits, with trades, and in many cases owning homes, became interested, and the last few months have seen thousands of the south's greatest economic asset—its "good darky"—going or arranging to go north.

Terrorism Plan Failed.

The south, at first recognition of this serious loss, adopted blundering methods to combat it, based upon its old theory of terrorizing the Negro. At Norfolk, Va., a labor agent was threatened with arrest. At Savannah an arrest of an agent and his party actually occurred; the same thing happened at Rome, Ga. At Atlanta, on Feb. 1, this year, the writer saw a policeman at the Union Station inspecting all Negroes of the laboring type and examining their tickets, this without any warrant of law. If found to be waiting in the station for some one they were promptly ordered out; if a Negro admitted he was going north he was threatened with arrest for spitting on the floor. In some cases the threat was carried out without the slightest reason other than a desire to disperse the labor agent's party.

Many other equally humiliating and ridiculous practices were tried, till finally the southern citizen had suddenly thrust upon him a realization that the migration was something too big to be scratched as a surface sore; that something was fundamentally wrong.

In witness of the better treatment of the situation we find during the last three months at frequent intervals editorials in the Atlanta Constitution showing that the journal had turned from a radical anti-Negro to a most pronounced Negro-loving organ. A review of southern exchanges shows many other papers adopting this policy.

About Jan. 30 the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs adopted a resolution condemning lynching for any cause.

In Birmingham, Ala., the newspapers carried a story originating with a local manufacturer, who complained bitterly of the city police department and its activities against Negro crap games and other evening diversions of his employees. Nothing but a scarcity of labor would compel any southern employer to quarrel with the officers of the law in behalf of a Negro—and the brutality of police toward Negroes has long been a source of complaint in southern cities.

An Opportunity Long Sought.

Another instance of the extreme effort being made to placate the Negro is reflected in the "letters from the public" column of Alabama papers. A controversy has been raging between the local merchants and the beneficiaries of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company commissaries. Corporation stores are traditionally high priced and have been one of labor's chief grievances for time beyond memory. Yet in their frantic effort to counteract the labor hegira, there is a set of stores with prices so low as to invite the anger of local merchants, who threaten legislation in reprisal.

In Wilcox County, Ala., 1,500 dog taxes charged to Negroes were remitted, rather than enforce collection with the possibility of encouraging the exodus.

It is accepted as beyond doubt, and frequently mentioned, that the southland is the place the Negro prefers. The Negro of high and low caste reechoes this; but they refer to the climate, the agricultural conditions, and the industrial opportunity. They fear and hate the treatment accorded them in the south. The demand for their services created by the war has simply created an opportunity for them to realize the long-cherished secret ambition of nearly every southern Negro. Each of them wanted to find "life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness" for himself and his family.

Heretofore the north has offered civic rights and privileges, and no employment to any great extent. The south gave the Negro employment at every occupation (at small wages, to be sure), but denied him the natural happiness that should accrue from his toil by restriction laws and practices.

List of Negro Grievances.

Here is a list of grievances mentioned by he southern colored men:

1. The "Jim Crow" car, product of the separate coach law that compels Negroes of every description to ride in one compartment of a railway coach, denies them the privilege of sleeping and dining cars, and, in the case of street cars, obliges them to stand while seats remain vacant on the possibility that some white passenger may get aboard.

2. The denial of the right of franchise, enforced usually by intimidation and mob methods.

3. The lack of equitable administration of school funds so that Negro children may be properly educated. At present Negroes pay their proportion of taxes directly, and a large portion indirectly in their rents, yet Negro schools receive in some cases less than 30 per cent. of their just deserts, compelling Negroes to bear the added burden of supporting the many small colleges so well known among them.

4. The segregation laws that forbid their residing outside of designated areas, thus leaving no room for natural expansion and forcing a fictitious value upon property rented or sold to them.

5. The generally neglected condition of streets, car service, street lighting, and other public utilities in Negro neighborhoods.

6. The denial of the privilege accorded others in public parks and places of amusement. "For Whites Only" is a sign frequently seen in the south.

7. The abuse of Negroes by police officers, even attempts at explanation being usually regarded as resisting an officer, and as such rewarded with a beating.

8. The lack of legal redress for insults offered to their women folks, and the generally prejudiced attitude of the courts.

9. The insulting and embarrassing treatment accorded Negro patrons in many stores. A brutally frank statement often heard is "We don't serve niggers."

10. The remarkably low scale of wages offered to the Negro for his labor.

Benefits Likely to Accrue.

The foregoing were the reasons assigned by southern colored people for their desire to leave the south. The order was established by the frequency with which complaints were mentioned.

Another significant complaint is of the added abuse heaped upon the successful Negro, who, in spite of handicaps, makes good. As one said, "We are first condemned for being bad and then punished for being good."

From the complaints, all of which constitute a plea for simple justice, and from the efforts noticeable in many southern cities to stem the tide of departure, it seems that a great good is in process of accomplishment. First, the Negro population is being more evenly distributed throughout the nation, bringing the so-called problem into direct relation with the whole citizenship of the country; second, giving the ambitious Negro the opportunity he craves, and theerfore a greater wealth of both money and happiness; third, by virtue of the need to retain his labo, compelling the "good" southern white man, who heretofore has disregarded the Negro welfare, to intercede in his interest and place a restraining hand upon the rabble that so long has made the Negro's life a burden, without unwarranted offensiveness; fourth, the removal of so many from the ranks of cheap labor will spur the easygoing, languid southerner to greater business activity, to more intensive methods, and consequently greater returns upon the natural resources under his administration; fifth, the Negro, by virtue of contact with more progressive methods and with a greater income, will at an earlier date become more highly developed, and as a result of this will be of greater economic and commercial value to the country.

Predicts 400,000 This Year.

The known needs of northern employers and the already stated intentions of Negroes in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky justify the writer in prophesying that 1917 will see 400,000 Negroes leave the south, and a goodly percentage will be of the sturdy, steady, trained working class who would prefer to stay "down home," but are determined to enjoy the fulness of liberty. Conferences, mayors' meetings, and editorials will not stop them unless more practical measures for the education and safety of Negro citizens be put into effect; in fact, a complete reversal of attitude is demanded of the south if it would retain the labor so necessary to proper operation of southern industries.

Of the ten million Negroes in America eight million reside in the thirteen states that constitute the "solid" south. The family average is slightly more than three to each adult laborer. From this it is readily seen that 100,000 Negro laborers mean 400,000 persons affected by a change of base. Thus the movement of the past two years, plus the already planned movements of this year, really mean the transplanting of one million eight hundred thousand people from the cotton fields and cane brakes of the south to the factories and construction camps of the northeastern states.

This would change the Negro population in both places to a very great extent; the figures in round numbers then reading six million Negroes in the south and four millions in the northern and central states; the leftover figures about equalling the number located in the extreme western states.

Aside from standardizing wages and presenting the north with a first-

hand view of the Negro, some remarkable political developments are brewing in this very situation.

For any one skeptical as to the magnitude of the migration, attention is invited to the recent conference at Tuskegee, the Jacksonville inter-race meeting, the recent councilmanic ordinances of Rome, Ga., or the published declaration of the governor of Kentucky. But the exodus is too big, too elemental in its motives, to be retarded by arrests, beatings, threats, or promises. It is as the biblical pilgrimage out of the land of bondage. In this more modern instance the labor agent acts the role of Moses.

Mind you, all the Negroes are not leaving the south. But enough have determined to join the exodus to exercise an influence upon southern life such as the Negro never could wield while remaining there.

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH.

The New York Evening Post, which is the most energetic friend of the negro among American newspapers, is a bit concerned over the problem created in the North by the migration of the negro. The Post says that the Northerner who thinks that the migration problem ends with the Mason and Dixon line is mistaken. Advertiser 2-3-17

The negro leaders of the race in the South who are vitally interested in this problem have said the same thing. The migration has brought a new problem to the Northern cities and towns, where the Southern negroes, most of whom are ignorant and incapable of coping with new conditions, are being assembled. The Post, for instance, says: "The representative of one railroad testified that it had imported twelve thousand negroes for work in the North and only twenty-five hundred had stuck to their jobs, most of the balance having returned South he thought." This is a situation easily understandable by the Southern planter—the importation and payment of negro laborers and their leaving the jobs, because the jobs did not suit them. On the other hand, perhaps, the negroes did not find conditions as the oily tongued labor agents had represented them.

We doubt that so large a number returned South. To begin with, but few of the plantation negroes. accustomed to country life and to thriftless ways, would save up enough money to get back home. It is more likely that the negroes drifted into the larger towns and cities, to feed his love for pleasure and excitement. Numerous warnings have come out of Northern cities, as to the situation created by poor negroes, who are helpless to cope with the new conditions in which they find themselves.

In Newark, where the negro colony has doubled in size since the recent migration, a rather serious problem has arisen. In that city, Miss Helen B. Pendelton, a social worker, said: "We cannot move people around in great numbers with no better preparation than a pay envelope."

We are still convinced that the mass of negroes would have been wiser had they listened to their own leaders in the South. The problems newly created in the North will do the negro race no good in the long run.

BANNER
Nashville, Tenn
9-1-1917

The Negro In the North.

As expected, the negro problem has largely moved North, and it is to-day vexing the people of that section far more than the South. This is the natural consequence of the recent heavy movement of Southern negroes across the line in answer to the demand for unskilled labor there, and on the promise of higher wages.

It is not necessary to go over again the story of this movement; it has already been fully told. A few extreme negrophile papers in the North have welcomed the negro influx, believing that it would assure colored labor better wages and increase its independence and well-being; some in the South have also welcomed the departure of the excess of negroes from the black belt, believing that it would simplify the race question in this section, and relieve the South as it would mean the incoming of whites to take the place of the negroes.

The departure of many thousands of laborers from the plantations and farms unquestionably caused some demoralization at first, as well as in the lumber and other mills where they were employed; but the Southern states have largely adapted themselves to the changed conditions and we hear very little complaint on the subject. The negro question, like the negroes, has moved North, and is receiving close attention and causing some anxiety in that section just now.

The largest migration from the South has been largely to Pennsylvania, which employs such an immense army of unskilled laborers on its railroads and in its mines. The Pennsylvania railroad was the first to try Southern negroes on a large scale, and organized three camps of several thousand negroes each, keeping them entirely separated and segregated from the whites. The Reading railroad followed and other employers, finding it possible to get a good supply of negroes, imported them by the thousands. Once the gates were thrown open it was impossible to close them, and more negroes came in than was necessary.

Moreover, as is always the case, many of the negroes soon drifted away from the railroads and mines to the cities, where they could enjoy greater independence. It might be incidentally mentioned that the railroads have lately been importing "greasers" or Mexican peons via Texas and New Orleans; and many of these people hitherto unknown in the East are now pouring into Pennsylvania for rough railroad work.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

EATING ITS CROW!

Advertiser 6-2-17

The Chicago Tribune has for years looked upon itself as a sort of sponsor and guardian for the negroes generally, and more particularly those in the south.

It has watched eagerly for all reports of friction among the blacks and whites in the south and for years it has been conducting a lecture campaign against the south, condemning its shortcomings in its treatment of the negro, and calling upon the country-at-large to discipline the incorrigible south if it persisted in ignoring The Tribune's oft repeated admonitions.

The Tribune's crow has at last found its platter!

For further particulars refer to recent dispatches to The Constitution and the newspapers generally concerning the Illinois mobs that attacked the negroes of East St. Louis for no other offense than that they were trying to make an honest living—the opportunity to do which, freely and fairly, is not denied the negro in any southern city.

To do The Tribune full justice, however, let us say that it swallowed its dish with becoming dignity and made a better job of it than most newspapers would have done under similar conditions.

And now that another idol has been shattered, let us hope that The Tribune will join the national chorus in recognition of the fact that the negro problem is not one that belongs to the south alone, but that in working out its perplexities the south can accomplish more than any other section of the country because it knows the negro better, and the negro knows and understands its people better than they do those of any other part of the country.

NEGROES SHOULD RAISE SOMETHING TO EAT.

Montgomery, Ala., April 6, 1917.

Editor The Advertiser: 4-9-17

I am writing to you (either personally or for publication, as the importance of the subject seems to warrant), of a condition existing in and around Montgomery which I think needs some kind of a united effort on the part of our best citizens to eradicate or at least reduce to a minimum.

In my community there are five negro families living in cabins surrounded by good land which they are not cultivating or making any attempt to cultivate. Most of them have a horse or mule which has to live on dead grass and such things as they can find in the fields. When approached about planting something to eat on the grounds around them, their reply generally is that they cannot raise cotton any more and besides their husbands are going to send for them from the north in the summer. To my knowledge, there has not been but ten dollars sent from the north by husbands to the families of this community since they went away. Some have not been heard from at all. The publicity given our duties in regard to food production in the coming crisis does not reach them as they do not read the papers. I do not agree with some that the negro is an awful lazy lot; true, he is generally inactive when left alone. But ignorance breeds inactivity in all walks of life, and the reason the negro seems more so than others is mainly because he is more ignorant than other classes or races that we come in contact with. I do not know of conditions generally, as my observations are limited to my own neighborhood. But it is my opinion that those conditions exist more or less in all communities around Montgomery, and if those that are capable of convincing them of present conditions, the importance of growing what they eat, and the hopelessness of expecting their husbands and other menfolk to send them money for their support, or go north on (as they have done neither as yet). We are going to find ourselves in the fall with a larger army of people of this kind to divide bread with than we have soldiers in the battlefield.

J. L. CROCKETT,
Route No. 2, Montgomery, Alabama.

MIGRATION NOT CHECKED.

The Utility 4-21-17

Because there was a race riot in Illinois is no reason why Negroes should not go north if they wish it. That was not a riot based on race prejudice altogether; it was based on labor, not politics, nor social causes. The Negroes were taking the places of white men in some lines of work and all the world over that has caused trouble.

Negroes have gone to many other places and got work and have not been attacked. The fact that they are of another race aggravates any trouble because angry men do not distinguish between individuals. That was seen in the Chinese riots in San Francisco twenty years ago, when Chinese labor took the jobs of white men. It has been seen in California since then and not settled now, for the Japanese cident is not closed. Japanese perst in competing with white labor. It ay yet result in a race war.

Such incidents are not uncommon in human history; they will not cease while men are born with instincts and prejudices. Men do not cease their desires nor abate their intentions, because other men oppose them. Negroes will not stop their migration because one town, one state, or one labor union opposes them. There are other states, other towns and other labor conditions.

If white laborers should begin to migrate to Hayti and San Domingo they would be met with protests and then with mobs. White men have been killed on that island recently for no other reason than that they were white and not wanted. There is nothing unusual about it, however unfair and regrettable.

It is as certain as fate that Negro migration will continue for years to come. It may be better for both races that the race questions shall continue to be sectional also. Illinois does not want more Negroes. Ohio has not carried her objection to the point of riot. West Virginia has offered no protest. New England hal always proclaimed a warm love for the Negro and gives social equality. There is plenty of room for Negroes in the north. There are many of them dissatisfied in the South. The roads northward are all open.—Birmingham Ledger.

Labor - '917

Migration

WHEN WILL THE SOUTH WAKE UP?

In their dilemma over the steady migration of the Negro northward, the white people of the south, the editors and writers, are doing their best to stop the Negroes, by trying to justify lynching, disfranchisement, segregation, and some has gone so far as to say that the Negro should be "kept down." "He should be kept in his place."

St Louis Argus 11/2/17

They are loud in saying that the south is the best place for the Negro. They still insist that the south understands the Negro best and is best prepared to deal with him.

Notwithstanding the fact that over three hundred and fifty thousand colored people have left the south, and a steady stream is daily leaving, the white south is still saying "we know best how to handle the race question." Those who make such statements are either dishonest or they are ignorant.

Mr. Taylor Kennerly, who is a southerner and was formerly managing editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, strikes the keynote when he says: "the fact that the whole economic, commercial, educational, and moral attitude with which the white man has assumed, and still assumes, towards the Negro is wrong; and that while the white man has robbed the Negro of millions of dollars through keeping the black man in ignorance, he has also lost billions through the same method, and will continue to do so until he himself changes these deplorable conditions—conditions which should not be tolerated in any civilized community." The very men who have power to change these conditions are crying the loudest about the Negro exodus, we are told, and "they want to keep the Negro in the south, and they are doing everything in their power to do so, except the one thing that will succeed—giving him a square deal."

When will the south wake up? If it will only spend a little energy in trying honestly to provide better living conditions for the Negro. the problem will be solved.

The Negro And the North

Southern negroes who contemplate emigrating to the North should first make their last wills and testaments and take out accident policies. They never can tell what will happen to them after they have crossed the Mason and Dixon line. In the light of recent events, they have reason to suspect that life beyond the Southern border has its dangers and its drawbacks.

BRISTOL VA COURIER
JULY 29, 1917

Another thing Southern negroes going North should do is to rid themselves of any illusion they may entertain as to the attitude of the Northern people toward their race. The North has the greatest love and sympathy for the negro, but it is of the long-distance variety. Northern people insist upon all sorts of rights and privileges for the negro, so long as he remains in the South. Northern hypocrisy regarding the negro question is largely responsible for the race troubles in that section. Southern

Attitude of White (South)

or race of people that does not have its faults of one kind or another. But Southern people understand the negro better than the people of any other section, and the negro understands the people of the South better than he understands the people of any other section. The North is primarily responsible for such race prejudice as exists in the South. Race troubles in all sections are largely due to the hypocrisy and meddlesomeness of the North.

The National Association of Teachers In Colored Schools, in session at New Orleans, has just adopted a resolution asking for an investigation to determine whether the Constitution and laws of the United States were violated in the East St. Louis riots, and what legislation is needed to prevent like outrages in Illinois and other States. There should be such an investigation. If necessary, the Federal Government should intervene to secure to negroes at the North the common rights which the Constitution guarantees.

negroes have been led to believe that their best friends were at the North and that they would have larger liberties in the North than they enjoy in the South. It has cost them dearly to learn their mistake.

In New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania and other Northern States there have been bloody race riots, with Southern negroes as the victims. In some instances, the only offense committed by these negroes was accepting work at which they could make a livink. In other instances it is claimed that negroes insulted white people. The latest rioting occurred at Chester, Pa., and at last account was still in progress. Thousands of whites at Chester are up in arms against the negroes, and the negroes are forced to remain indoors, while hundreds of armed guards patrol the city.

Robert Moten, who succeeded the late Booker Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute, recently said that the South, with all its faults, does not kill the negro because he wants to work for a living. Moten might have added that the negro, with all his faults, receives fair treatment in the South. There is no section of country

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
OCTOBER 4 1917

The Question of the Negro.

Dr. Charles Stelzle's recent discussion of the negro from a social and religious standpoint is one of the most illuminating, sensible, unprejudiced papers that have appeared in many a day. Though the article appears in The Continent, a journal not of nation-wide circulation, and though he uses as a text the race riots at East St. Louis, it contains matter of such pith and moment that The News is impelled to reprint the most thoughtful and wholesome portions of it. Quoting Booker T. Washington's saying that "I cannot hold any man in the gutter without staying there myself," Dr. Stelzle says:

> Washington was right. If we keep the negro in the gutter, we shall be compelled to stay there with him. We can't get away from him. It is impossible to have a nation part free and part slave, and it is still more impossible to have in one country a morally and physically decaying race, and a surviving race untouched by the dying race's fate. And let it be remembered that the 10,000,000 negroes in the United States constitute 10 per cent of the population of our country.
>
> Occasionally some of us try to find comfort in the statement that labor-leaders are responsible for the mistreatment of the negro race. But this may be set down as a fact—organized labor is as ready as anybody else to give the negro a square deal.
>
> Every man who becomes a member of the American Federation of Labor obligates himself never to discriminate against a fellow worker on account of creed, color or nationality. This is as high a standard as one could find anywhere and in a general way it expresses the attitude of organized labor toward the negro throughout the entire country.
>
> It is true that in some parts of the United States there is a prejudice against the negro among trade unionists, but whenever this is the case these trade-unionists simply reflect the opinion of the so-called "better classes" of the community. For example, it is safe to say in such communities it is easier for a colored man to join a white man's union than it is for a colored man to join a white man's church. Ordinarily, where there is prejudice against the negro on the part of the white trade-unionists it is due largely to the negro's character and not his color.

Deploring the influences that brought about the enormous exodus of negroes from Southern agricultural fields to industrial centers of the North and East where they are utterly unprepared to compete with their white brothers, Dr. Stelzle believes that the negro leaders would much better devote themselves to bringing "one-tenth of the population of the United States" into a love for agricultural pursuits. He is of the opinion that the negro will discover his richest possibilities, indeed ensure the perpetuation of his race, only to the degree that he returns to the fields. Of this he says:

> The negro is probably much better fitted for work on the farm than he is for work in the city. The latest census reports of the United States Government brought out the fact that negro farms in the South had increased 21 per cent, while negro population increased only 10 per cent throughout the country.
>
> The real friends of the negro will try to persuade him to move on to the farm, for here he will have more independence, that he will ever secure in industrial cities or even in smaller towns.
>
> There are exceptional negroes who will make good almost anywhere, but it is to be remembered that we are dealing with the one-tenth of the population of the United States which for many generations to come will in some respects be inferior to the white race.
>
> Those who are constantly preaching equality of every sort to the negro race are not the real friends of the negro. While the negro should have equality of opportunity, it by no means follows that he is born with the same endowments or capabilities as the white man, and he is sure to suffer when he comes into competition with the white man in the city.

These thoughts are ponderable. They should be given the widest sort of publicity by negro preachers and leaders, and by every colored journal in the South.

Southerner Asks Square Deal for Negro Laborers

William G. Sterret, writer of the article in "The Dallas Morning News" from which the following is taken, was for many years a well known newspaper correspondent in Washington. He is Southern born and knows the negro problem as only a Southerner can. He sees in the continued emigration of the negro laborer to the North a new problem which the South can meet only by offering the negro the same money, comfort and fair play which the North is offering.

I HAVE not read a Dallas newspaper for the last two weeks in which I have not been reminded that the Pennsylvania Railroad, chartered in another state, is securing laborers by contract in Dallas County, with the avowed purpose of carrying them to the scene of the corporation's activities. And in some of the articles in this conduct of the road the impression is left that its acts are outrageous and that there is a question as to whether the corporation can commit them under the constitution and the laws. Indeed, the courts were appealed to to enjoin the corporation from thus contracting with Texas citizens, but they declined to do so.

If the Pennsylvania road had in the exercise of its rights entered on the work of carrying white men out of the state we would not have heard one word in opposition. The courts would not have hesitated a moment to shut their ears to any appeal for restraint, and the white laborers themselves would have resented any effort to restrain them. But, as has been said, this is an economic question in which the interests of localities conflict and in which also the bone of contention is the negro. And as the negro is sure to become more and more important as an industrial and desirable factor, and as industrial war is to rage over him, about him and around him, these remarks are made at the outset.

Work Ahead for U. S.

A world war is on. The United States is looked to for supplies for the armies of all the world, except those of Germany and her allies. Further, the United States is engaged to her greatest endeavor in preparing an army and equipping it that she may not be defeated in the war in which she is engaged. More than this, the United States is looked to to feed her allies and neutrals, and really she stands today between the rest of the world and famine. So this country is called on to do double, triple, quadruple time in industrial life.

In the late days of peace the mines, factories and railroads of the country, in a great measure, imported their coarse or unskilled labor from the congested parts of Europe. We had tariff laws which had for their ostensible purpose the protection of the American laborer in our mines and other industrial plants. The excess profit squeezed from the consumer did not go into the pockets of the American workman. For there were no or few American workmen. Huns and people of that class filled the great factories and mines because they worked for wages on which the American workman would starve. In time the railroads went to Mexico for another class of labor which had always been a purely pauper labor. The Irish and German and American section gangs wellnigh disappeared before this new labor.

Then came the war with demands which this or any other country had never heard of before. The Hun and his breed went back to his country to fight. The Mexican became frightened through fear that he would be impressed into the army, and at once, with the industries demanding more labor than they had ever demanded before, labor became the most difficult thing to procure in this land. Great ammunition factories had sprung up everywhere. Shipyards were built in a night and railroads began to suffer in deterioration because of excessive use such as hitherto had not been dreamed of. The avenues to the old base of labor supplies, Austria, Hungary, Italy and the Balkans, were closed.

Then it was that the industries of the North, so put to it for labor, turned their eyes to the negro of the South. The course of the Pennsylvania Railroad in opening negro labor recruiting stations in Dallas is but the beginning of what is to follow. No one will dispute the fact that negro labor is essential to the industrial welfare of the South. No one will contradict the fact that if it is removed or greatly lessened in the South that section will receive a blow which will paralyze it for years. For in many parts of that section it is almost the whole of agricultural power and strength.

The legislatures and courts of the South and the Congress of the United States cannot be appealed to by the South as allies in its struggle to keep its labor, for, under the "rigid and inflexible Constitution," every citizen, white or black, is guaranteed that liberty which entitles him to go where he likes and to any contract, not contrary to good morals and general public policy, that he sees fit to make. The black laborer, as the white laborer, will be moved by these considerations in selecting his employment, and in this right of selection he will be protected as long as we have a government in fact and not in pretence. Therefore, if the South is to hold its negro labor, it must offer it as good a price in money, in comfort and in fair dealing as the North can offer.

What South Must Pay

This may be an unpleasant statement, but any one with ordinary intelligence knows it is a true one. And it is not meant by this that one of the prices the South will have to pay is miscegenation and social equality, for the North does not offer this, and never did offer it, and no negro of common sense aspires to it or expects it in either section. But the South, in its towns where negro labor is employed, must be as diligent and fair in preserving sanitary conditions among the negroes as it is among the whites. In the South the negro must have as fair a deal in the courts and before the law as the white man. In the South he must receive as fair wages for his work as the white man. If the South does not see that he gets these things he will go to the North, where he is promised them, at least.

And we need not shut our eyes to the fact, and we need not deny that he has not always had a fair deal at our hands; at least, I do not hesitate to say that he is not at all times treated as the white man. The race as a whole is a simple, gullible, childish one. It will buy a piano when it cannot play a note. It will subscribe for a paper when it cannot read a line. It will spend its last cent, borrow money and mortgage its crop to attend the funeral of a forty-fifth cousin 500 miles away. But down in it it is a loyal race, and a hardy and industrious one, and it is one adapted to the South and its industries. And, moreover, all things even, it prefers the South and its people over all other people. It is loath to move, and on this fact we have to a great degree presumed. But a new world and new world ways have come, and we must meet them. And we must do it by meeting the offers of the people of the North.

Must Have a Square Deal

In our towns the negro must have all the advantages in public utilities and in sanitation that we whites have. It is our protection that he should have them, even if we leave a square deal and our need of his labor to one side. He must be given the same chances in the courts that we are given. The officers must cease to run over our poker games to arrest him in his crap game. That element of whites who subsist on him by selling him enlarged crayons of himself, pianos, corner lots in the wilderness, stock in unheard of companies, and who, all in all, fake him from year to year, must be suppressed.

The wages offered him to work on the Pennsylvania are not so seductive, being $1.90 a day of ten hours, but he is assured of good and sanitary quarters at a cost, with board, of $3 a week. In Dallas he gets that high a wage, but if he rents his house he is only able to secure a shack without sewerage and water, in most cases. He is moved by a sense of curiosity, to a great extent, and wants to see the world, as we all do. Perhaps in his new home he will not be as well satisfied as with us. But capital there, needing him, will study him and try to please and eventually keep him. We do not have to learn to know him; we know him already, and we can keep him by doing the fair thing by him, something easily done by such a people as are our people.

ALBANY N Y KNICKBKR PRESS
AUGUST 8. 1917

WHY NEGROES COME NORTH.

Colonel Watterson the other day outlined the sentiment of the south towards the negro in truly sentimental style, pointing his moral of affection and understanding with an account of how the fire-eater Toombs once undertook and successfully carried through the defense of a negro criminal, basing his appeal to the jury upon a deed of heroism performed by the defendant in rescuing his attorney's brother at Gettysburg, at the risk of his life. It was a good story, and if it did not have to compete with facts it might stand as an argument. But here is an authentic letter from a resident of Birmingham, Ala., to a New Yorker, which throws light upon another angle of the problem:

"Only a few days ago two young negroes, who left Lowndes county the latter part of last year because they could not make a living (and against the will of the white man whom they had been working for all their lives, for nothing), hearing that their old father was dying, went back to see the last of him. Simply because they would not agree to stay, the white man, as usual, began to cuff and kick them around. When they attempted to defend themselves, and having made their way to Montgomery, they were arrested as they started to board the train for Birmingham, where they had work. Carried back, on the way a mob, as usual, overpowered the sheriff and hanged them both to the first tree they could find, simply because they would not stay and work on the farm, where they could not even get enough to eat."

The gentleman to whom this letter was addressed, a former member of the legislature of Alabama, adds this comment:

"The reelection of President Wilson has caused the 'south in the saddle' oligarchy to feel that they have the nation by the tail and a down hill pull; while a sort of go as far as you like with the 'damn a negro anyhow' sentiment is enthroned. Sooner or later this thing is going to cause this whole country to hang its head in shame."

The south's trouble is congenital. It is the result of selfishness and self conceit, the most deadly poisons available for human consumption. When the south is ready to admit that it is not perfect, and to submit itself to the ordinary rules of civilization, it may be possible to begin to make something of it. In the meantime the shame of its mob law and thuggery is a national disgrace.

STAR

Pittsburgh Pa.

JAN 4 1917

Reported That Southern Negroes Are Crowding Cities of the North

That the influx of southern negroes to the northern states during the past few weeks has been so great that the black belt sections near Chicago is throwing up its hands and yelling for mercy has been learned from various sources, principally from negroes returning to their homes in the south or from letters received from those still in the north. The north is now beginning to ask labor agents to cease operations for at least a short space of time as they are getting more labor than they can possibly dispose of.

It is said that the daily arrival of from 50 to 75 negroes from the south was first regarded as more or less a joke by the north, though when Chicago's negro population, which is normally about 40,000 jumped to the vicinity of between 60,000 and 75,000, the problem became serious for that city. It is claimed further that that the negro quarters are filled to overflowing.

It is said that the negroes are unaccustomed to the cold weather of the north and charitable organizations are being kept busy answering the many calls for assistance. The negroes are being paid high wages as compared to what they received in the south, though the cost of living is so great where they are now that the savings at the end of pay day are considerably less than an wages drawn at their southern homes. It is said that a Mississippi negro 1,000 miles from home with no friends in a strange country and a gnawing sensation at his belt, regards Chicago as a cold and unsociable place and while hundreds have returned to their homes in the south others are making preparations to do the same. It is even said that many have started out to walk back to Dixie, being out of work and with no means of assistance.

This is the tale being told by Meridian negroes coming back home. "It's sure the truth boss," said a wooly headed wanderer Saturday afternoon, "and I for one am now thoroughly satisfied with the south and a million labor agents couldn't get be back if they offered me the president's job."

NEGROES STILL DEPARTING

The exodus of negroes from the south to the north has not stopped if all communities are having the same experience that Savannah is having. Any one who believes that the negroes have stopped going north is deceived. We imagine that nearly one hundred a week are getting out of Savannah. This may be a slight exaggeration, but it is true, nevertheless, that the departures are many and numerous. And those who are going are the better class of blacks.

Chicago Defender 1/8/17

The worthless ones are remaining here to be cared for. The Negroes who are thriyt and industrious are going north because the wage scale is higher and because those who are inducing them to go are painting very alluring pictures of the advantages that come from living north of Mason and Dixon line. These include everything from more pay and shorter hours to social equality.

The departure of these Negroes is not spasmodic. It is a steady drain of the best class of laborers that the south now has. Just what the remedy is to prevent it we do not know. But we do know that many a faithful servant and many a good cook is showing up missing in families where they have been employed for years, and that all that can be found out about them is that their address is to be "somewhere in the north."—Editorial in Savannah Daily Press (white).

Labor-1917

Migration

Attitude of White (South)

UP TO SOUTH TO GIVE NEGROES SQUARE DEAL

HOUSTON TEXAS NEWS
AUGUST 12, 1917

EMPLOYERS MUST MEET EASTERN WAGES IF THEY EXPECT TO KEEP LABORERS.

BY W. G. STERETT.

From the first moment of our national life there have been complaints that the rules and regulations prescribed for sailing the ship of state have been lacking in pliancy and flexibility. In other words, it is always contended that the hard and fast provisions of our organic law embarrass us in the adoption of those new rules of governmental life which time and experience constantly demand. The constitution of England is an unwritten organic law. It grew from statutes enacted by the people and by decisions of the courts, the soundness of which in justice and in public welfare had been proved by experience and time. In fact the British constitution grew to its grandeur brick by brick. Our constitution was made from mudsill to roof in a day, so to speak. We were not guided in it by our experience, because we had none as a nation, but we made it from the experience of others. It was a code of principles with an eye single to the liberty and pursuit of happiness of the individual, with limitations prescribed on the powers of federal and state governments which were to administer public affairs.

While the scheme was not to organize a pure democracy, the constructors crept near that line and threw up a defense against chaos by a written constitution, with provisions which would prevent its destruction by amendments "in the heat of the moment." Its durability against gusts of popular passion was assured by the requirement that two-thirds of the states must ratify the suggestion of its amendment or change.

Forefathers Wrought Well.

The complaint of the lack of flexibility in our organic law is even at this time deep and, in some instances, apparently justified. But if any one will give some attention to our public affairs he will be willing to admit that our forefathers wrought well, for if they had agreed to the English plan of building a constitution by the experiences and convictions of centuries, chaos would have probably come before the convictions. This fact is brought to mind daily in these times, if our democracies of towns, precincts and counties had been left to enact organic or constitutional law, through lack of a written law of that kind, we would have at this moment a limit, say, in Dallas County, on the right of people outside of the state to contract with a citizen within the state.

I have not read a Dallas newspaper for the last two weeks in which I have not been reminded, if not regaled, that the Pennsylvania Railroad, chartered in another state, is securing laborers, by contract, in Dallas County, with the avowed purpose of carrying them to the scene of the corporation's activities. And in some of the articles in this conduct of the road, the impression is left that its acts are outrageous and that there is a question as to whether the corporation can commit them under the "constitution" and the laws. Indeen, the courts were appealed to to enjoin the corporation from thus contracting with Texas citizens, but they declined to do so!

The meat of it all is purely an economical one. The common or unskilled labor of one part of the country has become depleted and scarce. Employers have come to Texas to fill up the depleted and thin laboring ranks with laborers from our state, and I have no hesitancy in saying that if we did not have a written constitution, state and federal, but were making such constitutions by legislative enactments and judicial decisions, we would quickly have a constitution which would forbid the people of one state going into another state and employing laborers if the people of the latter disapproved of such employing.

Judicial Restraint Absurd.

Of course the whole proposition of exercising judicial restraint on the railroad, in this case, is in the highest degree absurd, but some consolation is offered to those who desire such restraint, in the intimation that if the contract is with a person at large under a criminal bond, the railroad might be restrained from carrying him away. This, as has been said, may be consoling, but its absurdity to me is as great as that of restraining the road from contracting with any other persons. For the terms of a bond is that the man bound in it is to appear at court on a certain day. The court could hardly anticipate that he intends to forfeit his bond. He has the right to go to Siberia if he desires. All that is required of him is to be present when his case is called. If he is not present, his bond is forfeited, a new capias or warrant is issued, and his bondsmen are forced to pay the bond. If they fear he is going to abscond, either under the pretense of a contract which will carry him beyond the jurisdiction of the court or will adopt the simple expedient of running away, they can at any time turn him over to the sheriff and get relief from their bond.

If the Pennsylvania road had in the exercise of its rights entered on the work of carrying white men out of the state we would not have heard one word in opposition. The courts would not have hesitated a moment to shut their ears to any appeals for restraint and the white laborers themselves would have resented any effort to restrain them. But, as has been said, this is an economical question in which the interests of localities conflict and in which also the bone of contention is the negro. And as the negro is sure to become more and more important as an industrial and desirable factor, and as industrial war is to rage over him, about him and around him, these remarks are made at the outset.

Responsibilities Facing United States.

A world war is on. The United States is looked to for supplies for the armies of all the world, except those of Germany and her allies. Further, the United States is engaged to her greatest endeavor in preparing an army and equipment that she may not be defeated in the war in which she is engaged. More than this, the United States is looked to to feed her allies and neutrals, and really she stands today between the rest of the world, toward which famine stalks. So this country is called on to do double, triple, quadruple time in industrial life.

In the late days of peace, the mines, factories and railroads of the country, in a great measure, imported their coarse and unskilled labor from the congested parts of Europe. We had tariff laws which had for their ostensible purpose the protection of the American laborer in our mines and other industrial plants. The excess profit squeezed from the consumer did not go into the pocket of the American workman. For there were no or few American workmen. Huns and people of that class filled the great factories and mines because they worked for wages on which the American workman would starve. In time railroads went to Mexico for another class of labor which had always been a purely pauper labor. The Irish and German and American section gangs well nigh disappeared before this new labor.

Coming of the War.

Then the war came with its demands which this nor any other country had ever heard of before. The Hun and his breed went back to his country to fight. The Mexican became frightened through fear that he would be impressed into the army, and at once with the industries demanding more labor than they had ever demanded before, labor became the most difficult thing to procure of all things in this land. Great ammunition factories had sprung up everywhere. Shipyards were built in a night and railroads began to suffer in deterioration because of excessive use as hitherto had not been dreamed of. The avenues to the old base of labor supplies, Austria, Hungary, Italy and the Balkans, were closed.

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And we need not shut our eyes to the fact, and we need not deny that he has not always had a fair deal at our hands; at least, I do not hesitate to say that he is not at all times treated as the white man. The race as a whole is a simple, gullible, childish one. It will buy a piano when it can not play a note. It will subscribe for a paper when it can not read a line. It will spend its last cent, borrow money and mortgage its crop to attend the funeral of a forty-fifth cousin 500 miles away. But, down in it, it is a loyal race, and a hardy and industrious one; and it is one adapted to the South and its industries. And, moreover, all things even, it prefers the South and its people over all other people. It is loth to move, and on this fact we have to a great degree presumed. But a new world and new world ways have come and we must meet them. And we must do it by meeting the offers of the people of the North.

Must Have Advantages

In our towns the negro must have all the advantages in public utilities and in sanitation that the whites have. It is our protection that he should have them, even if we leave a square deal and our need of his labor out to one side. He must be given the same chances in the courts that we are given. The officers must cease to run over our poker games to arrest him in his crap game. That element of whites who subsist on him by selling him enlarged crayons of himself, pianos, corner lots in the wilderness, stock in unheard-of companies, and who, all in all, fake him from year to year, must be suppressed.

The wages offered him to work on the Pennsylvania are not so seductive, being $1.90 a day of ten hours; but he is assured of good and sanitary quarters at a cost, with board, of $3 a week. In Dallas he gets that high a wage, but if he rents his house he is only able to secure a shack without sewerage and water in most cases. He is moved by a sense of curiosity, to a great extent, and wants to see the world, as we all do. Perhaps, in his new home he will not be as well satisfied as with us. But capital there, needing him, will study him and try to please ad eventually keep him. We do not have to learn to know him; we know him already, and we can keep him by doing the fair thing by him, something easily done by such a people as are our people.

NEGRO MIGRATION TO NORTHERN STATES

SUN Baltimore, Md.

Booker Washington Thought South The Best Place For People Of His Race.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Figures which, seemingly, show a widespread movement of negroes from the South to the North, with the purpose of establishing permanent residence, are published in New York papers and in the South.

APR 1 - 1917

Booker T. Washington said more than once that in his opinion the South was the best place for the negro. If the reports of a real migration of negroes are true, what influence has produced it?

The lure of higher wages may be a factor in inducing the migration. There is a tendency, not among negroes alone, to consider figures rather than conditions when wages or salaries or earnings in other forms are mentioned. It is true, no doubt, that a negro from the Cotton Belt who goes to New York or Chicago will receive higher daily compensation for his labor than he has received at home. By trying his luck in the North he may learn definitely whether his wages will pay his expenses in the North and leave a greater margin than he has had above his expenses in the South. Nobody in the South will begrudge him the educative value of the experiment. There will be, on the contrary, no disposition to speed the parting "problem," because the time never will come when the "problem" will be removed by an exodus of negroes from the South. Assuming that the more energetic and ambitious among Southern negroes are going to the North, the South will suffer the loss of useful labor. That will be the net result in the sections in which the migration originates. Nevertheless, the South will look kindly and with no little curiosity upon the hegira, if, indeed, there is a hegira.

There are undoubtedly many negroes in the North who are doing well, who are giving satisfaction, and who are respected as competent and dependable employes. There are a few who have succeeded as proprietors and employers. Whether the majority could do as well, and live as happily, in the North as in the South, is an open question. A majority of white Southerners take the Booker Washington view. If they are wrong they can be patient and good-humored while being shown.

Just at this time there is nothing so alarming in the wholesale migration of the negro population to the north. The loss of labor on the farms is bound to result in the curtailment of the cotton crop, but what the south loses in this way will be more than offset by higher prices for what is made. The really serious time for the south will be when the negroes begin to return broken in pocket and health. That this time will come is not to be doubted. Negro labor will be used in the north until the tide of immigration begins to flow back to America, following the close of the European war. Skilled laborers will return to their jobs in the manufacturing plants and other laborers unable to find remunerative employment in Europe will flock to this country in droves. But in the meantime white laborers from other sections will have taken the place of the negro in the south and the negro will find himself homeless and jobless. The south will face a great problem in caring for the homeless and jobless negroes, while it is not unlikely that the death rate from tuberculosis will increase to an alarming degree. The south has nothing to fear for the present. It is the future that stands out like a black cloud.

VICKSBURG MISS POST
NOVEMBER 9 1917

MAKE YEARLY CONTRACTS WITH NEGROES THIS FALL

That the farmers of Mississippi need to take immediate steps to hold their labor through the winter if they are to again respond in full measure to the government's call to produce more food another year, was the opinion of Director E. R. Lloyd expressed here today in a strong admonition to the farmers to meet the increasing call of labor to the north with effective methods.

He showed that within the next thirty days the most of the crops of the state will be harvested and the negroes thrown on their own resources. This is the beginning of the danger period. Wage hands will in many cases be laid off and the share croppers will have settled up their accounts too often with a very little left. It is among these negroes that the labor agents are expecting to reap their harvests. The director then pointed out that while the state could ill afford to lose the large number of laborers that have already gone north, we still have enough left to carry on our operations without serious handicaps, but no more than enough. In this connection he pointed out that while there is little fuss made over it, the movement of negroes from the state is still going on, and will increase as soon as the farm work is completed unless steps are taken to keep the labor at home by supplying year round employment.

"To meet this condition we farmers must reorganize our systems of farming to make them provide profitable work the year round. When we have done this we will not only be able to keep plenty of labor but will find the farm bringing in an income every month in the year.

"For the time being, however," continued Prof. Lloyd, "the farmers need to provide emergency work such as fencing, ditching, clearing, and fall plowing in order that they can make definite yearly contracts with their negroes during the next thirty days."

Courier
News
Charleston, S. C.
MAR 14 1917

"Better Off in the South."

Massachusetts continues to discuss the bringing in of negroes for use in agriculture. The idea, apparently, to quote a "leader of the race" who writes in the Springfield Republican, is to regulate the business by "a process of selection which would eliminate the riff-raff and secure the better class of negro laborers." In other words, the "uplift of the oppressed" has no part in the movement. The North wants the negro for what it can get out of him and is entirely indifferent to anything else. If it can, it announces frankly, it will keep out the negroes who are most in need of uplifting influences. How do the negroes like this sort of talk? How does it tally with the things the emigration agents have been telling them? In this connection it is interesting to find the Boston Transcript, of all papers, expressing the view that negroes "are undoubtedly better off in the South, much more at home, than they are in the North."

Charleston, S. C.

The Negro and the Boll Weevil.

Dr. S. D. Redmond, of Jackson, Miss., who is described as "a well-to-do negro physician," has recently returned from the North and as a result of his observations gives it as his opinion that "the negro had better remain in the South, if he can possibly make a living." Dr. Redmond says that it is true that many of the negroes who have gone to New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to take the places of foreigners called back to Europe on account of the war, are drawing better salaries and wages than they get in the South, but he says further that "for every job there are scores waiting in all the manufacturing centers and thousands of negroes are walking the streets of strange cities hunting work. Those who have work are forced to pay half they make for house rent and are huddled together like sheep—nobody caring whether they live or die." He was given to understand that probably six or seven hundred thousand negroes had gone North, whereas probably less than one hundred and fifty thousand men had left the United States for the European battlefields. Thousands of negroes, he says, "have returned to the land of cotton and thousands of others would come back if they could."

This seems to be the testimony of all of the negro leaders who have investigated conditions attending the exodus of negroes from the South. It will not do, however, to lose sight of the other side of this problem. Much depends on the "if" mentioned by Dr. Redmond when he says that the negro had better remain in the South "if he can possibly make a living." A great many of the negroes who have gone North have not done so primarily because they were impressed by the stories told them of big wages to be had there. The negroes have heard tales of that kind before and they remember what happened to the colored people who flocked West years ago. They have grabbed at the chance which was offered them to go North now in most cases because they did not know what was to become of them in the South. Probably the greater number of negroes who have left the South have gone from those districts which have been infested with the boll weevil and especially from that part of the boll weevil territory where the floods of the past year rendered thousands of negroes well nigh destitute.

If this be the case, the question is a very serious one for all of us in the South who live in the path of the dreaded cotton pest. It is this which gives us more concern than anything else connected with the near approach of the boll weevil to South Carolina; and we have been puzzled that apparently our concern was shared by no one else in this section. We have been encouraged in the last week, however, by discovering that one of the largest planters in coastal South Carolina feels just as we do about this matter; and still further encouraged to find that The Progressive Farmer takes much the same view. In its last issue The Progressive Farmer had a particularly sensible editorial along this line. It pointed out with great force and clearness that if the South is to continue to enjoy the cheap labor which it now has means must be found without delay for increasing the productive power of this labor. The cotton grower, for his own protection, aside from humanitarian reasons, will be compelled to make arrangements to take care of his negroes as well as of himself when the boll weevil comes.

How is this to be accomplished? It is a big problem and one that invites the best thought and leadership of South Carolina agriculturists.

GREENVILLE, S. C.
GREENVILLE, S. C.
MAR 16 1917

The Negro Migration.

It is reported that more than one hundred thousand negroes have gone North since last summer. It will be a great blessing for the country when they are at least equally distributed over the states of the union. There is no doubt but that the encroachment of the boll weevil is having more to do with the present exodus than any other cause, if so, the boll weevil may prove a blessing in disguise. Some say that the harsh treatment of the negro is the cause of his leaving the South. We know of none who own property and who are trying to live decently who are even thinking of leaving the South.—Easley Progress.

WHITES ROB NEGROES SAYS SOUTHERN MAYOR

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The State of Alabama has lost over 50,000 Negroes since the great migration movement, and many white people have become greatly alarmed over the loss of so many colored people from this section.

The following startling charge has been made against the white people of the South by Mayor W. T. Robertson in speaking of the unfair treatment to which Negroes have been subjected since the Civil War:

"There is money in farming, lots of it, but the Negro farmer has been systematically robbed by the white man since the close of the Civil War. They haven't been treated right and no one can blame them for quitting the soil. If the Negro farmers would be returned all the interest in excess of 8 per cent. charged them for money advanced them, they would today be living in brownstone mansions, just as the rich white advancers do. How the Negro has been treated is borne out by an instance which happened last week. An old Negro came to me and asked me if I could 'advance' him this year. I asked him if he had a 'falling out' with his white folks. He replied that his white folks, who had been making money off him for twenty-five years, had decided to refuse him any credit this year, as they feared he was growing old and perhaps would die before another crop was made."

MOBILE, ALA.

In the South its greatest anxiety has been "the negro problem." It might be a great relief if the problem would emigrate, but the South doesn't seem to think so.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The negro problem is settled in the South. Its transference to the North ought to give the white people up there a subject for much thought, and disquiet.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. LEDGER
MAR 31. 1917

The Parallel Channel for the Wise Negro

There is no race problem. There are racial conditions. Out of these conditions arise peaceful or hostile relations. In some sections of the country there is groundwork for conflict between the races; in others there is none. In all sections, the law exists that the superior race will not countenance dominance by the inferior, the strong dominance by the weaker. It follows that peace exists between the races when the superior and inferior are not in competition for that which both desire. When they are there is an issue which leads with unerring precision to violence.

In the south the negro and the white man are not in competition. The negro is free to pursue any line of life he chooses in that channel alongside the white man which is always parallel, but never touches the white man's. Outside that the southern negro does not stray; he knows he cannot, and would be miserable if he were allowed to do so.

In East St. Louis, Ill., in Chester, Pa., in Youngstown, O., and in other northern localities, whither the southern negro has gone under the lure of high wages, they have hunted him in organized posses as though he were a coyote, a mad dog, a leper. They have slain him by the dozens. They have resented his coming in competition with white labor and they have shot him en masse because he has attempted to take northern white men's places.

The southern negro cannot change conditions. In the south they are such that, if he remain inside the pale of law, he stands the same chance to make and save money and rear his family in peace and content in his channel as the white man in his. In the north, the individual negro who is thrifty fares well, but when he goes in numbers seeking work, the whites of the north unsheath the battle-axe and go for his life in an organized capacity. The reason? Racial competition.

Basic truths lie at the bottom of all community movements; conditions preexisting acount for community movements. The negro has seen what they do to him in Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the three leading industrial sections of the north; he should by this time have gotten into his mind why he is treated as he is in these states.

The parallel channel is for the negro who has sense.

Labor — 1917

Migration

Charleston, S. C.

Attitude of White (South)

Looking Ahead for the Negro.

Here is an item, from "Girard's" column in the Philadelphia Public Ledger which is going the rounds of the Northern press:

"When a Yankee school teacher, Eli Whitney, invented his crude gin, he armed the negro with a machine which would multiply his daily output of cleaned cotton by nearly one thousand.

"That was the first great thing that happened to the negro after coming to our Southern States. It made him fully five times as valuable to his master as he had been before.

"The second big thing was the emancipation proclamation. That made the slave, considered as a piece of property, of no value to the owner.

"Now comes a third important thing for the Southern negro. He is moving northward faster than ever before since the surrender of Lee."

The contention that the invention of the cotton gin was a fine thing for the negro is certainly a remarkable one to be put forth in a Northern newspaper. If it had not been for the cotton gin slavery would probably have been abolished by the separate action of the Southern States themselves long before the middle of the nineteenth century. As was brought out very forcefully in the articles by Mr. Theodore D. Jervey recently published in The Sunday News, the sentiment against slavery in this State waxed steadily from the close of the revolution until the invention of the cotton gin. Throughout this period South Carolina "legislated against the importation of negro slaves with greater and greater severity." At the time Whitney came South the importation of negroes was rigidly outlawed. With the invention of the cotton gin the whole attitude of the people changed. When the Legislature reopened the slave trade in January 1804 thousands of slaves were brought in as fast as ships could get them here and in the three years that the ports remained open 202 vessels, most of them from Rhode Island and Great Britain, arrived at Charleston with slaves. If, as "Girard" suggests, invention of the cotton gin was a fine thing for the negro, it must have been on the theory that slavery was a fine thing for the negro; for what the cotton gin did was to bring about the importation of tens of thousands of negroes from Africa who were sold into slavery.

"Girard" is right when he says that the present movement of negroes to the North is one of the most important things that has happened for the colored people. This, however, is not because of any likelihood that the negroes who go North will fare better there than they have fared in the South. The likelihood is that the great majority of them will fare very much worse. The significance of the present movement is to be found not in the conditions in the North which are taking the negro there, but in the conditions in the South which make the negro ready to go. The situation, as The News and Courier has pointed out repeatedly, is simply that as the boll weevil compels the cutting of the cotton acreage thousands of negroes are bound to be thrown out of employment. They are here only because they were needed in the cultivation of cotton. They can't stay on the farms unless cotton is to be grown on approximately the same scale it has been grown. That is the main reason, in our judgment, behind the negro exodus. They are going North at present because there happened to be plenty of work for them there. It was accidental that this was true. Later, if the openings which now exist in the North are closed, they will flock to the towns and cities in the South—unless, meantime, some way can be found of meeting the situation and they can be helped to take care of themselves on the land.

If the coming of the boll weevil raises any graver problem than this we don't know what it is. We are confident of the ability of the white farmers to find new and profitable agricultural products and to provide markets for these products. We are afraid that the negroes, those in the lower part of South Carolina, at least, are going to be overwhelmed, many of them, by the necessity which must soon be upon them of making a living in ways that are wholly unfamiliar and which require initiative and energy which they notoriously lack. We wish that some of the agricultural leaders in this part of the State would think about this matter, if they have not already done so, and that they would bring forward any suggestions which occur to them for consideration and discussion. Perhaps our fears are groundless. We hope that they are. So far as we have observed, they do not appear to be shared by others. If we are right in our view, however, it is obligatory upon us that in our preparations for the cotten pest we take special account of what the effects on the negroes are likely to be. We know that the negro is incapable of looking ahead for himself.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE
JUNE 13, 1917

NEGRO EMIGRATION.

The Chicago Tribune, always bitterly anti-Southern, astonished its readers some days ago by advising the negro to stay South and go South instead of continuing to move on its own state of Illinois, but it resents the demand of labor leaders in the North who wish the negroes to be prohibited from moving North and it denounces the declaration of the demands of the federation in this matter as a return to serfdom.

"The federation wants the negro to be treated much as the Russian serf was treated, compelled to stay on the land. That is what the thing would amount to," the Tribune remarks. "Conditions of employment are none too good for the negro in the North now. There are forces superior to legislative acts at work."

We agree with the Tribune's declaration that economic conditions are working towards a solution of the negro problem. There has been an effort on the part of certain labor leaders for years to advance the price of unskilled labor by reducing the supply. It is this aim that has been behind the various efforts to limit or restrict immigration from which the railroads, mine operators and other employers have in the past been getting a very large proportion of their labor. The new immigration law, which hoped to cut down the supply of labor, had this object in view. It has never been enforced because the war has cut off nearly all immigration, the illiterate as well as the literate. It was found to work very unsatisfactorily on the Mexican frontier, where it prevented the Texas farmers on or near the Rio Grande from getting the Mexican labor on which they have depended in the past for the harvesting of their crops; and on the order of the secretary of the treasury the law has been suspended there.

This incident calls to our notice the bad results that will certainly follow the enforcement of the law when the war is over. The present immigration of negroes from the South to the North, which has had such unfortunate effects in both sections by demoralizing the labor in the South and causing rioting on the other side of the line, besides bringing about great suffering to the negroes themselves, is due to the fact that the labor supply has been reduced by the shutting off of immigration from the North. The illiterate provision inserted into our immigration laws over the veto will have that effect when the war is over, for millions of immigrants who would like to come here will be shut out by the new law and employers in the North will again look in this direction to supply their needs.

The labor leaders who would advance the cost of unskilled labor by shutting out immigration from Europe now find that it has been supplied in the form of negro labor from the South, and they have therefore asked for legislation to shut these negroes out and to prohibit them from coming into their section, not through any interest in the South or in the negro, but simply to keep up wages by keeping down the supply of labor. It is this effort against which the Tribune protests on the ground that it is a revival of the establishment of serfdom after the manner formerly prevailing in Russia. It will be remembered that the riots in East St. Louis followed the appearance of the labor leaders before the city council asking for legislation intended to prevent any more negroes coming into that city, and the promise that this demand would be granted. It is desired to extend the prohibition to all Illinois.

There is one side of the question that should be carefully considered but it is only temporary. The demand for the prevention and prohibition of emigration of labor from the farm will carry weight just now as a war measure. The emigration of negroes from this section at the present rate from some districts of Alabama and Georgia threatens to greatly reduce the agricultural potentiality of the country and consequently its war strength. The South is mainly an agricultural country and much of its agricultural labor is negro. To take that labor from the fields to be used largely in city work is to reduce the food crops of the country and the supply that we can offer our neighbors. Any action taken to prevent this loss may well be regarded as a very important and very necessary war measure. Far more extreme measures have been adopted by the combatant countries in the present war to assure themselves food and to prevent starvation. It is in no sense serfdom, as the Tribune imagines. Of course, in ordinary times, when there is no war, such restriction will not be possible, but the United States and the several states will only be acting within their rights and in the interest of the whole people if measures are taken that will tend to prevent the demoralization to our labor and food supply. When the war is over and we are facing the difficulties and confusion caused by our new immigration statute, which now stands temporarily suspended, we can take such steps as may then be regarded as necessary in the interest of the industries and economic development of the country.

THINKS NEGROES HAVE GOT ENOUGH

DUBLIN GA HERALD
JULY 26, 1917

Below will be found a portion of an article from the Atlanta Georgia in which Commissioner of Commerce and Labor H. M. Stanley gives some views on the negro exodus from the south.

"Mr. Stanley thinks that the negro exodus 'may not be so serious hereafter as it has been heretofore,' because many negroes who have gone north have discovered that they are not treated there as they expected to be. Many who have returned already have advised their race to remain in the south, where they not only prosper most, but are happiest.

"Commissioner Stanley's statement to The Georgian follows in part:

I wish to heartily approve of the suggestion of the Hearst newspapers as to the need in the south, especially Georgia, of skilled white labor. In an article to The Georgian recently I said, speaking of the negro, that his going may ultimately prove of benefit to the south, as it may awaken the southern planter to a sense of independence of the negro. I also stated that we must place ourselves as much as possible in a position to become independent of anyone preferring another section to ours. We can do this by making every possible effort to bring skilled white labor to Georgia and in using on the farms every labor-saving device that can be secured.

In the southern part of the state there are many thousand acres of undeveloped land. Some of this land must be drained before cultivation is feasible, but much of it is ready for the plow. This land is susceptible to the very highest state of cultivation. What is needed is not merely to bring to the attention of others what we have to offer, but to make a systematic hunt for what we want.

Unless we make an effort to bring desirable settlers to Georgia, laborers, artisians, farmers, what not, we can accomplish nothing. We must be as diligent as is the west or we will lose much of our prestige in the scheme of things.

Courier Journal

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Negroes Moving North?

Figures which, seemingly, show a widespread movement of negroes from the South to the North, with the purpose of establishing permanent residence, are published in New York papers and in the South.

Booker T. Washington said more than once that in his opinion the South was the best place for the negro. If the reports of a real migration of negroes are true, what influence has produced it?

The lure of higher wages may be a factor in inducing the migration. There is a tendency, not among negroes alone, to consider figures rather than conditions when wages or salaries or earnings in other forms are mentioned. It is true, no doubt, that a negro from the Cotton Belt who goes to New York or Chicago will receive higher daily compensation for his labor than he has received at home. By trying his luck in the North he may learn definitely whether his wages will pay his expenses in the North and leave a greater margin than he has had above his expenses in the South. Nobody in the South will begrudge him the educative value of the experiment. There will be, on the contrary, no disposition to speed the parting "problem," because the time never will come when the "problem" will be removed by an exodus of negroes from the South. Assuming that the more energetic and ambitious among Southern negroes are going to the North, the South will suffer the loss of useful labor. That will be the net result in the sections in which the migration originates. Nevertheless, the South will look kindly, and with no little curiosity, upon the hegira, if, indeed, there is a hegira.

There are, undoubtedly, many negroes in the North who are doing well, who are giving satisfaction, and who are respected as competent and dependable employes. There are a few who have succeeded as proprietors and employers. Whether the majority could do as well, and live as happily, in the North as in the South, is an open question. A major

ity of white Southerners take the Booker Washington view. If they are wrong they can be patient and good humored while being shown.

News Courier

Charleston, S. C.

MAR 28 1917

The Cotton Crop.

There is one thing which every Southern farmer should consider in planting cotton this spring, and that is the possibility that before the crop is ready to gather the labor supply may be disorganized. One reason the wheat production in Canada has been cut down has been the calling of so many young Canadians to the colors. According to the Springfield Republican vigorous efforts are now being made by Canada to secure farm workers from the United States, high wages being offered, railroad fares being paid and guarantees against military conscription in Canada being assured. If the United States is at war next September—as there is every probability it will be—the labor shortage on the farms of the country will be felt in every State of the Union. Already it is stated that "the average farm labor supply is under 90 per cent of normal." The probability is that if hundreds of thousands of young men all over the country have to go in the army or are put to work in munitions plants and kindred industries the migration of negroes from the South to the North will be greatly accelerated. The South Carolina farmer can look forward to having more trouble getting his cotton crop gathered next fall than he has ever had before.

Only the individual farmer is in position to judge as to how seriously these conditions would be likely to affect him in his own farm operations, but the facts we have presented are facts which must be taken into account. There is no reason why the South should suffer as a result of the probable labor shortage but the South will suffer if it depends too largely on cotton. More labor is required to make and to gather cotton than is required to make and gather any other crop. If the South plants an increased acreage in cotton this season it is sure to be in a bad fix next fall if in the meantime the movement of negroes northward continues and increa[illegible]—as is very likely to [illegible] the case. On the other hand, if th[illegible] South cuts down the acreage in cotton somewhat, planting an increased acreage in foodstuffs and in feedstuffs, it will get just as much money for a comparatively small crop of cotton as it would otherwise get for a bumper crop, it will have little or no difficulty in gathering the crop, and its foodstuffs will make it independent.

STATE

COLUMBIA, S. C.

MAR [illegible]

The Negro Exodus Again.

The number of negroes arriving in the Northern cities from the South in the last year is placed by The World of New York at 150,000 and The Tribune of Chicago says that in that city alone 40,[illegible] have arrived since last Septem[illegible] The Tribune expects another 50[illegible] the next seven or eight mon[illegible]

How the[illegible]grants shall be received, how [illegible]hall be housed and treated, is a [illegible] a disturbing problem in some [illegible]e Northern towns. The Chicago [illegible]wspapers describe pathetically the [illegible]anner of the crowding of the newcomers in unsanitary quarters, their ignorance, their uncleanliness and their lack of thrift.

In the event of the organization of a great army [illegible],000,000 men, it may be set [illegible] the migration will take [illegible]rtions in the coming [illegible] t en- [illegible]tering into [illegible]e en- [illegible]listment of [illegible]er- [illegible]tain that [illegible] o [illegible] come to [illegible] take the [illegible] going into [illegible] be held [illegible] nomic sid[illegible] lates itsel[illegible] aggravate[illegible]

What the [illegible]s of easy an[illegible] people would hav[illegible] the thing to do is [illegible] their while to remain, [illegible] certain—the South ca[illegible] negroes by force; the [illegible] Dixon Line is not a R[illegible] North be a land of pron[illegible] blacks, and the trip by rai[illegible] and quick from the Gulf and [illegible]lantic Coast to Cincinnati, [illegible] and New York.

The State holds that the dispersion of the negroes, if it shall not be too rapid and too sudden, will be no Southern affliction; the South has more negroes than it needs and well can spare additional numbers of them. The State is not in the least alarmed about the exodus.

At the same time, it may be observed that wherever is a neighborhood, a township or a county in the South to whose white employers the departure of negroes is giving concern, the way to check it is in the hands of the employers themselves. If the extension of treatment to the negroes that will convince them that their best interest will be enhanced by remaining in the South will not hold them, nothing will. Nor is the fact to be ignored that negroes will find, if they can, homes in lands where they will have the protection of law. Without here arguing the question whether or not in any circumstances a negro ought to be lynched, the plain fact is that no man will stay in a land where he or members of his family may be lynched if he can without inconvenience get away to another.

Whenever the lynching of white men shall come to be as common in the South as the lynching of negroes has been, there will be an exodus of white men, too.

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

MAR 1 5 1917

NEGRO EXODUS NORTH

How the Movement Strikes a Southern Editor

[From the Nashville Banner.]

There is nothing phenomenal about the movement. It has come purely and quite plainly of an economic exigency. Foreign immigration, on which the great industries of the North have depended for a labor supply, has been cut off at a time when those industries are unusually active and the demand for labor is great.

The southern Negroes didn't begin the movement North of their own initiative, nor for any reason of dissatisfaction with their present abode. Whatever restrictions they may suffer in the South now, the present generation is surely as free and unoppressed as any that preceded it. The southern Negroes are, in fact, unusually well off just now because of the high price at which last year's cotton crop was sold and there is no unrest or dissatisfaction among them. They are going North because they are being induced to do so by an offer of high wages, and those who are inducing them are utterly unmoved by any sort of sentiment. The inducers are after labor. They would import Chinamen and East India coolies if the exclusion laws would permit. Their efforts are directed toward the southern Negroes because the Negroes constitute the only available supply.

When the war is over and the tide of European immigration is renewed, the Negroes that have gone North will be forced into a serious competition sharper than anything they have ever known in the South and their return to this section is exceedingly probable. There is no sort of doubt, the question is wholly undebatable, that the conditions on southern farms is far more congenial to the Negroes than what they will find in the North.

The annual conference of Negroes at Tuskegee Ala., advised the southern Negroes not to go North, for [illegible]rious reasons, one being that they are acclimated to the South, and another is that industrial competition with whites is not yet severe in the South, in which Negro landlords are rapidly increasing.

That was good common sense, founded on a sane view of the conditions of the exodus, but Negro laborers, those down in the berry and truck-growing region of West Tennessee, for instance, where the migration is now said to be much in evidence, don't know anything about what he Tuskeegee conference advised, but they do understand a Pittsburg labor agent who offers them good wages and transportation North.

The matter is disturbing in the South because it affects the labor supply. The South is dependent on Negro labor. It doesn't know any other and at present no other is available. Except for this fact the South would unquestionably benefit by Negro emigration.

But the Negroes in bulk are not going to leave the South. The present movement is due entirely to temporary conditions and will cease with the renewal of white immigration into the North from Europe.

SERIOUS ACCUSATION BY SOUTHERN MAYOR

Openly Charges that White Have Systematically Robbed Negroes since Close of Civil War.

Chicago Ill Sta[illegible]

MONTGOMERY MAYOR HAS SA[illegible]

Chicago Ill 6-23-14

If Negro Farmers of South Had No[illegible] Been Exploited They Would Be Living in Brownstone Mansions.

Montgomery, Ala.—The State [illegible] Alabama has lost over 50,000 Negro[illegible] since the great migration movemen[illegible] and many white people have becom[illegible] greatly alarmed over the loss of [illegible] many Colored people from this se[illegible]tion.

The following startling charge ha[illegible] been made against the white people of the South by Mayor W. T. Robert[illegible]son in speaking of the unfair treat[illegible]ment to which Negroes have been subjected since the Civil War.

"There is money in farming, lots of it, but the Negro farmer has been systematically robbed by the white man since the close of the Civil War. They haven't been treated right and no one can blame them for quitting the soil. If the Negro farmers would be returned all the interest in excess of 8 per cent. charged them for money advanced them, they would today be living in brownstone mansions, just as the rich white advancers do. How the Negro has been treated is borne out by an instance which happened last week. An old Ne[illegible] twenty-five years had decided to re[illegible] him any credit this year, as they [illegible] he was growing old and per[illegible] would die before another crop [illegible] made." I could 'advance him [illegible] fuse him a[illegible] he had [illegible] asked him if [illegible] 'falling out' with his white folks. feared he [illegible] folks, who haps would [illegible] me to had been making money off him for [illegible]

Labor - 1917

Migration

DEFENSE COUNCIL INCREASING CROPS

MOBILE ALA REGISTER
AUGUST 19, 1917

Mississippi Board is Doing Excellent Work Along the Food Conservation Line.

GOROWITZ WILL BE HANGED

Governor Refuses to Commute Murderer's Sentence—Camp Building Making Progress.

MISSISSIPPI BUREAU
THE MOBILE REGISTER
Jackson, Miss Aug. 18.

Mississippi's state council of national defense, organized less than six months ago, and working without a penny, has increased food crops in the state from 25 to 50 per cent, has been a potent factor in the movement for conservation of food, is working now on problems of marketing huge food crops and has started a movement looking toward betterment of conditions effecting the negro that is revolutionary for this section.

The council will shortly be made a regular department of the state department, according to announcement made by Governor Theo. G. Bilbo at the meeting of the council here Saturday. The governor said the work of that body was only really begun and that its tremendous importance justified, he believed, the adding of it to the government with appropriations sufficient to carry out all its plans.

A special session of the Mississippi legislature will meet in September and one of the chief subjects will be food production and conservation.

The greater portion of the session here today was devoted to a discussion of the labor problem in the South. Many leaders said they were convinced that the one way to keep the negro in the South was to pay him just wages, to stop once and for all persecution by fee grabbing constables and justices of the peace, to give him better schools and living conditions and to end anything resembling exploitation of his labor.

o o o

Want Negro's Rights Safe.

The following resolution was adopted by unanimous vote, and will be sent to every large employer of negro labor in the state:

"The state council for defense calls upon the white people of Mississippi positively the general, semi-dormant feeling that the linery and property rights of the negroes be scrupulously regarded by our people.

"Contented and intelligent labor will make for prosperity while discontent and ignorance carry with them ultimate economic disaster.

"The council strongly urges the legislature to so amend the laws pertaining to the administration of justice in the minor courts as to remedy the evils invested in them.

"The council urges that county agents be employed to instruct the negroes in agriculture and home economics and cooperation with the schools and colleges for negroes."

Many negro men and women agents are already at work in the state, and are finding favor among both races, according to reports from heads of the agricultural extension work in the state.

o o o

Would Keep Corn at Home.

The matter of marketing the 100,000,000 bushel corn crop was taken up at length, and Mississippi farmers were urged to keep the crops at home as it would all be needed for feeding live stock and human beings between now and the next harvest. Plans are being perfected for storing the crops in warehouses and banks will handle warehouse receipts for corn, velvet beans and other foodstuffs as they have cotton receipts in the past. The velvet bean crop in south Mississippi alone is estimated at a billion bushels.

A resolution was also adopted urging President Wilson to take over the coal supply of the nation at once to assure an adequate supply of fuel at reasonable prices.

A campaign is already underway for winter cover and food crops and Governor Bilbo said at today's meeting he believed, properly supported, the council could double the huge food crop of the present year, next season.

"Packed pantries are the rule among Mississippi housewives," said Miss Susie V. Powell, state director of home economics work. "We have at last a million cans of fruits and vegetables for winter," she said.

The meeting of the council was well attended and every member took an enthusiastic part in the various discussions.

Attitude of White (South)

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH

As expected, the negro problem has largely moved North, and it is today vexing the people of that section far more than the South. This is the natural consequence of the recent heavy movement of Southern negroes across the line, in answer to the demand for unskilled labor there, and on the promise of higher wages.

It is not necessary to go over again the story of this movement; it has already been fully told. A few extreme negrophile papers in the North have welcomed the negro influx, believing that it would assure colored labor better wages and increase its independence and well being; some in the South have also welcomed the departure of the excess of negroes from the black belt, believing that it would simplify the race question in this section, and relieve the South as it would mean the incoming of whites to take the place of the negroes.

The departure of many thousands of laborers from the plantations and farms unquestionably caused some demoralization at first, as well as in the lumber and other mills where they were employed; but the Southern states have largely adapted themselves to the changed conditions and we hear very little complaint on the subject. The negro question, like the negroes, has moved North, and is receiving close attention and causing some anxiety in that section just now.

The largest migration from the South has been largely to Pennsylvania, which employs such an immense army of unskilled laborers on its railroads and in its mines. The Pennsylvania railroad was the first to try Southern negroes on a large scale, and organized three camps of several thousand negroes each, keeping them entirely separated and segregated from the whites. The Reading railroad followed and other employers, finding it possible to get a good supply of negroes, imported them by the thousands. Once the gates were thrown open it was impossible to close them, and more negroes came in than was necessary.

Moreover, as is always the case, many of the negroes soon drifted away from the railroads and mines to the cities, where they could enjoy greater independence. It might be incidentally mentioned that the railroads have lately been importing "greasers" or Mexican peons via Texas and New Orleans; and many of these people hitherto unknown in the East are now pouring into Pennsylvania for rough railroad work.

Philadelphia has naturally been the chief mecca for these negroes as they drifted away from the railroads and factories, until it has become a serious problem there what to do with them. Mass meetings are being held and committees organized to help in the work, as the possibility of harm from a large influx of ignorant negro labor from the plantation direct to the city was appreciated.

Philadelphia has always had a large number of negroes, even in the days before the Civil war; it has now taken the first place, with many thousand more negro residents than any city, North or South. It had 85,637 negroes at the time of the last census in 1910. This had increased to 99,924 last year, and is now 110,700 and growing at the rate of nearly 5000 a month. In less than seven years the negro population of the Pennsylvania metropolis has increased 46 per cent, or nearly three times as fast as the whites. There is not work available for all of these newcomers nor houses for them, and the Philadelphia conference reports that many of the smaller houses have five and six times as many people as they should have.

At a conference held in Philadelphia Saturday the situation brought about by this negro influx was discussed from every point of view by the various charitable organizations, by the housing experts, the educational authorities, representatives of the several churches and others; and it was unanimously agreed that many serious and important problems presented themselves that called for close attention and prompt and vigorous action. A general committee on negro immigration into Philadelphia was appointed, with eight subcommittees, to deal with various phases of the problem, such as the housing of the negroes, their sanitation, as a majority of these people know nothing of public health, to secure employment for the idle negroes, as a large proportion of them are without jobs, and seem unlikely to get them; a court committee to assist those who get into trouble through ignorance or violation of the laws, as well as committees on education, recreation, churches and the receiving and provision for the negroes arriving at Philadelphia to the number of several hundred a day, both from the South and the labor camps in the North.

The health authorities in particular were insistent on drastic action to meet existing conditions and expressed the opinion that the overcrowding of the negro sections of the city by these people who know so little of city life and are so unfitted for it, rendered "a spread of disease, crime and destitution possible" unless some energetic steps were taken to meet the problems now presented.

The same problems present themselves within all the territory to which this negro influx has tended, and many other committees are likely to be needed to wrestle with these questions. The people of the South can advise and assist in their correct solution, for they have faced similar problems for many years; and they will, we know, be glad to do all they can. The problems caused by a congestion of negroes have moved from the South to north of "the line."

Newspaper Clipping Bureau ...

m TRIBUNE

lress: Providence, R. I.

Movement of Southern Labor.

The Charleston News and Courier, not desiring that the exodus of negroes from that State to the North should be allowed to pass as a matter entirely prejudicial to South Carolina, says: "The people of the South can afford to watch this movement of colored labor into the North with the utmost serenity. We do not believe that there is the least likelihood of the South being injured by it. On the other hand, there is excellent reason to believe that as a result of it other parts of the country are likely to learn things which it is desirable that they should know."

This position of "the people of the South" standing aloof and watching the colored people migrating to the North with "the utmost serenity" is a curious one. From other Southern testimony on the subject we have been led to believe that the matter was one closely connected with the question of labor in the South and presenting problems not easily solved for those in the South who must have their cotton and corn properly cared for but who are quite unable to go into the fields and do the work themselves.

The exodus of the restless element among the colored people of the Southern cities and the going North of considerable numbers of them for higher wages and the better opportunities offered have caused a movement of colored labor from the corn and cotton fields into the cities and this has affected seriously the planters who must have workers.

The thought that the people of the North are to learn something valuable as to the character of negro workers, which the News and Courier intimates, has unquestionably some truth in it. But the negro worker who comes North from the Southern States must take his chances among other workers of all nationalities and stand or fall on his merits, and it is probable that the number who succeed will not vary much from the average of the others.

As to the Southern negro making any particular impression on conditions in the North, beyond relieving the labor strain at some points he will not. The new labor element will be absorbed into the infinitely larger body and not have much effect on its character one way or another.

WHITE EDITORS SOUND TOCSIN

The Palatka Advocate
3-17

The Exodus of Negro Labor

(Greensboro Daily News)

The total suppression of European immigration since the war began, and replacement by a certain amount of emigration has resulted in a serious shortage of labor, especially unskilled labor, in the North, and in consequence there has been a heavy draft of Negro labor to the North. It is estimated that 150,000 Negroes have left this section since August, 1914, and the movement continues.

Unfortunately, the legislatures of certain Southern States have assumed that they can reverse an economic

law, and have conseguently enacted a number of statutes designed to suppress the movement. Worse still, in some sections white men have disgraced their color by attempting to stop the Negroes by violence—none of which accomplishes the purpose aimed at, and all of which puts the South in a bad light in the eyes of the rest of the country.

It is pleasant to note that of all the Southern States North Carolina has been least affected by the movement, less than 3,000 of the total 150,000 having come from this State. This is unquestionably due to the fact that North Carolina has been trying to do something like justice to the Negro, and the North Carolina Negro knows it. We have our quota of rough whites, of course, and now and then they disgrace the State and undo in a night the work that it has taken better men years to accomplish.

We also have our quota of tough Negroes, whose crimes are perpetually threatening the good feeling between the races; but in the main the North Carolina Negroes let the whites alone and are let alone.

Furthermore, the State is year by year doing better things for the Negro in the educational field. Illiteracy is being reduced and numerous college and industrial and training schools are open to him here. These things, we believe, account for the fact that the North Carolina Negroes are staying at home, regardless of the temptation of higher wages in the North.

Nevertheless, even North Carolina will do well to note and ponder this movement. We ae continually telling the Negro that he is better off in many respects in the South, and in many respects he is.

At the same time, while we realize that going from the South to the North may be jumping from the frying pan into the fire, he is not likely to be particularly happy in the frying pan. North Carolina must never forget that if she is to pogress she must progress as a whole. The State can never make a healthy advance in wealth and education unless the Negro gets his share of the advance.

There are certain faint-hearted white men who look upon the achievement of education and economic power by the Negro as dangerous to the faith in the capabilities of their race. If the breed that conquered and holds in subjection the rich and powerful nations of India cannot deal with a few millon blacks, then virtue has gone out of it, and it may well abandon its claim to ascendancy. In fact, it is not the Negro we fear, it is the North. We are firmly convinced that had we been left alone from the beginning, the Negro problem would have by this time been well on the road to solution; but the ill-formed interference of the North was our aim and the Negroes, too. What we are in eternal dread of is a revival of that interference.

But we certainly cannot render that disaster less probable by attempting to keep the Negro in mental and economic, if not politica l bondage. We must give him a chance at education, and equal protection under the law if we are to have a free hand in dealing with the innumerable problems that his presence among us raises.

The Advocate has two authorized agents in the city—please pay no others: Mrs. H. A. Hagler and Mrs. M. M. Young. Please have the price of your subscription when they call. You need the paper and the paper needs you, so let us be friends so we both—the paper and people—may the better live.

More Fooled Negroes.

Greenville News.

"Scores of negroes who abandoned homes and employment in the South in the last few months to seek higher wages and the land of milk and honey in the North are ill or dead with pneumonia.

"Hundreds of others are living in mere hovels, it is said, because property owners refuse to rent them decent houses.

"All have found the increase in cost of living greater than their increase in wages."

Such are the facts found by the Atlanta Journal upon investigation of the condition of the great horde of negroes who, lured by higher wages, have gone North to work.

Miss Helen B. Pendleton, supervisor of district work for the Associated Charities in Newark, N. J., thus describes conditions as they have come under her observation:

(a) While the negro is warmly welcomed as a laborer in the North, it is increasingly apparent that as a negro he is unwelcome.

(b) A close study of 53 families showed that all were crowded into unsanitary, dark quarters, averaging over four persons in a room, and that their average wage was $2.60 a day, and not $3 and $4 a day.

(c) Two hundred and eighty-seven more cases of pneumonia were reported in Newark in December than in October, and health officers say this condition was due chiefly to sickness among Southern negroes.

There are about 10,000 negroes in Newark. It is estimated that from 250,000 to 500,000 have left the South for the North.

They make more money than they do here, but the cost of living is very much higher for them in the North. Unscrupulous negro swindlers, rental agents and installment sharks are coining money out of these new and unsuspecting thousands. They are consuming an almost incredible amount of whiskey. Most of them lack proper clothing for the rigors of the Northern climate. The intense cold is making their outdoor labor a menace to them. Recent explosions in the munitions plants have, naturally, caused them to abandon that industry.

The negro in the North finds his social status has not been altered. He finds it very hard to rent a home; what he gets is squalid and unsanitary. Negroes find it a hard matter to get adequate housing in the North, just as in the South. The black man is not wanted in a white block. Real estate agents know that his presence there will tend to depreciate rentals. Even the white churches do not desire the attendance of the Afro-American. Such dwellings as these immigrants get can not be adequately heated. There is terrible congestion—often a large family lives, eats and sleeps in a single room. No matter how much money they may make, they cannot rent comfortable homes, because of Northern race prejudice. Some have to live over stables and in condemned houses.

The Atlanta Journal thus quotes the experience of a Georgia negro who went North to work in a munitions factory and came back within two weeks:

"I didn't like de looks er things, boss. I found out where de factry was, and went out to see bout de job. De place had a high wall roun it, like dat penitentiary in Atlanta. Dere was a big pleeceman at de gate and when I told him what I wanted, he tuck an' sent me to a little orfis on de inside. De gemmen in dere tuck down a big book an' said de job was waitin' fer me. He axed my name and whur I come frum. Den he said, 'Whur does you want de remains sont.' Whose remains is you talki'n' bout, white man?' I axed an' he said mine. Den I said, 'You hole on boss, you needn't bodder bout de remains caze I'm gwinter tek em back to Georgy myself.' I had enuff money to git back home on an' I wuz mitey nigh froze to death. I lit a rag fer de depo' and I stayed rite dere till de train fer Georgy come in and here I is."

He got his job back.

The upshot of the matter is that a skilled negro laborer can do very well in the North, if he can stand the climate, if he is content to live in an unsanitary coop, if he can meet rigid labor conditions, if he can arrange to live for twice what it costs him here. The community to which he goes, no matter where it is in the North, is not sympathetic toward him and will use him for what it can get out of him. They must work hard and continuously—they must suffer much. Nor will they have any more money than they have here, when they have bought all that they need.

From our point of view, this experience is going to be very instructive to the negro race. It will teach them that they can have no more social equality with the white man than they have here. That, with all the failure to accord them social and political privileges in the South, they are better off here. No longer will they picture the North as the negro paradise; they will perceive that Northern sympathy for them is abstract and hypocritical. Cured of the delusions which they have cherished for half a century, they will come home eventually and be content with conditions here. Their minds will open to a realization of the fact that is law—that the negro in the United States will never have political or social equality with the white man. The negro is no better off in the North than he is in the South—in fact, he is better off here. There never will be racial equalization in this republic.

TALKS OUT ON NEGRO

The Baptist Vanguard 8/16/17

Mississippi Council of Defense Says Negroes Must Be Protected

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 20.—If the resolution and declaration of principles looking to a wiser, more patriotic and altogether humane attitude toward the negro laborer of Mississippi, as offered in the meeting of the Mississippi Council for Economic Defense on Saturday by Frank H. Andrews of Vicksburg, has the effect sought, it will mean altogether a better feeling, arising from a more sympathetic understanding, towards the state's largest, most important and most dependable laboring class.

The text of this resolution follows:

"This council calls upon the white people of Mississippi to express positively the general, though semidormant, feeling that the liberty and property rights of the negroes should be scrupulously regarded by all our people.

"Contented and intelligent labor will make for prosperity, while discontent and ignorance carry with them ultimate economic dissaster.

"The council strongly urges the Legislature of the state of Mississippi so to amend the laws pertaining to the administration of justice in the minor courts as to remedy the evil existing in them.

"This council urges that county agents be employed, whose sole duty shall be to instruct the negroes in agriculture and home economics, in co-operation with the schools and colleges for negroes."

This resolution was adopted spontaneously, and several leading speeches were made along the lines suggested by its text. It is insisted that if the negroes were given every where the consideration to which the races entitled by reason of its economic value to the commonwealth, there would soon be a stop to the exodus of these people to distant and apparently more alluring and profitable fields.

As stated by Mr. Andrews, they should be paid for their services liberally, promptly and regularly, and not be subjected to the piratical and blood-sucking propensities of those who profit most by their little peccadillos—the professional, fee-grabbing constable attached to justice of the peace courts. As long as the fee system for compensation of constables remains as it is, just so long will the district or beat justice courts remain as they are, he declared, "courts of injustice and persecution" for the personal aggrandizement of these leeches who live and thrive on "costs" and so forth which are extracted from the negroes.

Labor—1917

Migration

Attitude of White South

NEGROES GO NORTH AND SOUTH SUFFERS.

Correspondent Reviews Conditions Brought About by Exodus and Suggests Remedy.

Columbia State 7/1/17

To the Editor of The State:

For 15 years I have advocated the distributing of the Negroes throughout our nation as the best and most practical solution of our much talked of race problem. I didn't know it would come so soon. I lay no special claim to its coming, but regret it as a result of unforeseen events over which none of us have any control.

The Negroes are still going North in increasingly large numbers. Two trains or coach loads of them left here last Sunday, I am credibly informed.

We of the South are to blame for the conditions which make their going easily possible. There is a spirit of oppression prevalent here exercised against the Negroes which makes their burdens well nigh unbearable to them. The constitutional rights given them by our federal gov ernment are wholly or in part, denied them. We, as white citizens, make the laws under which they are forced to live. They are taxed without representation. If they do wrong we arrest them, arraign them, try them, fine them and punish them. They are forever at our mercy. For this reason be should be more just to them than to ourselves even, for they are as helpless babies in our power to do with them as we please. This fact, I think, none will deny.

That they are underpaid is a fact well nigh universally admitted. Their wages in general are such as they can not live on comfortably and they are often forced to steal or starve. The homes rented to them are nothing short of a scandal to us. The Negro quarters in our cities are places of darkness, filth and neglect. They become veritable incubators of every kind of disease to be distributed by them throughout our cities and state. Our laws are discriminatory in their application toward them, criminal traps are set for them in business transactions and when the plot matures they are punished for their sins which others have committed against them. For supposed offenses they are snatched from their homes and lynched without a semblance of legal proceedings. Cheap and disgraceful politicians have been riding into office over their helpless backs bleeding from abuse for these many years, and all have turned a deaf ear to their dying groans. They have suffered, wept, prayed, but in vain. Alas, God has heard their cry and has come to their help.

The Negroes are leaving our State and the South in general in the hope of bettering their condition under which they have toiled and over which they have no control for over a half century. Though free, their attitude is that of free slaves. It is this condition that is driving them from us and the hope or promise of a better condition abroad that is moving them on.

Will the exodus continue? Yes, and increase. We had as well prepare to meet it. The most enterprising of our Negroes, those of them most desirable to us, are first to leave. Forcing them to work when no work is provided for them, or giving them a term on the chaingang, while a lot of worthless, idle loafing whites are overlooked is hastening their departure.

We are now paying a further price for our state rights and local self-government, a thing which has been and still is a common curse to our country. A strong, centralized and efficient federal government is our ultimate remedy.

Will the Negroes improve their condition by going? No, and yes. The social condition North is about as it is South and is rapidly becoming more Southlike in sentiment. The segregation of the Negro is a Northern idea. It is more in favor in the North than in the South. The social relations between the whites and Negroes in New Orleans, La., are the best from my own personal observation of any section of the United States. Miami, Fla., is a Northern settled and operated city and there the segregation of the races is rigidly enforced.

From a standpoint of equality, the Negroes will improve their condition by going North; in work, they will be paid for what they do and their color will play no part in the wages they earn; in law, they will be equally represented and by law will be protected just as any other or all other who live there. Justice will be applied without discrimination. The laws are and will be rigidly enforced regardless of race, class or color. They will be given an equal chance in the struggle of life and thus enabled to improve their condition. They will be educated and fitted for the useful walks of life. They will find the cost of living much higher so that their increased wages will largely be absorbed in that way. If they have it in them to rise they will have the opportunity of doing so.

How shall we meet the new condition which now confronts us? Not by immigration, for that door is closed to us, then too the South has fought immigration for years and has kept foreigners out of the South. We can meet the crisis now upon us in but one way, and that way is by bringing down thousands of poor and laboring whites from the North and settling them among us. These have shunned the South for years because Negro labor made it impossible for them to come, labor and live here. The poor whites here, native born, have been leaving for years, going to the four ends of the earth because they, too, found themselves unable to labor and live decently on the wages they could earn in competition with the Negro laborers who were willing to work at starvation prices. This accounts for the universal bitter feeling between our poor white and our Negroes. The hope of the Negro, and the laboring whites as well, is to be found in better wages for each. Who profits by the present evil condition? The wealthier, they get rich at any cost, the human oppressor only.

But the final result will be good. God is in the movement. It will prove a blessing to all parties concerned. Through it the race problem will be solved. The Negroes will be distributed and the more rapidly civilized. The North will become less white and more black. The South will become less black and more white. The advantage to both North and South will be mutual.

Then what is the part to be played by us in the balance up? This: Go after the whites of the North and bring them South by thousands just as the North is coming after our Negroes and carrying them North by thousands. It can be done. If it is done we will not only score there but come out ahead for the change will mean less cotton and more grass grain and stock and an enormous increase in manufacturing. The $1,000,000,000 now leaving the South and going to the North for foodstuffs, fully half of which is clear profit to the North, will be kept at home and we of the South will be a half billion dollars better off each year. And besides this, we will learn to work as never before. Two men living on one man's sweat will be a thing of the past. We will no longer grow dudes and dudesses, but men and women fit for service in life.

J. M. DesCHAMPS.

—The State, Columbia, S. C.

SOME VIEWS UPON THE NEGRO MIGRATION.

MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL HERALD JULY 7, 1917

The Hon. Geo. W. Sheldon a planter near Wayside, in Washington county, Mississippi, was Governor of Nebraska ten years ago; a Republican, it is remarked incidentally. As the principal speaker at the semi-annual meeting of the Southern Alluvial Land Association in Memphis, his "powerful words for the Delta country," according to the Commercial Appeal report, "commanded keen attention," as well they might. It was what he said of the negro migration, however, and of the imprint left on the lands by an industrial system founded on race duality, that possesses most interest, and significance:

We hear a lot about the negroes flocking to the North. Well, let them go. We won't encourage them to go, but if they must go, we won't try to detain them. We will get machinery, and with every negro left we will do the work that two negroes did before, and do it better. When we tell our Northern friends that our soil will produce all the crops that can be grown in other sections, and produce them in greater abundance, we are telling the truth. But we can't make them believe it. Why? Because they look around and see shacks of squalor where there should be fine farm homes; tumbled down sheds where there should be fine, big barns; poor schools and churches where there should be brick buildings; poor roads where there should be macadam highways, and they can't believe the things you tell them. They think something must be wrong. And something is wrong. We have encouraged our negroes to spend, spend, spend, when we should have urged them to save, save, save. If we could have kept in the South all the wealth that has gone uselessly into the North, the South could have weathered the storms of 1911 and 1914 without a murmur.

The Herald entirely agrees with the speaker as to the policy to observe toward the departing brother in black—"let them go"—for one reason because anything said or done to dissuade or restrain them from going will be futile if not reactionary. Though the reception the emigrants received at East St. Louis, and to which they are liable elsewhere, may operate as a deterrent of the growth of the migration. Necessarily, as sections and plantations are vacated of their accustomed labor supply, the land owners will turn to such farming substitutes as are available—a necessity that is sure to involve hardships and losses, at least for the present time.

While favoring the relegation of the migration question to the free will of the negroes—of interposing no direct argument, much less obstruction to it—on all accounts there ought to be improvement in living conditions where they have been reasonably alleged as causes of migration, by individuals and urged by community concert. And, furthermore, there should be an end of the impositions and extortions by officers of the minor courts that have been so commonly charged, and shown, as a prime cause of negro dissatisfaction. Abuses of this sort, demoralizing and shocking to all sense of justice and right, are common. The cure is the extension of the law abolishing fees, to the justice courts. To this reform the legislature should be urged.

Kipling wrote eloquently of the "white man's burthen" as it bears upon the British administration of the black man's land. But that burthen is light compared with the crush on the moral and material life fruitage of the Southern white man. After all that has been, or can be said or done, there is no denial of the fact that the negro presence has been a handicap, a blight upon the South—the main though inert cause of the relative backwardness of this section in progress and resources, and of lawlessness that has repelled Northern homeseekers quite as much as the physical defacements on which Gov. Sheldon dwells; the concrete testimony of the "shacks of squalor, tumbled down sheds, poor schools and churches," etc., the collectively vast areas of lands gone to waste and weeds, especially in the boll weevil devastated sections.

All is as it was foreordained by emancipation. The talk of white labor in which Governor Sheldon indulged is as vain as it was when immigration meetings were held in Mississippi fifty years ago, as proved by the vain experiments in the ensuing years. For the failure there was the ever present and all sufficient reason of the negro camping on the hovel marked lands,

and the white overlords joined to their idols of easy going farming methods and manners. Improvement s being made in sections, and cure will come in time; but not through any hasty pudding, quick action resolu-ions, but on reaching the goal of he generation milestones of evolu-ion. In the meanwhile, the lesson aught is to make the best of what is —gain advantage out of opportunity with such resources and agencies as nay be commandeered.

OCTOBER 20, 1917

When Negroes Go to France.

Awaiting negro soldiers going France are surprises, apart from e perience on the fighting line, f greater than those that will gre white soldiers. On the continent Europe is little of what we call "ra prejudice" and, of the great cou tries, France is especially free of Lines are rarely drawn between whit and blacks in that republic and t American negroes will be introduc to life of a kind hitherto unknown them. The negroes who serve in t working units and not as armed so diers probably will be thrown in constant association with the Fren people.

Were the war to continue so lo that American negroes would be se across in great masses, the likelihoo is that a race question would arise time, to be aggravated in proportio to the number of negroes going ov and the length of their stay. Indee race questions are invariably ques tions of numbers whether in Europe or in America. For centuries European lands have been so crowded with whites that Africans could not obtain an industrial footing in them and, therefore, the Europeans have not been threatened at any time with a serious invasion of people of another color. Hence we have the absence of a prejudice that is rooted in apprehension.

The effect of the novel experiences that they are destined to have on the negro soldiers is sure to be considerable. Returning to America they will bring notions that they have in the past not entertained or, at any rate, have prudently abstained from expressing. Whether or not this will give rise to a new phase of the race question on this side the Atlantic will depend upon the number of negroes who go to France and come back. It is likely that a large proportion of them, when they return, will settle in Northern cities and it may be that some of them will find homes in Europe.

While discussion of the matter is wholly speculative, it is certain that the war will give a new impetus to movement by the negroes of the South and tend somewhat to their dispersion. The war will cause tremendous changes in the point of view of all peoples and when it has ended there will be astonishing readjustments.

In The State's opinion a considerable dispersion of the Southern negroes is the South's best hope and, for that reason, The State has looked upon the recent negro migration to the North, which apparently has been checked by the rise in wages in the South, with satisfaction rather than alarm. If the forming of a negro army of 50,000 or 100,000 men shall train the race in the habit of travel about the world, that result will be fortunate for the Southern whites.

ROCHESTER N Y CHRONICLE
SEPTEMBER 16, 1917

FOR BETTER TREATMENT OF NEGRO.

The recent disposition shown by the negroes to leave the South in large numbers doubtless gave the Southern whites somewhat of a shock. It probably caused them to think a little more profoundly. "When one has not suffered, one has reflected very little," Madame de Stael makes one of her characters say; and the corollary is generally true.

It is significant that Miss Anne Rankin, the editor of the Southern Woman's Magazine, which is published at Nashville, Tenn., concedes that the South has not treated the negro fairly as a race. Miss Rankin's ancestry has its roots deep in the South. She says that the South needs the negro, and that the Southern people of good breeding understand him and are able to make him their friend. It is at the hands of the whites who are of least credit to the South that the negro has suffered from prejudice, which has bred injustice and cruelty, says this observer; but she lays the following charge against the whole South:

> We have dealt fairly and squarely with the individual negro only. We have been remiss in both philanthropy and business when it comes to his people as a whole. We have not made it worth their while to stay with us. We are being vigorously reminded that they should be better taught, better housed, better fed, better paid.

If this is not the whole problem, it is at least a large element in it. Many Southerners have maintained an attitude suggested by one of their stock phrases: "An educated nigger is a no-good nigger." In their opinion, a "good nigger" is one who is submissive and industrious or perhaps somewhat more than would be necessary to keep a blooded coach dog fat and sleek. It is hopeful when another view gains ground in the South, for it is by the South that the race problem must be solved, if it ever is solved.

Undoubtedly a general movement for the improvement of the whole black race in the South must come if it and the South are to make progress, and the development of an independent spirit among the negroes will help to launch such a movement. As Miss Rankin has said, the negroes should have better treatment all around, and with it the general attitude toward them should change. They should be regarded as human beings capable of ambitions and of realizing them; an honest self-respect should be fostered in them, not crushed; they should be imbued with hope and given much fuller opportunity for making the effort that hope awakens encouragingly fruitful. In short, their humanity should have broad and sympathetic recognition.

KEEPING THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

The Dallas Express 8/11/17

The News does not believe that there is any law which can be used to prevent Negroes from contracting to work in the North. It believes that any statute which may be susceptible to that use will, for that very reason, be held to be violative of the Constitution. It may be that no one would be found to test the constitutionality of a statute put to that use, and that, therefore, the statute could be made more or less effective, notwithstanding its legal nullity. But no one ought to wish to keep the Negroes in the South by such means. The News is confident that no considerable number of people in this State wish to do so. To deprive the Negroes of their right to accept employment wherever they wish would be to admit that they have good reasons for wishing to leave the South.

The News does not believe they have, notwithstanding that they are not without grounds of complaint. It believes that in the North they will encounter difficulties and injustices of different kind, but of worse degree than those which make their cause of grievance against the South. They are wanted in the North by those who seek to employ them, and by no one else, unless it is that a certain kind of politicians in the industrial centers of the North see in their coming an enlargement of their opportunity to profit in corrupt politics. If the Negroes think they will get economic or social welcome in the North, they are sadly deluded. What has happened in East St. Louis, and, more recently, in Chester, Pa., ought to warn them that the moment their presence in the North begins to be felt in a competitive way they will find themselves infinitely worse off than they were in the South. It may be that they can at the moment earn more in the North than they do in the South. That is doubtful; and if it is true, the causes which make it possible are temporary.

The importance of this matter has probably been exaggerated. The number of Negroes leaving the South is not likely to become great enough to have any serious industrial effect in the South. The volume of this emigration has probably attained to its maximum. We may confidently expect before long to witness the return of many, if not most of those who have left, and every one of these prodigals will be a missionary against the seductions of the employment agents who induced them to leave.

Notwithstanding the conditions in the South which afforded industrious and law-abiding Negroes reason to complain, the South, The News believes, is a more hospitable and favorable home for them than the North. But that belief could not justify us in resorting to measures of constraint to keep them here. The sensible, the just, the wise and expedient thing to do is to take some thought of ways to destroy the conditions which work discontent, not among the idle and vicious Negroes, but among the very class of them which the South has so much reason for wishing to keep.—Dallas News.

KEEPING THE NEGRO AT HOME.

BEAUMONT, TEX. JOURNAL
JUNE 24, 1917

With the usual ironical tone of the northern press the Wall Street Journal inquires why, if the south wants to keep the negro, it does not make it worth his while to stay in the south.

The answer to this query is easy. It is, in fact, an answer that any one who knows the negro and his relation to the south can give; an answer which would have preceded the question in any other than a prejudiced northern publication.

It is decidedly worth while for the negro to remain in the south. It has always been worth while for him—as it is for any race—to stay among people who know, like and understand him and his ways. It was worth while to him even in the days of slavery. It will always be worth while.

The negro earns as a rule more money in the south than in the north. The negro as a rule lives better in the south than in the north, and with far less exertion on his part. In sickness he is treated as well or better here than there, and in death he is buried quite as decently. Here is his opportunity; here in the south he may be all he is worthy of being; he can work out his destinty unhampered by restrictions of any kind beyond the rule of separation of the races.

We of the south do not tell the negro that he is the social equal of the white man, for both we of the white race and the negro know this is but a palpable lie. No intelligent negro seeks to become the social equal of the white man, but rather to elevate the standards of living and of education of his own race.

We do give the negro economic equality, and to the extent his intelligence justifies, political equality. We do not use him or permit him to be used as a political tool, as he is in the north. Instead of taking him into our white schools we provide schools where he may be educated as a negro, not as a nondescript pariah, respected by nobody, embarrassed, embittered and handicapped by compulsory association with a superior race.

The negro is adapted to the south, and the south to the negro. The negro is no more likely to be exploited here than in a northern community, and here he has the added advantage of a practical monopoly on certain classes of employment, whereas there he is subjected to the cut-throat competition of imported cheap labor from southern Europe.

Indeed it is worth while for the negro to remain in the south, which is home to him in more ways than one. If the Wall Street Journal has any doubt as to the truth of this assertion let it send some member of its able but biased staff down here to interview the intelligent negroes. Their answer will be ample—and convincing

Labor-1917

Attitude of White (South)

Migration

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
AUGUST 3, 1917

KEEPING THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

The News does not believe that there is any law which can be used to prevent negroes from contracting to work in the North. It believes that any statute which may be susceptible to that use will, for that very reason, be held to be violative of the constitution. It may be that no one would be found to test the constitutionality of a statute put to that use, and that, therefore, the statute could be made more or less effective, notwithstanding its legal nullity. But no one ought to wish to keep the negroes in the South by such means. The News is confident that no considerable number of people in this state wish to do so. To deprive the negroes of their right to accept employment wherever they wish would be to admit that they have good reasons for wishing to leave the South.

The News does not believe they have, notwithstanding that they are not without grounds of complaint. It believes that in the North they will encounter difficulties and injustices of different kind, but of worse degree than those which make their cause of grievance against the South. They are wanted in the North by those who seek to employ them, and by no one else, unless it is that a certain kind of politician in the industrial centers of the North see in their coming an enlargement of their opportunity to profit in corrupt politics. If the negroes think they will get any economic or social welcome in the North, they are sadly deluded. What has happened in East St. Louis, and, more recently, in Chester, Pa., ought to warn them that the moment their presence in the North begins to be felt in a competitive way they will find themselves infinitely worse off than they were in the South. It may be that they can at the moment earn more in the North than they do in the South. That is doubtful; and if it is true, the causes which make it possible are temporary.

The importance of this matter has probably been exaggerated. The number of negroes leaving the South is not likely to become great enough to have any very serious industrial effect in the South. The volume of this emigration has probably attained to its maximum. We may confidently expect before long to witness the return of many, if not most, of those who have left, and every one of these prodigals will be a missionary against the seductions of the employment agents who induced them to leave.

Notwithstanding the conditions in the South which afford industrious and law-abiding negroes reason to complain, the South, The News believes, is a more hospitable and favorable home for them than the North. But that belief could not justify us in resorting to measures of constraint to keep them here. The sensible, the just, the wise and expedient thing to do is to take some thought of ways to destroy the conditions which work discontent, not among the idle and vicious negroes, but among the very class of them which the South has so much reason for wishing to keep.

CATTS TALKS TO NEGROES ABOUT LABOR QUESTION

JACKSONVILLE FLA. METEOR
SEPTEMBER 15. 1917

Governor Applauded—Many White Speakers—Thousands Attend Meeting Here.

In the interest of keeping the negroes in Florida and to prevent a further exodus to Northern climes, Governor Sidney J. Catts, addressed the officers and members of the Negro Protective League here last night in the negro Masonic Temple on Broad street. He spoke in behalf of the turpentine interests in this State, making the trip to this city especially for this purpose. The Negro Protective League was recently formed here, and Governor Catts explained that he had appointed R. R. Robinson assistant probation officer under the direction of the county probation officer, to work among the colored people of this city.

D. D. Powell led the devotional exercises, the large audience singing "America." Rev. S. W. Brown led the prayer. The prayer was a patriotic one. Rev. R. T. Gordon, presiding elder of the Jacksonville district, gave the Scripture reading.

Robinson Speaks.

Objects of the league were explained fully by R. R. Robinson, who was introduced by D. D. Powell. He told all those assembled what the National Colored Protective Association of Florida stood for. He told of the acute situation now confronting the State because of the exit of thousands of blacks to the North.

Great applause was given the speaker when he stated that some of the negroes had left because of alleged discrimination of officers of the law against them. He quickly added, however, that when he learned of this he went to the Governor and asked him to guarantee full protection of the law, not social equality, which he said any sensible negro knew was utterly impossible, but equality of rights under the law. He also appealed for a higher wage for the negro, which he said would allow him an honest living.

Dr. Peter Rolfs, of Gainesville, dean of the College of Agriculture, delivered a patriotic address, and urged all to grow gardens and food for themselves in this crucial time in the nation's history. He was followed by Dr. W. H. Cox, State health officer, who delivered some interesting facts on health conditions. Dr. Cox was frequently applauded.

Many Speakers.

Kempster H. Paderick, State naval stores inspector, was introduced to the audience, as were several other well known white speakers. All of these were heartily applauded.

Dr. R. B. Ayer, a colored physician, was introduced and stated that he traveled from Gainesville to hear the patriotic addresses. He added that the redemption of his race was to stay in Florida.

The applause lasted three minutes when Governor Catts was introduced. His subject was: "What God Has Done for the Colored Race, and the Attitude of the Administration." He led his remarks by saying that notwithstanding the colored race was kept in slavery by the South for more than 100 years, that the Southern men taught the black man religion and that this was why there was no serious uprising among the negroes during the war.

He urged the audience to tell their brothers about the great unity which should make for the prosperity of the black man. He urged them to be moral and to live in the warm climate where God had intended they should. He further advised them to cut out liquor.

NEGRO LEAGUE MEMBERS HEARD GOVERNOR CATTS

TIMES-U

Negro Masonic Temple Crowded to Hear the Governor and Other Speakers on Timely Subjects.

Officers and members of the Negro Protective League, recently organized here to look after the welfare of the negro community, were present last night, together with others of their race and a number of interested parties, to hear Governor Sidney J. Catts and other speakers at the meeting arranged by the league and held in the negro Masonic temple on Broad street.

The devotional exercises, led by D. D. Powell, the large audience singing America. The prayer was by Rev. S. W. Brown, of the Second Presbyterian church, this being a patriotic prayer. The Scripture reading was by Rev. R. T. Gordon, presiding elder, Jacksonville district.

Objects of League Explained.

R. R. Robinson, introduced by D. D. Powell, described in detail the object of organizing the National Colored Protective Association of Florida. He referred to the exodus several months ago by negroes to Northern states from Florida. He stated that to his personal knowledge of a family owning $560 worth of furniture that they sold for $23. He cited other instances of the exodus where they went regardless of any reason. Thousands, he said, had left the state, until the labor situation in Florida has become acute. Leaders of the race in Florida are, he said, decrying the exodus and the propaganda of the National Colored Protective Association is to bring the large interests using labor and laborers whereby, owing to high cost of living, that wages could and should be increased in accordance with increased cost of living and thereby keep the negro in the South and Florida where he should be.

Speaker Applauded.

The speaker's reference to the complaint of some that left that officers of the law had not been partial in enforcing law and that they were going where law and justice was weighed for the black man, brought down great applause from the vast audience. He said that when he realized that continued exodus of labor would sooner or later ruin the state's greatest industry, he went to the governor and requested him to assure protection to all black men and equal rights before the law, not social recognition, which he stated all sensible negro men knew was an impossibility.

Appeal for Higher Wages.

He appealed for a higher wage, whereby a negro could earn an honest living and not have to steal and then land in jail, where he would be hired out as a convict.

His speech was one urging peace and prosperity; to retain the labor in Florida; for a square deal for the negro and respect for the white man; that the Southern white man and negro understood each other better than others and the negro would be more happy and healthy in the South, and urged all negroes to stay in the state.

He stated, in closing, that in organizing the N. C. P. A., expenses were incurred and this explained the small price charged for admission and that when a prominent citizen, interested in labor, was told of the object, he promptly contributed $50, whereupon the doors were opened wide. He proposed that leading white men, Democrats, Southerners, just so they were leading, upright citizens, and an equal number of sensible negroes be organized as a committee in each Florida county to settle all disputes where the negro was involved or the negro's rights were involved and that this would no doubt clear the jails and negro labor for the white man would be protected and old-time good feeling that prevailed years ago between the white man and negro of the old South would be resumed and further exodus discontinued.

Dr. Rolfs Spoke.

Dr. Peter Henry Rolfs, of Gainesville, dean of the college of agriculture and director of the extension department of agriculture of the state university, delivered a patriotic address, wherein he urged production of the soil and food that would win the war. His address was timely and well received.

Dr. W. H. Cox, state health officer talked about health ideas which were of practical value. He urged cooperation of all colored people with the colored health officer, who will soon be appointed to work among them. He was applauded frequently during his address.

Kempster H. Paderick, state naval stores inspector, was introduced to the audience, as were also other white visitors, all of whom were heartily applauded.

The Battle Hymn of the Republic was sung and the melody was such as only could be produced by a mighty negro concourse.

Dr. R. B. Ayer, a colored physician, was introduced and stated that he traveled from Gainesville to hear the patriotic speeches and that the redemption of his race in this state was to stay in Florida. He hoped for results from this meeting. His remarks were well received.

Gov. Catts Introduced.

Governor Catts was then introduced and the applause lasted three minutes before he could commence to speak. His subject was, What God Has Done for the Colored Race and the Attitude of the Administration.

In his address he elaborated upon of regions of the world where the races started and continued to live; the white man took the colder climates and the descendants of Ham, or negroes, took the torrid or hot zone of the earth to live and dwell.

He stated that notwithstanding the Southern people kept the negro in slavery for more than [illegible] hundred years, at the same time the Southern man taught them religion and this explains why there was no serious uprising among negroes during the war, and that among those dependable on this [illegible] is the faithful, old-time slave.

Words of Caution.

The negro is free with his money. He is the most liberal spender on this earth. He likes to splurge. He advised them to be conservative and save their money. He told them they could never get the "forty acres and mule" unless by thrift and saving. They would bring this about. He told them he never struck a soft job until he landed the governorship—and those who knew about his official duties might question if his governor's job was a bed of roses.

He said he thought everybody was honest when he first took office and now he believes nothing that he hears and very little that he sees.

The colored people, he said, should live in the warm climates and where they leave and try to live in cold climates they are going against destiny. He told the negro to keep away from the North, as the white men of that section despise the negro because he thinks he lowers the price of labor and a colored man has no chance to get a good job in Northern states.

The governor urged morality and to live in the warm climate where the Creator had put him.

He cited Russia, which is in her present deplorable condition because of lack of harmony. He assured protection for the negro and if the negro did not obey the law he could not ask him for favors as none would be extended.

He said he had appointed R. R. Robinson assistant probation officer, under direction of the county probation officer to work among the colored people only, and he wanted the colored people of Duval county to cooperate and help Robinson in his duties.

Urged Unity.

He urged his hearers to plant gardens and produce foodstuffs and stated that every man who had a one-fourth of an acre of ground could raise enough to feed his family and keep away from the store.

He urged temperance and to cut out liquor and to keep the money for other and better purposes. Economy was urged to protect the brave soldiers at the front fighting for democracy and mankind.

Governor Catts closed with an eloquent perloration for unity of all people and races in the great state of Florida. He was long and vociferously applauded at the close of his masterful address to prevent further exodus of colored citizens from Florida stating that he was informed to mak

s address in response to many requests from turpentine and other interests to help checkmate further efforts of labor from the state.

JULY 16 1917

Negroes Coming North

To northerners who have lived or traveled extensively in the South the migration of negroes from Dixieland, which has been in progress for more than a year back, will not come as a surprise. The condition of the colored race in the South has been growing more and more unbearable for the past decade. In fact, the treatment of the negro by his white neighbor in the South seems to have become more bitter of late than it was immediately after the Civil War. The southern white, however, has over-estimated his power. There are indications that he has "killed the goose that laid the golden egg."

Negro labor is almost indispensable in the South. Without it the white planter will find it extremely difficult to harvest his cotton, and there are other forms of work in which it will not be easy to find a substitute for the colored man. The exodus of the negro from the South is leaving some towns almost deserted, and many sections are suffering great loss because of the sudden scarcity of negro labor. So permanent is the effect of the migration, declared a colored minister who has recently arrived in New York from Alabama, that if the 350,000 negroes who came North within the last year were offered good pay in their former home towns, less than 10 per cent. of them would return.

As an instance of the wholesale exodus, Rev. A. L. James, of Ocala, Fla., discovered a couple of weeks ago that his entire parish had moved to New York. He followed them and is organizing them into a church in the metropolis. In another parish in Georgia a negro preacher found that 30 families had moved away in one week without his knowing it. Secrecy is practiced by the colored people in getting out of the South because of the obstacles that would be placed in the way of their leaving if their white employers knew they intended to go. Most of the southern states have laws making it a crime punishable by imprisonment for any one to attempt to induce negroes to leave their employment. This has in past years held the colored man to conditions scarcely better than slavery. It is evident, however, that a way has been found to entice the colored man North without running foul of the law.

It is small wonder that a moral reaction has set in among the negroes against ill-treatment by the southern whites. The negroes have at last become tired of reading such signs as "Negroes and Dogs Not Admitted Here," or "This Car for Negroes Only." In the last 12 months the movement of negroes from the South to Ohio, Indiana, New York and other northern states has been cyclonic. The 350,000 colored men and women who left their homes in that time caused an economic loss to their former southern employers of at least $200,000,000. Leaders of the colored race declare—and the facts seem to bear out their statements—that the charge against the southern negro has been misrepresented in the North, for it has been proven that many innocent negroes have been hanged, shot and burned. There are more negroes in Harlem than in any other community of its size on earth, and yet no one has ever heard of a colored man attacking a white woman there. It is not easy to understand why a negro would refrain from misbehavior in Harlem and other sections of the North, where he knows he would receive a fair trial, and in the South defy the prospect of a lynching.

There is no prospect of the migration northward stopping, according to the best authorities. Frederick R. Moore, editor of the Age, says that although the colored people of the South owned $2,000,000,000 worth of farm lands and implements, homes valued at $1,500,000,000, and have $200,000,000 in southern banks, their continual gradual movement northward is inevitable because of the brutal treatment accorded them by the whites.

"In Birmingham and Atlanta," says Moore, if a negro woman tries on a hat or gloves in a store and does not buy them, she will be insulted by the white clerk. If a negro steps in a street car on the end reserved for white people he will be knocked off by the conductor. The negroes have no rights in the South which the whites feel bound to respect."

The war has drawn hundreds of thousands of white laborers back to Europe and hundreds of thousands more will be taken from productive employment to fight in the armies of this country. The southern negro will be able to secure plenty of work at good wages, and better living conditions in the North than in the South. All that is required of him is that he obey the laws and live in accordance with the customs and standards of his nothern neighbors. That he will do this if given half a chance is proven by the hundreds of thousands of law-abiding and industrious colored men who have made their homes in the North since the War of the Rebellion.

The Atlanta Normal and Industrial School and similar institutions in the South are crowded with young colored men and women who for a nominal sum are being educated and fitted for positions in the North. The North is big enough and broad enough for all of them who will turn their backs on the men who have valued them only for the work they could do and have rewarded them with insults, blows and lynchings.

North Does Not Relish Its Negro Probiem

5-31-17

As soon as the negro exodus began, The Ledger forecasted that the north was acquiring its share of the race problem and that it was going to be a problem difficult of solution by the people not acquainted with the negro and his ways and not the least in sympathy with him, his habits, turn of mind, child-like nature, love of music and religion, or inability to measure up to the speed of the white worker. All these things the southern man has learned; that is why the negro, in the long run, fares better in this section than he does in the north.

In East St. Louis, Ill., where he has been placed alongside white men in the stock yards and packing houses, he is so far from welcome that he is pelted with stones, shot at and beaten when he appears on the way to his work. If he makes the slightest show of resistance there is a letting of blood. Allured northward by promises of higher wages, he has come in conflict with the northern white man and the white man will not allow it. The labor unions have entered a protest and violence adds its strength to that protest.

In the south there are avocations peacefully pursued by the negro, from which he is barred in the north. He has never been able up there to ply the trade of barber to the white man. In many sections he is not permitted as fireman on the railroads. Because he is comparatively insignificant in numbers, individual white men accord him the intimacy which we would grant a monkey, a dog, or a parrot. Where there is much anti-southern feeling, he is made the pet of courts in difficulties with white men in case the latter hail from the south, but when he attempts social equality in any but isolated instances, the same racial pride as exists in the south asserts itself, and where in the south there would be greater indignation upon the movement, in the north the back of the hand is turned in a manner so cold as to be similarly effective.

Yes; in the coal field and in the iron field, in great assemblages of workmen where common labor is needed and the wages of common labor are granted, the negro will be permitted in the north, because, as common laborer, he takes the place of Slavs and all that polyglotted horde of southeastern Europe who are not as good workmen as the negro and who, by dint of their ignorance of our country's customs and idiosyncracies, are unable to formunlate plans of industrial ostracism. However, when he begins to replace white men in packing houses, in the stock yards and in other places where skilled labor is employed and gets the wages of skilled labor, the white man will turn against him. It has always been so; the superior race dominates whenever the issue arises.

Out of all this we gather that the height of the negro exodus has been reached. The south has caught a pace industrially that keeps up in a measure with that in the east, and is paying such wages as will hold hundreds of negroes who might otherwise feel like going north. Our agricultural sections, by reason of crop diversification, will largely recoup themselves this year and by next crop season will have means to hire and keep the rural negroes at home. The tide will then set the other way.

"Dixie" is a lament composed by a northern man who, in that peculiarly appealing song, endeavored to paint the longing for the southland in the breast of a negro slave who had been taken north by his master. In the north this negro was perhaps petted by anti-slavery propagandists, and he was no doubt made much of in a sympathetic way by readers of Harriet Beecher Stowe, but none of this familiarity, none of this class consideration, none of this liberty even compensated for his natural love for the soil which gave him birth and which each year yielded him so much for so little labor. "Dixie" has come down the corridors of time, because it expressed a great ethnological truth. It is becoming truer, truer every day.

Down here in the south the negro runs his course parallel with the white man; has his own churches, lodges, stores, colleges, picture shows, soda founts, parks, playgrounds and ice cream parlors. Never touching the white man in his private affairs, he conducts himself according to his own tastes and propensities. His enjoyments are twice as great for being those concocted and conducted by himself with racial color. Where the negro wishes to save, grow rich, become a leader of his race respected alike by white and black, he is given free rein. Nothing holds him back here. No mobs interfere with his earning a livelihood.

Many negroes will remain north, especially those who have the wit to live where living is generally harder, but we may now look for the stopping of the tide and eventually it will turn Dixieward again. The Ledger does not now believe as many negroes will remain north as it once did. Developments have shown that the north does not desire to acquire, much less solve, the problem.

Labor-1917
Migration

Poetry.

FAREWELL ! WE'RE GOOD AN' GONE

(Dedicated to the passing of the Negroes Northward across the "Mason Dixie")
By W. E. Dancer. Poet and Humorist

1

You talk erbout er race can stand
Jes anything dat come;
Ans one dat's had fum head to feet
What Patty gave de drum,
Dis Negro race been shot and burned,
And things too bad ter tell;
Dey nachly tried ter make us b'lieve
We all was born fer---well .
But anyhow dis thing done changed,
And good bye, sho's you born;
You need not say it's cold up North,
For,"Bud," we're good an' gone.

2.

We nursed your South once , while you foug
Ter keep us bound in chains;
We stood your whip an' "Patterrolls,"
And worked while racked with pains.
We ate your ash cakes, peas, and milk,
While you ate toast an' broth,
But thank de Lord, de time has come
We'll help you cut dis cloth,
You've had er chance ter treat us right,
But no you went rite on
And classed us wid de lower brutes,
So now we're good an' gone.

3.

You make and handle all de laws,
An' jes ter suit your taste;
You always set some dirty trap
Ter ketch de Negro race.
We all are humble as er sheep,
An' still you kick us back;
An' claim we're born ter be er tool,
Dat's why God made us black."
Well, you'll see better after while,
Some good old sweet spring morn,
You'll say dat crowd dat built de South
Is sho nuff good good an' gone.

4.

If you can stand dis heat down South,
Where you claim "Niggers" Belong,
Why we can't stand with you up North?
You've got ~~this~~ dat thing down wrong.
We've all stood more of everything
Than any race on earth;
And then can't vote, can't talk, can't think,
We're Pistol-shy fum birth.
An listen here: ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ if some do freeze
Now here is solid corn:
Dere's thousands dying here on trees,
"Good night" — We're good an' gone.

5.

It's not ter mix up wid your folks;
We natchly love our own,
An' could live always side by side,
An' we leave the rest alone.
But let us feel dat we are free
Ter work, an' walk, and talk ;
An' vote, and ride just where we please,
An' we will never balk.
But us done tried you up an' down,
An' been stuck by your thorn;
So now you do the best you ken,
Fer we're good an' gone.

6.

It's true we love de South all right,
But, yes, we love God, too;
An' when he comes ter help us out,
What's left fer us ter do?
You dare us ter dispute your books,
Let dem be right or wrong;
What cotton dem "Boll weevils" leave,
You take dat rat erlong.
Den comes de North wid high wages,
Sayin', "Come on up de horn,"
An' den you think we'll stay down here?
"Not you"-- Good bye, we're gone.

7.

You'll miss dese chillun after while,
But den 'twill be too late;
We'll be done gone on through an' closed
Dat "Mason Dixie" gate.
An' when we once get dare an' see
De differece in de fare,
Den ef five thousand freeze er day,
We're gwine ter stick right dare
An' let one race have all de South,
Where color lines are drawn,
Fer "Hagar's chaps" done stem de tide;
Fare well— we're good an' gone.

NEGRO MIGRATION, AND THE REASON WHY

Opinion Enterprise 3-17-17

You often hear the question asked
Can we stop the northern flight?
The answer to the question is—
Turn around and treat us right,

Of course we love the southern land
It is the lapped that give our birth
And yet we'r treated worse here
Than any place on earth.

Talk about the German folks
And the nations far and near
There's not a place on earth
That treats us like we're treated here

They say that we must go to war
Just to fight some other land
And right under the stars and stripes
We are lynched on every hand,

You make the laws, you are the judge
You constitute the jury file
And yet we're being lynched
Right under you without a trial,

When this lynching first begun
Rape alone, you had to sing
So it grew from bad to worse,
And now you lynch for anything.

When this country's called to arms
You our record, bound to know
That we rallied to the flag
And we never answer no.

We pay our fare to ride the train
And this is what we often meet
Some times we're forced to ride fo miles
On board the train without a seat

Then the butcher comes around,
Sells his cigars, two for ten
Some times the Negro buys one
And got no where to smoke it in

In the Revolulationary war
Englands taxes were not just
The very thing you fought to rid.
That the thing you heap on us

Now I'll ask you on the square
Do you really think it just?
Would you like to take the fair
That you measure out to us?

We regret to leave the south
Yet we know no other way
If you'd only treat us right
We would be to glad to stay

Many years we labored hard
In the sun-shine and the dew
Made you rich with many treasurer
Now we leave it up to you

Yet we have some sorry men

Who tell us, not to make a fuss
But we will never be content
Long as we are treated thus

In the Bible, we are taught
As we measure, we shall meet
Can you afford to sow corruption
Then expect to gather wheat

Now I'm going to give you up
But I'ld like to have you know
Be our color, white or black
We only reap the things we sow.

If we only fight the battle
On our knees, we cannot fail
God alone be our captain,
Truth and justice will prevail

Your papers speak of all the wrong
They seldom print the good we do
They seem to paint us all as bad
But now the subjects up to you

Courage comrade, do not stumble
Though our path be dark as night
God is standing at the Helm
He will guide the ship alright.

Yours for the race,

N. E. GROSS

202 Miller Bldg., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Reproduced by ATHAN JONES

R. F. D. 1 Box 76, Aubrey, Ark.

Labor - 1917
Migration

Welfare Work

War Forces Labor Change

Manufacturers of Refractories Consider Problems of Employment in Their Shops—Extension of Scientific Management is Predicted

Attended by about 50 plant superintendents and employment managers, the Refractories Manufacturers' Association of the United States held a session at the William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Oct. 11 and 12. The principal speaker was Dwight T. Farnahan, industrial engineer, New York. He gave some interesting data on changes in industrial methods which took place in England during and after the first year of the European war. He predicted more general application of scientific management to American industries not only in the immediate future but as a necessity in connection with the reconstruction period which will follow the close of hostilities. Mr. Farnahan, who investigated industrial conditions in England during the early part of the war and who has since been engaged in industrial and efficiency engineering, gave a brief tabulation of the principal elements of scientific management and analyzed all of these. He was followed by Miss Katherine Huey, formerly employment manager of the Curtis Publishing Co., who spoke on "A Centralized Labor Department". She referred to its benefits in the way of reducing the labor turnover and to the wastefulness of a hit-and-miss policy of hiring and "firing". She advocated the principle of putting an employe unfit for one department into another and of instituting a system of profit-sharing, pensions, insurance and proper welfare for the employes.

Richard D. Hatton, vice president of the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Co., St. Louis, was chairman of the operatives' meeting.

Reaffirms Bonus Finding

The Pennsylvania state compensation board, in a series of decisions just issued, reaffirms its finding that a bonus has to be counted into the wages of an employe in calculating compensation, as it is a special inducement for continued work. In another case it is held that payment of wages by an employer during disability of an employe from an accident does not constitute discharge of an employer's compensation liability unless an agreement is made and in the absence of such an agreement payments cannot be considered a defense to a claim.

The Lucerne county court has held that the jurisdiction of a court of common please in compensation cases is limited to appeals in which final decrees refusing or allowing compensation are involved.

New Wisconsin Law Gives Additional Benefits

The new Wisconsin workmen's compensation law of 1917, which has just gone into effect, materially increases all benefits to injured workmen. The most important items are the modifications in the schedule of fixed benefits, which materially lengthen the periods of the disability for all specific injuries involving amputations. The new law also increases the compensation recoverable in cases of permanent total disability to workmen in the prime of life. Hitherto indemnity for permanent total disability has been limited to six times the annual wage, regardless of the age of the workman. Hereafter, the maximum indemnity which workmen under 32 years of age may recover, if permanently totally disabled, is a fraction less than 10 times the annual wage, which sum is reduced in accordance with a regular schedule for workmen totally disabled later in life.

Another provision is that requiring the employer to pay burial expenses not to exceed $100 where death is a result. Still another provision of the new act gives increased compensation in cases of multiple injuries. In such cases the compensation will not be merely the sum due for each injury, but also an additional amount for the multiple character of the injury.

Another significant new feature is that providing for an increase of 10 per cent in compensation payments when there is inexcusable delay in making the same. The new law also provides for interest at the rate of 6 per cent upon all awards not paid when due. The act also provides that in no case shall the attorney's fees exceed 10 per cent of the amount recovered by the injured workman, nor more than $100.

The minimum and maximum annual earnings for purposes of computing compensation remain as under the old law; that is, the minimum is $375 and the maximum $750 per year.

The scope of the compensation act also has been somewhat modified. Instead of applying automatically to all employers usually employing four or more persons in a common employment, the new law applies to all who employ three or more workmen.

Takes Safety Measures

The first commissions to members of the Pennsylvania volunteer police are now being issued under the act of July 20, which authorizes appointment of men for emergency purposes during the war. The appointments are being made by the governor, but the names of all persons are passed upon first by local committees of public safety and then sent to the state committee af public safety, where they finally are considered. More than 450 men will be commissioned for eight counties. Others will be named from time to time for other counties and it is expected that by the end of the year there will be 3000 picked men, many of military experience, ready to serve on emergency call for any kind of duty.

Labor Notes

The New York Shipbuilding Corp., Camden, N. J., has announced a plan of life insurance for all its employes. Those who have been employed less than two years are insured for $500, and for every additional year the amount is increased $100. The company pays the premiums and bears all the expenses.

The Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., announces to its 3000 employes the payment of a monthly bonus of 12½ per cent above the regular wages now being paid, effective Sept. 4. The payment will be conditional on the service of the men, who are expected to work full time that the factory is running, except one day's absence a month and except in case of serious illness. The payroll now is about $60,000 a week, and the bonus, therefore, will be about $30,000 a month.

Between 200 and 300 iron molders and helpers employed by the Vulvan Iron Works, New Britain, Conn., are on strike for $4 for nine hours' work, time and one-half for overtime, $4 per day for piece workers and a bonus of 30 cents on a dollar with the provision that the bonus shall not be taken away if a man does not work a full week. The laborers want 35 cents per hour with the time and one-half pay for all over nine hours' work, with the bonus provision.

[illegible] MASS. REPUB
SEPTEMBER 27, 1917

MISCELLANEOUS

L. Hollingsworth Ward, president of the national league on urban conditions among Negroes, mentions Holyoke first in a partial list of cities in which concrete results of the league's war work can be seen. The work is summarized in this paragraph:—

We have persuaded firms to improve the conditions under which their Negro employes are working, and have led the way to better housing and more wholesome recreation for the workers. We have aided Negroes by finding proper homes for them, helping them to jobs best suited to their previous training and experience; teaching them how to protect or regain their health; informing them as to the best methods of getting education for their children and themselves where night schools are available; getting them in touch with their churches, and turning them toward proper recreation during their leisure.

The league, the president states, faces a deficit of $500, which must be met if its work is not to be curtailed. Certainly it ought not to be. The treasurer of the league is A. S. Frissell, 2303 Seventh avenue, New York city.

PRAYER BECOMES LABOR AGENT FOR BIG CONCERN

Paul G. Prayer, for the last two years labor representative of the Connecticut Leaf Tobacco Growers' Association, Hartford, Conn., left Monday for Newport News, Va., to take up his duties as labor representative of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. The firm now employs 4,500 Negroes and aside from securing labor for the company Mr. Prayer will act as intermediary between employer and employee to create a better understanding between them.

This season Mr. Prayer sent to the tobacco fields of Conecticut over 1,500 students from the various schools and colleges in the South.

New York Times 9/13/17

Solve Labor Problem by Housing

Many Employers Giving Intensive Study to Furnishing Their Men With Comfortable Living Conditions—Finding Outlay is Justified by the Big Reduction in Total Labor Turnover—War Increases Problem

Iron Trade Review 12/27/17

AN IMPORTANT problem confronting large employers of labor is that of housing and the extent to which it is receiving consideration and is being solved, forms one of the interesting developments of industrial conditions brought about by the war.

In the selective service camps, although crowded in some few instances, the problem has been met by the building of ample barracks and perhaps some such modified form of accommodation will be necessary in the cases of large industrial establishments where thousands of men are employed and trained. What has militated against extensive building of homes, dormitories, or other living quarters for employes, is the high cost of building material, etc. It is felt, however, in many directions that cost is more than offset by the reduction in the percentage of labor turnover, when housing conditions are satisfactory.

Leslie H. Allen of the Aberthaw Construction Co., Boston, Mass., in a paper entitled "Industrial Housing Problems", states that one manufacturing concern in Bucyrus, O., brought 150 employes to that city at great effort. After a few days, 30 remained, the other 120 left having failed to secure comfortable homes. Six cement companies recently analyzed their labor turnover for a period of three years and discovered that it averaged 103 per cent per annum. A public service corporation recently confessed to a labor turnover of 1100 per cent and while that is exceptional, an annual turnover of 400 per cent is not uncommon.

Looking into the Future

Employers perhaps have been too much concerned with the mounting construction cost and have not given sufficient attention to what might be termed "labor turnover" cost, but a large number of companies in different sections of the country are looking into the future, realizing that sooner or later suitable dwellings will have to be built if they are to retain their trained labor.

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. has under way the project of building concrete dwellings sufficient for 246 families at East Youngstown, O. Parts for these houses are first poured in forms and are later assembled. Work has been commenced upon the sixty-sixth house, and it is hoped that spring will find these accommodations completed. The Liberty Steel Co., Warren, O., is building two-story houses for its employes, while the Eastern Steel Co., Pottstown, Pa., is erecting bungalows. The Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co. has completed a large number of houses and a hotel to be occupied by employes of its Worth Bros. Co. plant at Coatesville, Pa. The Steel Equipment Co., which recently put up a large plant at Avenal, N. J., already has completed a large number of houses and is building more. The Scovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn., is planning to start work immediately on dormitories to accommodate 500 people.

Shipyards Erect Dwellings

Activity in housing is extending in the shipbuilding industry. The Manhattan Shipbuilding Corp. is planning to build 1000 dwellings at Newburgh, N. Y., for its employes; the Downey Shipbuilding Co., will start construction at once on 300 two-story workmen's homes of brick, concrete and stucco at Arlington, Staten Island, N. Y.; the American International Shipbuilding Corp., which will employ 30,000 men at its Hog Island, Philadelphia plant, has started construction on homes for this army of workmen, and the American Shipbuilding Co. is building a large number of homes for some of its 1000 workmen at Bristol, Pa., for whom the normal accommodations are insufficient, while it is planned to use the small seashore hotels in New Jersey to accommodate the employes of the New York Shipbuilding Corp.'s Camden, N. J., plant.

That the government has not escaped this problem is evidenced by the report that congress will be called upon for a large appropriation with which to build apartment houses in Washington to house the army of federal employes now located there.

A recent government survey in England showed that 150,000 new houses are needed immediately and 180,000 will be needed after the war. Plans are now under way for the construction of 40,000, while authorities are willing to build 116,000. Housing requirements of munitions workers has stimulated state interest in the proposition.

Employment After the War

It is the intention of the committee appointed by the employes relations department of the Norton Co., Worcester, Mass., to provide employment for its 365 employes when they return from the service of the United States government in the war. This applies particularly to those who are crippled or disabled. A thorough shop analysis in each department has been commenced and when this is completed a list will be made of the jobs which can be performed by disabled men. As soon as they are available the placing of such men will begin. What is true of the plant of the Norton Co. is true of other Worcester plants. Employment already has been given to many cripples at the plan of the Worcester Pressed Steel Co., and announcement is made that a place will be left open in every Worcester shop for any employe disabled in the present conflict.

Intensive Training for Women

Manufacturers of ordnance, trade school representatives and the New England committee on industrial training for war emergency, held a conference in Boston, Dec. 18, to formulate plans to speed up munitions making by educating women to do the work of men. Representatives of the trade schools volunteered to work out courses of intensive training for women, particularly for the benefit of the smaller manufacturers, since the larger plants have schools of their own.

S. W. Ashe, Pittsfield, Mass., chairman of the New England industrial training committee, who presided at this meeting, gave two instances, illustrative of the problems ahead. "Two large companies," he said, "each employing 14,000 in the manufacture of small arms and shell cases, must increase their forces by 5000 each before April 1. As the war proceeds," he continued, "the demands for ordnance work will increase and will require many additional workers. Nonessential industries will release much untrained labor and this must be instructed so that schools must be found where intensive training can be given for a few weeks. In one large fuse-making plant in the west, women are found to be accurate, have fewer accidents proportionately than men and while they have not as much physical strength or endurance, they do their work satisfactorily under male supervision.

Employes Receive Bonus

For eight years the Cleveland Crane & Engineering Co., Wickliffe, O., has distributed a share of its yearly profits to its employes for faithful service, and this year fully 50 per cent of the employes received checks. Bonuses are figured upon a percentage basis, 3000 hours being taken as a year's work. Each employe who has not been absent from work more than one day each month during the year receives 2 per cent of his annual wages for each full year he has been employed, so that a man who has worked continuously for eight years receives 16 per cent of his year's wages. Many of the older employes this year received 20 per cent. It is claimed that the mutual benefits of this plan are inestimable.

Pays Million Bonus

A bonus of $1,000,000 was distributed by the Crane Co., Chicago, to its 12,000 employes at Christmas. Each one of 7000 at Chicago, 3000 at Bridgeport, Conn., and 2000 at various other branch offices of the company received 10 per cent of his annual earnings as a Christmas present. On Dec. 1 each employe received a 10 per cent increase in wages which was the second increase in a month. On Jan. 1 a system of death benefits will be inaugurated. Upon the death of an employe who has been one year in the company's service, $500 is paid to the family and that amount is increased by $100 for each additional year of service rendered until $1000 is reached. This announcement was made recently.

Labor-1917

Places in North to Which Migrants Went.

Migration

Chicago Defender 7/19/17

MIGRATION TO DETROIT

We left Mt. Vernon Saturday morning for Detroit via Chicago. We had two hours in Chicago with Messrs. E. E. Jordan, John Bell and other young men who made it pleasant for us until we left at 6:10 over the Michigan Central on our final dash for Detroit, arriving there at 1 o'clock Sunday morning where we were met by Rev. O. L. Mitchell and promptly carried to his home where we found Bishop R. A. Carter who arrived in the city ten hours earlier.

Detroit is a great city, but we must tell about that later. Our business here is to assist in getting our members, who have moved from the South, together and build up an organization. Dr. Winters and Dr. C. C. Neal both had visited the city a few days before and through their efforts, with Brother Mitchell, a hall had been secured for a meeting place. Bishop Carter preached Sunday morning the best sermon it has been our pleasure to hear from him. No comment on his sermon is needed, for our readers know Bishop Carter, they know he stands out as a brilliant character in Methodism. The people heard him gladly for, as they said. "He is our Bishop and from home." Six persons joined the church at this service, all from Alabama, five of them from Birmingham. Arrangements had been made for Bishop Carter to speak at Ebenezer A. M. E. Church at 3 P. M. The editor and Brother Coar went to Bethel A. M. E. Church after the close of our morning service. There we found a big crowd. It was quarterly meeting day and the presiding elder was there. They were taking the collection; we sent up our card. The pastor said, "There is one Mr. J. Arthur Hamlett in the house, will he just stand and let me introduce him?" Hardly had he said the words before the editor was, not simply standing, but making his way to the front, for he wanted to be seen and wanted to be heard. He asked for permission to speak and before the pastor had time to look at his watch, the editor was talking; he just had it to do, for there were scores of C. M. E.'s and that was a chance to inform them that Bishop Carter was in the city and that he and the editor would hold services all the week. Having made our speech we sat down, yes sir, in the pulpit without being insisted upon to do so. We wanted to be seen by the people from the South. There they were, from Covington, Tennessee; from Memphis; from Water Valley, Birmingham, Macon, Atlanta. They waited in the aisles and around the door to shake our hand, one lady from Water Valley almost shouted. They said, "We want our own church, we want to hear our own preachers, there are hundreds of members here of our church."

From there we went to the newspapers, white and black and told them that the C. M. E. Church had been organized in the city. At the Ebenezer A. M. E. Church at 3 P. M., we had a good meeting. We received several of our members. At night we had a big crowd at the heal, th editor tried to preach; ishop Carter talked, and life-long C. M. E.'s crowded to the front to join the church; why, there were nine from Water Valley, Miss. They are anxious for the church. The collections during the day amounted to $20.00.

This is Monday morning and Brother Mitchell says we have now about eighty members enrolled. We are to hold services a few nights this week; we hope to have a hundred members before we leave. Bishop Carter will preach tonight.

—J. A. H.

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH.

While at our home in Albion, Michigan, we held a mass meeting with the hundreds of colored people who have recently settled in that quiet little city. A new church, well located, has been built, and we were with them in the first service. All denominations were represented, but there seemed perfect harmony of feeling and purpose in maintaining a high standard of life and morals in their new home. Much interest has been shown by the white people in helping them get started in church life. Many new homes are being erected for them, and plenty of work with good pay seems to promise much for the future. The most who are there came from the Gulf Coast. Whether in the long run they will have improved their condition remains to be seem. It does not matter so much where we live as how well we live in fulfilling our mission and doing our share of the world's work. We had a pleasant service with these good people, and a cordial welcome has been extended to them by the good people of Albion.

The Foundation May June 16

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

Some months ago we called attention to the remarkable negro exodus from the South and the fears which the white [illegible]ments in that section express as to its cont[illegible]nce. There are indications now that it i[illegible]kely to reach even larger totals than a year [illegible], and this is in no way surprising.

It has just been disclose[illegible] that in Philadelphia alone the new arriva[illegible] number over 700 a week. Cincinnati ha[illegible] observed the same movement and so does C[illegible]ago. In Detroit it is believed that for th[illegible]ast few weeks the total has exceeded 500 a[illegible]ck on an average, and in one week, more [illegible]an 800 came.

That the movement sh[illegible]d be on the increase is easily explained. [illegible]olored men here

Detroit Com. Adv. June 24, 1917

a year ago went South during the Winter and spread glowing accounts of the fairness with which they were treated and of the splendid pay earned. In the Southern States the colored man was lucky if he earned one dollar a day. He comes up here and finds his services in demand at twice and three times that figure. The surprise would be not that the movement had reached the proportions it has, but that it is not larger.

And so far there is no evidence that these colored men are adding materially to the police records of the North. Here and there a few have been arrested. But the increase is small. Another thing, very few of those who come North require assistance. An investigation conducted among more than 1,000 who passed through Washington on the way to more opportunity and better treatment showed that only one needed financial aid.

All this is highly significant. The colored man is learning his value. He has been treated like a dog in most of the Southern States, and deprived of his political rights in defiance of the Constitution. He has been kept in ignorance for the very purpose of lowering his wage value. No effort is made to educate him properly. Now the North offers him opportunity and freedom. Is it astonishing that he makes the great trek which is daily arousing more fear than the period of cheap labor and trampled rights was over. It would be only proper retribution if the movement assumed even greater proportions in the next few months.

Captains of industry are beginning to take into account the value of Negro labor versus foreign labor; many large manufacturing concers in this city are opening their doors to Negro labor, both skilled and unskilled. The above facts are gratifying to those of the [illegible] what a hard time Negro labor has had [illegible]ations, American th[illegible]nds of [illegible]un-

The Star [illegible] 3-23-17

In view of the changes that are sure to come after the war in Europe, we feel it timely to advise members of the race th begin to study and familiarize themselves with different languages. There will be many lucrative openings in the South American countries for those who can speak the Spanssh or German languages, and as the climatic conditions are such that Negroes will be in demand, it will not hurt us to be able to speak and write the language used in that country.

ENQUIRER

Buffalo, N. Y.

MAR 2 8 1917

NEGROES WHO COME NORTH.

THE SOUTH hates to part with its negro labor. Resolutions before the Jamestown, N. Y., council indicate that the north is unwilling to receive it.

One of these resolutions protested against housing negro laborers in the east end. The other declared against the importation of negro labor.

While the council "dropped the matter" on information from the corporation counsel that the proposed action would conflict with established rights the effort shows a disinclination to receive negroes in large numbers.

It is probable the negroes who come north will discover that they have not greatly improved their social and industrial conditions.

Another interesting bit of information coincident with the display of antipathy to negro labor at Jamestown is the statement that the Fifteenth New York infantry, colored, recently organized in New York city, has 960 men and hopes to double its strength within a few weeks

NEW INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES OPEN TO NEGROES

The Saint Louis Argus
3-23-17

Manufacturers and Large Corporations See Not Only Honest, But Loyal Laborers In The Negro. Many Places Heretofore Closed, Are Now Open To Members Of The Race.

FOUNDRIES, FACTORIES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES OPEN DOORS TO COLORED

Three Thousand Men Wanted In St. Louis Brick Yards. Evens & Howard, Laclede-Christy and Blackmer & Post Among Those Employing Largest Number.

As the war cloud hovers over this country and the strike situation threatens to disrupt or paralyze the industries of the land the opportunities for the Negro to labor and make an honest living have greately increased in the North and West.

The war has called many laborers back to their "father lands," where the trenches are furnishing them with all the work they are able to do. while the strikes are causing many to lay down their tools and they have never been able to pick them up again.

OUR INVESTIGATOR

An Argus investigator has interviewed the heads of a number of firms who are not employing Colored labor and when asked why, the answer has been that Negro labor was not reliable enough to depend upon (a sad indictment). One man said, "Our plant must run, we must have reliable help steady help, labor that will be on the job regularly." The investigator readily saw the impression he was laboring under. In another case, one of the employers said his firm had been employing Colored help about a year and had found them more agreeable and better workers, and really worked to the company's advantage, more than any other labor they had ever employed. He said, "They give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay and do it cheerfully."

THE NEGRO'S OPPORTUNITY

Those who may be employed in these plants will have the opportunity of rendering everlasting service, not only to themselves, but to the entire race, by steady and punctual service.

THREE THOUSAND MEN WANTED

Colored men from the South will have no trouble in finding work in St. Louis. The brick yards and other industries need today nearly three thousand men. They are offering good wages and favorable working conditions. Laclede Christy, Evans-Howard and Blackmer and Post are the companies employing the largest number of Colored laborers

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

FEB 1 5 1917

TO BRING IN NEGROES

Plan of County League for Aid of New England

Are the farmers around here willing to attempt to solve the critical labor problem with intelligent Negro help? The Hampden county improvement league stands ready to start an organized campaign to bring Negro agriculturalists of a good class from the South, if the answer is in the affirmative. John A. Scheuerle, secretary of the league, stated Friday that if 20 or 30 agriculturalists would agree to try the experiment and others would show a helpful interest the league would co-operate by organizing those interested and trying to secure the Negroes from the South. The league wants to get the opinions of farmers on the project. Already several have expressed themselves as favoring the scheme. The shortage of help is threatening the existance of a good many farms in this section of New England.

Provided this campaign is entered into by the league one of the first steps would probably be to get in touch with Tuskegee and Hampton institutes with the plan of securing good farm helpers from those places. It has been demonstrated that the average Negro farm laborers around here are not very efficient. The league would aim to secure a better class of men. The details of the project have not been worked and would be left to the decisions of those farmers who wanted to adopt the experiment. The questions whether the Negroes would work on the farms all the year round and whether they would live on the farm or elsewhere are important.

The Hampden county improvement league wants farmers, market gardeners and tobacco growers to write in what they think of the new project and whether they would be willing to try the plan. Edwin Leonard, who conducts a market garden in West Springfield, stated last night that it looked as if something of the sort would have to be tried. He said that up Chester way acres of grass remained uncut last year because no help could be procured. He thought this new idea would help everybody. W. H. Porter of Agawam believed that if properly handled the plan would be a good one. Edmund Smith of the Hinsdale Smith company, packers of leaf tobacco, who have an office in this city, thought that the scheme might work on large plantations but doubted whether it would solve the labor problem for the small farmers.

Rev Dr William N. DeBerry of St John's Congregational church believed Friday that the plan would be practical. He pointed out the fact that a farmer's conference meets at Tuskegee each year. Rev Dr Garnett R. Waller of the Third Baptist church said it was a splendid idea and that it could easily help to solve the uncultivated land problem in the state. He also believed that the success of the experiment would help to lower the cost of living.

In the meanwhile Secretary Scheuerle of the league wants the farmers and others to write the league their opinions on the plan. He stated yesterday that so far the comment he had heard was both for and against such an experiment. He made it plain that the league would secure agricultural labor of a better class than is usually seen around here. If 20 or 30 men will agree to try the experiment and about 30 others will agree to adopt the plan if it is discovered to be successful then the league will organize the campaign.

Colored Workers May Be Imported

SACRAMENTO CAL UNION
JUNE 16, 1917

In Event of Labor Shortage Negroes Can Be Mustered in Harvest Fields.

At least a partial solution of farm labor shortage which may [illegible] in the harvesting of California's [illegible]ly increased crop production is [illegible]ed to the state council of defe[illegible] by Hugh E. Macbeth, a widely [illegible]own colored attorney of Los Angeles. Macbeth in a communication to the state defense organization says that many thousands of colored workers, equipped racially to withstand the extreme summer heart of the harvest fields, can be mustered in Los Angeles in the event that any real labor shortage materialies.

The availability of colored workers and Macbeth's suggestion that they be used in Imperial valley cotton fields and in Central California counties, where extreme heat precludes the use of white labor, is being investigated by the state council of defense.

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

Springfield is feeling the effects of the general northern movement of Negroes. Although the migration to this city has not yet been large enough to have definite results, it opens up possibilities for the future. The ministers of the two local colored churches, Rev Dr William N. DeBerry and Rev Dr Garnett R. Waller, are doing what they can to look after these newcomers. But as the situation in Holyoke, where the influx of Negroes has found no colored church in the city, is more exacting than conditions here, they have undertaken no definite task locally beyond securing positions for many of the Negroes and trying to get them identified with the churches. The Negro civic league of Springfield hopes to get good results from a get-together meeting next month which will be inclusive of all the Negroes in the city. Dr DeBerry believes that the new arrivals are on the whole a pretty self-respecting lot. Superintendant Chester W. Allen of the local state free employment office in his report for the year, which will be issued this month, says of the Negro women whom he has recently placed in positions: "The southern 'colored women who came to this office 'seemed to be good workers who had 'been regularly employed and had come 'north to better themselves. Most of 'these women were married and had 'done general work by the day in the 'South." The southern Negro is on the move, and if he continues to find work here no one can predict the economic changes that may follow.

PITTSFIELD

NEGRO WORKERS NOT COMING

PITTSFIELD [illegible]
AUGUST 8, 1917

White Carpenters to Do Work on Bungalows

William White, business agent for the Pittsfield carpenters' union, announced yesterday that the scheduled arrival of 150 Negro carpenters from the South to work on bungalows on the Murphy tract on upper North street will not take place. Mr White has been asked to procure 60 local carpenters to do the work instead. Seventy bungalows are to be built. Mr White will have 25 carpenters on hand for the work Monday morning, despite the fact that 19 were sent to the Ayer camp yesterday. Carpenters on the Murphy tract will receive 55 cents an hour and will be allowed two hours a day overtime at double pay. This is five cents more than the Pittsfield union schedule. Men who have been working at Ayer have secured $35 to $42 a week.

Labor — 1917 — Migration

Places in North to Which Migrants Went

Negro Population In Akron More Than Doubled During Last Year

AKRON O. PRESS
JULY 12, 1917

Akron's negro population has doubled during the last year. There are 3000 blacks in the city today. Twelve months ago there were less than 1500.

These facts became known Thursday on the completion of a census of negroes taken by a group of negro civic workers under the leadership of the Rev. R. A. Jones, 286 Mills-av, pastor of the Second Baptist. Practically all of the newcomers are from the south, attracted by wages in the rubber factories, it was found.

Altho the number of negroes has doubled, the problems of housing and caring for them morally, have increased manyfold. Negro leaders are giving these questions their serious thought now. Aroused by the statements that the increase of crime in Akron has been caused by southern negroes who would rather steal than work, they have set about to remedy conditions.

Need Proper Homes

Rev. R. A. Jones, prominent in negro circles, said Thursday that in his opinion, when the negroes were given proper housing, allowed to buy homes in their own district and given a part in the life of the city, they would become excellent citizens and force the unruly class to toe the mark.

Jones today is in Columbus attending a statewide meeting on the negro problem. How to house the negro, how to avoid race troubles, how to make good citizens out of southern negroes, how to put it up to the better class of negroes to see that the newcoming blacks are disciplined and how to improve the moral conditions in negro districts, will be matters discussed.

Before leaving the city, Jones said:

"There are 3000 negroes in Akron where there were 1500 a year ago. These figures we have arrived at after a lengthy investigation. Ohio has drawn almost 100,000 out of the 700,000 blacks who left the south seeking advancement during the past year or two.

Says Whites Should Aid

"Akron's negro problem lines up this way to me. If the business men of Akron rubber factories invited the negroes here to work, they should aid them in settling down. They should encourage the building of a newer and larger negro district; then there would be no desire among negroes to move about the city.

"As soon as you give a negro a good home and let him make plenty of money, he becomes an asset to the community. The Akron negro is making the money; now give him the home and encourage him to settle down and you have a good citizen."

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

MAR 9 1917

NO MOVE FOR NEGRO HELP

COUNTY LEAGUE NOT TO ACT

UNLESS REQUEST IS MADE

Plan to Bring Them to Work on Farms Not Generally Favored Except Among Tobacco Men

Negro help will probably not be asked for by the farmers of Western Massachusetts this season. On the other hand, the tobacco plantations hereabouts and probably some large fruit farms will employ hundreds of Negroes. The farmers and dairymen hesitate to bring Negroes North to live on the farms. They are somewhat afraid of the color question and fear that the influx might bring a depreciation of real estate. It also appears likely that labor will not be so scarce in this region as was at first expected. All this means that the Hampden county improvement league is likely not to be asked to make good its offer of securing intelligent Negro help for Western Massachusetts farmers, although it is very possible that its offer will be accepted by some tobacco growers in this region.

The small farmers around here, including the "hill" farmers, who only employ one to half a dozen men, do not like the idea of getting Negro help. Secretary John A. Scheuerle of the Hampden county improvement league stated yesterday that expressions of opinion from 10 small farmers showed that they did not want Negroes to act as hired men.

The tobacco growers, however, may very possibly come to the league for help. Edmond H. Smith of the Hinsdale Smith company of this city, packers of leaf tobacco, stated last night that quite likely several tobacco raisers in this region would be glad to use the Hampden county improvement league as an agency through which to get intelligent Negro help from the South. Many tobacco growers have an agency in Hartford through which Negroes can be secured, but Mr Smith was of the opinion that even members of this Hartford concern, who are located in this locality, would be glad to accept the offer of the improvement league. Tobacco raisers in Hampden county employ around 1000 men. Certain of the growers secured Negro help last year.

Another factor in the situation, which may grow more or less important in another month, is an apparent lessening of the farm labor shortage in this locality, at least. A farmer in East Longmeadow recently advertised for help and was flooded with 55 applications. Of course most of these men were not experts. But officials of the Hampden county improvement league asserted yesterday that the market for farm labor is taking on a more hopeful tinge than seemed possible a short time ago. It is believed that some of the munitions plants are releasing men and that this is one element in the situation.

But in spite of this the question of labor is a vital and perplexing one for farmers, large and small, around here. In view of the discouraging response received from small farmers to its offer of aid, the Hampden county improvement league is going to take no steps until it is asked to. The league can get intelligent farm laborers for the summer if the farmers wish it to. The league is in touch with at least one good means of obtaining Negroes from southern educational institutions.

The New York Age

STRANDED IN COLUMBUS: LURED BY FALSE PROMISE

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

COLUMBUS, O.—That an employment agent enticed them to Columbus by offering wages of $2.80 a day and cheap lodging, was the plea of eight Negroes representing 50 others, to the police last Friday. They are from Norfolk, Va., and are stranded here, with no work nor place to stay. 2-1-17

Fake employment bureaus are responsible for many Negroes coming North, and especially to Ohio. In order to secure a fee they are deluding many Southern Negroes with false promises of big wages and sure jobs.

NORTHERN NEW YORK WANTS NEGRO LABOR

Opening for Efficient Help in Rochester, Schenectady and Neighboring Towns.

N. Y. Age 2-9-17

SERVANT GIRLS IN DEMAND

State Employment Bureau Cooperating to Solve Domestic Problem at Rochester---Transportation Is Advanced.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rochester and neighboring towns are in need of colored help. The servant girl question, in particular, is a source of concern, and seventy-five girls are wanted at once. Suitable arrangements can be made as to transportation.

To extend his work of obtaining positions for colored folks, the Rev. Lee B. Brown, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, has sought the assistance of the Rochester Branch of the Public Employment Bureau of the State Industrial Commission. For some time the Rev. Mr. Brown has been assisting housewives in Rochester to obtain southern girls to do their housework.

Through co-operating with the State the Rev. Mr. Brown has secured seventy-five reliable colored girls between the ages of 18 and 30 years available for housework in Rochester. Many have been trained and are able to cook and do general work. The only obligation on the part of the housewife is to advance $14 to pay two-thirds of the girl's fare, which the girl agrees to have deducted from her wages after she arrives here.

Domestic help has been one of the most serious problems confronting the local branch of the State Employment Bureau. The office has a large unsatisfied demand for girls for factory work, with or without experience. Power machine operators, pocket makers and hand sewers may procure positions in clothing factories. Other positions open for women are: Shirt makers, bindery girls, laundry workers weavers and girls to learn weaving, sock liner, pastry cook, waitresses, general girls, second girls, child's nurse and laundresses.

Positions are open for men as follows: Harnessmaker, boys 16-17 years old for factory and errand work, electrician (able to do winding), machine operators on pants, bakers, hotel cooks, platen press feeders and platen pressmen.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The industrial opportunities here for Negro labor are particularly good. In Troy, Gloversville and neighboring towns there are many openings for efficient colored help.

LITTLE MIGRATION TO MASS. — AGENTS SENT FOR MEN.

The Guardian.

AS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION COMPANIES PAY COLORED EMPLOYMENT AGENTS TO GO AFTER COLORED LABORERS—COLORED PEOPLE HOUSE THEM FOR PROFIT.

8/25/17

Everett, Mass., Aug. 17, 1917.—A large number of Colored men arrived in this city from the middle states today to work for the New England Transportation and Fuel Company. They all have been well housed by the Colored citizens of Everett and are well pleased with the conditions under which they are to live and work.

Colored Labor Don't Migrate Here—Agents Sent for Them and Compensated.

They were brought here by William H. Scott, the proprietor of SCOTT'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU of Woburn. Mr. Scott has been in close touch with the Colored laborers who have been coming from the South to Massachusetts during the past two years. Last year he was engaged in the same work for the Merrimack Chemical Company and the New England Manufacturing Company of North Woburn.

Mr. Scott is a member of the Race Discriminating Committee of the Boston Branch of the Equal Rights League and also a member of the New England League for Afro-American Suffrage.

No Difficulty in Housing Colored Labor in Mass. as a Business Matter Says W. H. Scott.

In an interview this morning he stated that there is plenty of work in this section for Colored men and women and there is no cause for worry as to their housing since the Colored people near the manufacturing plants are only too glad to take them in their own homes as a business proposition.

He said that in Woburn all are living under perfect conditions and in Everett every man was placed within an hour. He further stated that the factories that employ the labour are so anxious to have them in their employ that they are willing to BUILD houses for their colored help. The Merrimac Chemical Company has done this and house now occupied by some of the men employed by that company.

NEGRO STORY FICTION

BATH, ME., TIMES

OCT. 31, 1917

Citizens who have been worked up over the report that several hundred negro laborers were to be brought to town, can rest easy as there is no foundation for the report. The gossip factory did a good job in making up the story, as they even had one or more buildings purchased for the laborers to live in.

INDUSTRIAL CHANCES FOR NEGROES AT DOVER

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

DOVER, N. J.—Recent publications in THE AGE of a statement from W. H. Young, postoce box 6, Dover, N. J. concerning labor opportunities in this town for southern Negroes has brought to him many communications from southern states from men of the race seeking information about chances for work in this community. As a result, employment has been secured at the stove works for men form Selma, Ala., and other places.

Mr. Young, who is in touch with labor conditions, says that there are opportunities for colored men in the factories, foundries, rolling mills and on the railroads, these employers of labor having found the value of Negro labor. The stove works, which is now employing a number of colored men, gives them excellent commendation, declaring their ability to be second to none, regardless of race. The minmum wage is above $15 per week, paid weekly.

New York Age

3-17-17

W. H. YOUNG

The colored colony in Dover is gradually increasing and it is the hope of Mr. Young and other Doverites that others coming will measure up to the standard of those already here. It is rumored that the present German crisis will bring about the dismissal from the factories of all aliens and the putting in of American citizens. This will probably mean a larger opportunity for the colored man. Mr. Young expresses his willingness to give information to all who write him, enclosing stamp for reply.

TIMES-PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

MAR 24 1917

NEGRO MIGRATION NORTH.

We called attention some days ago to the recent large negro migration to Pennsylvania and especially to Philadelphia, and the steps taken to meet the new problems which have arisen in consequence of this movement. New York is now face to face with it and sees the necessity of taking vigorous action, especially to prepare for the new-comers in the charity line; and Chicago must follow suit. In fine, nearly all the larger cities of the North have a larger number of negroes to look after and provide for.

The first of this immigration went to Pennsylvania invited by the Pennsylvania railroad to work on its lines because it could no longer depend upon the newly-arrived immigrants. From the railroad camps, many of the negroes soon drifted to the towns, most of them to Philadelphia, where they greatly overcrowded the negro section of the city and caused some uneasiness as to the proper provision for them. The Business Men's organization has found identically the same trouble in New York. Of the negroes who have drifted North, 25,000 have settled in New York city itself and 15,000 in the adjacent town of Newark; and some apprehension seems to exist lest they may become charges on public charity. Some fear this movement—that it will be difficult to assimilate all the new-comers, especially as New York has been receiving many negroes from Virginia for years as well as thousands from Jamaica and other British West Indies. The local authorities are somewhat appalled by the problems likely to be presented, while others believe that New York's powers of assimilation are so great that it can take in and care for any number of people of any race—that there are no limitations to its melting pot.

Perhaps one of the best articles on this subject is that from S. H. Devault, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, in the Springfield Republican. The experiment of negro immigration into the North has been tried in that section under peculiarly favorable conditions. A number of negroes have been brought in from the South to work especially on the tobacco farms of the Connecticut river. As the negro is mainly a farm laborer and those from Virginia know how to raise tobacco, it was thought that they would start in this industry under the most favorable conditions. Nevertheless, their coming has presented new and difficult problems. Mr. Devault strikes a new note in his treatment of the question and corrects the mistakes made by the North and the Republican party, during the period of reconstruction—the belief that the difference between the whites and the negroes is simply one of color. On the contrary, Mr. Devault, in his article, calls upon his fellow citizens of Massachusetts to recognize that the "negro race is a race peculiar in itself, just as all races have certain characteristics. You may educate the negro but he still remains a negro, not so illiterate and crude as he once was, but of the same blood and temperament. He has never yet been educated to control his temper, nor has he yet reached the stage where he has sufficient self-confidence in himself and self-respect for himself and for others. He has always been controlled ever since he was held as a slave. This subjective feeling of inferiority has been bred within him."

This, of course, is said in no unfriendly spirit. Looking at the matter from the Northern point of view, Mr. Devault sees both advantages and disadvantages to the negro who moves North. He is enjoying, temporarily at least, higher wages than he can normally count on because of the shortage in unskilled labor that now prevails, due to the interruption of immigration. When immigration begins again the negro will no longer be needed as he is at present and will not command the same wages. But even as things now stand, the cost of living for the negro is greatly increased by moving North and the advantage of higher wages is offset. His temptations are far greater, health conditions are not as good and many of the departing negroes have returned South, finding the cold and maladies resulting therefrom, a deterrent to his living north of the line.

On the other hand, the Massachusetts professor thinks that the negro emigration from the South will have the effect of causing a better feeling between the races in this section and assuring better wages for the negro. The South itself has not been greatly disturbed by the departure of the negroes—it is so different from the demoralizing exoduses of old. Some, indeed, are disposed to think it for the better; that the slow and gradual departure of negroes who believe they can better their fortune—which at no time has been anywhere near the natural increase of the race—has done a minimum of harm and possibly good. The South has taken the matter philosophically; it has not interfered with the negroes leaving beyond protecting them from irresponsible so-called labor agents, satisfied that those who do not like conditions in the South can be spared with advantage, and that most of the negroes will find that they do best in the South because of the climate, the industries open to them, and because of their general treatment.

The addition of some tens of thousands of negroes to the population of the North has greatly eased the race problems involved in this section. It has made the North better acquainted with these problems, more sympathetic towards the Southern point of view and anxious to bring about a settlement of all the questions at issue.

BEE

Omaha Neb

MAR 4 - 1917

COLORED MEN TO BE USED ON NEW WORK

Italians and Greeks Have Returned Home to Take Part in the War.

ARE BROUGHT FROM SOUTH

Colored men from the south are going to play an important part in Union Pacific railroad construction through Wyoming the coming summer. In the past only white labor has been employed on track and construction work. Recently it has been impossible to secure white men to do the work. Americans don't want to do this kind of work and there are not enough Japanese and Chinese available. Greeks and Italians who have been depended upon during the last two or three years have returned to Europe and joined the armies of the allies and it has been found necessary to import the colored men.

The Wyoming work on the Union Pacific this season will consist of widening the Sherman hill tunnel a distance of 1,700 yards in order to make room for the second track on the main line. In addition to this there will be the driving of the tunnel through a low mountain range west of Laramie.

The new work along the Union Pacific is to be done by the Utah Construction company, recently given the contract, and work will start with the coming of spring. Already the construction company has secured the services of 3,000 Georgia and Alabama colored men and they will begin to arrive within the next sixty days. Later in the season it is expected that as many more will be brought in from the south. The men will live in camps along the line.

NEGRO INFLUX CONTINUES

TRENTON N J TIMES

JULY 6, 1917

Assurance of permanent employment in factories and at various occupations in this city and vicinity, continues to attract many Negroes, especially the young males, from the South. During the past few weeks, it is said, quite a number have migrated to Trenton, and are now at work in this city and the surrounding country.

NEW BEDFORD MASS MERCURY

JULY 20, 1917

PLOT AGAINST NEGROES.

Charge Made by Frank Vera, Jr., in District Court.

The charge that there is a conspiracy on foot to force colored men who have recently come to this city from the south to return to the south, and that a white man in this city is acting as agent for the southern interests, was made in the third district court yesterday by Frank Vera, Jr. Mr. Vera made these sensational statements while acting as counsel for a Negro named Owen Pettiway of 136 South Second street, who was charged with deserting his wife in Pensacola, Fla. Judge Milliken nol prossed the charge.

Pettiway has been in this city about two months, coming here directly from Florida. He is employed for a building contractor here. Some time ago he was served with papers charging him with deserting his wife in Florida, and an effort was made by the southern prosecuting officials to have him extradited. He engaged Mr. Vera as counsel, denying absolutely the charge against him, and declaring that he was the victim of a southern conspiracy. He said that a white man, who is employed for another building contractor here, is an agent for the southern conspirators and that he is doing his best to force Negroes back to the southern states.

Mr. Vera took the matter up with the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, dealing with Butler R. Wilson and William M. Trotter. These latter saw Governor McCall and urged him to refuse to grant extradiction of Pettiway. The governor refused extradition on the ground that the papers in the case were not correctly drawn. Then the Florida officials forwarded new papers, and this time the two Boston men and Mr. Vera conferred with the governor. They were able to present to the governor a telegram from Pettiway's wife saying that Pettiway had not deserted her. The governor then refused extradition entirely.

Mr. Vera said yesterday that a number of Negroes had come to him and made the same charge as Pettiway as to the alleged southern conspiracy, and that Pettiway's brother has already been forced to go back south.

EMIGRATION OF NEGROES PREVENTED AT CAMILLA

Constitution

Camilla, Ga., April 22.—(Special.)—Mitchell county officers and members of the local police force prevented the emigration of a big party of negroes here Saturday night. It was learned that labor agents had been active in the county during the week and that something like a hundred negroes were to be carried north Saturday night, so plans were laid to bring about the arrest of the labor agents, but the latter, learning this, turned toward the Florida line Saturday afternoon without leaving any money to buy tickets for the party, and as a result a large number of disappointed farm hands watched the train pull out without them.

Labor-1917

Migration

Places in North to Which Migrants Went

Labor from the Southland Is Facing New Conditions; Plan Social Service Work

(BY JEROME B. PETERSON)

Just below the rugged cliffs of the Palisades, on the New Jersey shore, there is to be found a Negro camp. Although not a military camp, the campers are nonetheless fighters. For nearly nine months there has been waged one of the battles in the industrial conflict in which the Negro is engaged. Here the advance guard of the industrial army from the South have been wrestling with the forces of nature and modern progress in their efforts to adapt themselves to the changes of a more rigorous climate, more exacting conditions of labor and above all against their own weaknesses, peculiarly susceptible to the temptations of a new environment.

The camp is located in the freight yard of the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken, and the men are employed by that company in handling freight. Under extreme necessity, due to the scarcity of Northern labor of this class, the road began to use Negro labor last July, beginning with fifty men. The number has run as high as four hundred, at which it remains at present. The points drawn on for this supply are Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C.; Louisville and Paducah, Ky., Cincinnati and Cleveland, O., those from the last two cities having originally come from further South.

Chief Faults of Laborers.

The chief fault found with this class of laborers is that though good workers at times, they are not always to be relied upon, according to reports, and cannot be depended upon to work the full ten hours at night, laying off when they get tired. Then many of them lay off for two days after pay day. The winter, however, proved the most trying time and better results are looked for with warmer weather.

With the first of April the rate of pay was raised to 24 cents an hour for weekdays and 36 cents for Sundays and holidays, ten hours making the day. The railroad also furnishes the railroad cars in which the men are housed, together with clean cots and bedding. Shower baths and washing facilities have been provided to promote personal cleanliness. The men feed themselves, certain cars being fitted up as kitchens and dining rooms. Pans of fresh cooked corn bread and baked macaroni, and the savory odors from stoves and ovens, show the fare is not to be sneezed at. Through this system of camp cooking the expense of board is stated to be about $3 to $3.50 per week. As lodging is practically free, ample margin is allowed for saving. Here is where the temptations of liquor and gambling interfere with the best intentions.

In order to fight the forces of evil and bring about a better condition of things, the company fitted up a Y. M. C. A. car with tables and chairs and a piano. Unfortunately, too strenuous usage broke the last piece of furniture. Meetings are held by mission workers from the "Hill" in Weehawken and from the R. R. Y. M. C. A. at New Durham. A prayer meeting was formed and at one time became quite popular, but the usual temptations prevailed over the leaders and it is said to be not so prosperous now.

Religious Instructor Needed.

What is specially needed among these men, according to those interested, is a religious instructor who is a good mixer and who could spend six hours a day on the job. There is the making of good citizens among the men, when the shiftless and unreliable element is weeded out or brought into a better way of conduct. Plenty of religious enthusiasm is shown in the singing at the Sunday and Thursday meetings, which impresses all hearers. Many of the men are fine physical specimens of humanity and it was said that a colored regiment could easily be raised among them in case of need as they would make good fighters. They make good money and should be encouraged to save it and let liquor and "craps" alone. Their charitable instincts are shown by the fact that they make a voluntary contribution every month to the hospital, and every payday charity solicitors visit them with fruitful results.

Among the cars visited by THE AGE representative, were the following: Wilmington, No. 1, in charge of Henry Gibbs; Wilmington No. 2, in charge of Sam Nesbitt; Louisville No. 1, in charge of Henry Black. All united in saying that the men got along fairly well the past winter. With the spring sunshine all hands seemed to be in good spirits and the men of the night shift were engaging in lively baseball practice during the afternoons. The spirit of optimism was in evidence among the groups scattered around the camp and the hardships of the past winter seemed forgotten in the coming of warmer weather.

Any exhibition of outside interest in their welfare appeared to be welcome and the opportunity for social service among them by the churches and welfare organizations of New York would appear to be unlimited. As it was plainly put by those in touch with the situation, the conditions of living and working were fairly well adapted for single men, but the absence of any facilities for the housing of three families unfitted rendered it less desirable for those who were married. There is therefore need to enlist all influences that will absorb these newcomers who bid fair to make good citizens, into the life of the community. How this can best be done is the task set before the organized betterment workers.

EFFECTS OF MIGRATION AT ABYSSINIAN CHURCH

All standing room at Abyssinian Baptist Church was occupied Sunday morning and another large audience was present in the evening. The pastor, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, delivered stirring messages at both services. Twenty-six persons were given the hand of fellowship. Forty-six people have united with the church since the pastor's return from his vacation three weeks ago. The unusually large audiences and additions to the church are due chiefly to the migration from the South. More than half the forty-six members fellowshipped are recently from the South. They represent the following States: Florida, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas and Tennessee. All of these, with one exception, are holding good positions and seem degihted with their new conditions. The men are working on railroads, docks and other places where strong physical manhood is needed. The women are doing domestic work and receiving from three to four hundred per cent more than they received for the same work in the South. The pastor and members of this church are doing everything possible to help these newcomers to secure the best positions, adjust themselves to their new environments, and to make them feel at home generally.

The offerings are also increasing. The last three Sundays the church has received $507.19. Of this amount $22 was donated to the Lincoln Home and Hospital, through the Sunshine Workers; $16 to the Highway and Hedges Society, an organization of the church which makes a specialty of clothing and feeding the poor children; $20.23 to the poor and needy adults. There will be a special sermon at the church Good Friday evening, followed by baptismal service. The choir is planning special Easter music for both services next Sunday and the pastor will deliver sermons in keeping with the spirit of the day. Saint David's Consistory will worship at the church in the evening.

LABORERS HAVE SHOWER BATH IN NEW JERSEY

The old Pennsylvania railroad station in Jersey City has been turned into a dormitory to house some 200 laborers from the South engaged in the service of that company. Comfortable beds have been supplied, together with shower baths and other facilities for the comfort and health of the workers. The men are said to be contented with their surroundings and are pronounced by the railroad officials to be of unusually good character and to be giving satisfactory results. They are paid from $12 to $15 per week.

The Ministers' Union of New York City has been taking an interest in the spiritual welfare of these newcomers and has arranged to have one of the minsters, with his choir, visit them each Sunday to hold a service. Last Sunday the service was held by Dr. Wm. H. Brooks of St. Mark's M. E. Church. The men are generally responsive to the interest manifested in them and avail themselves of the opportunities offered for religious instruction. Many of them come from Georgia and Alabama, and while some returned home during the Winter, the prospect is that the greater number of them will return, bringing their families with them.

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

COLORED FOLKS EAGER TO COME TO CITY TO LIVE

Quickly Respond to Hint That Labor Is Needed.

DEMAND SUDDENLY SLUMPS

When Supply Is Increased to Abnormal Extent by Release of 1,500 Munition Workers—Some Applicants May Be Asked to Come

In reprinting an article which was published in the Democrat and Chronicle a few weeks ago regarding the cooperative scheme of the Rochester office of the Public Employment Bureau of the State Industrial Commission and a colored minister to find positions in Rochester for seventy-five girl graduates of southern industrial schools, and in this way to help solve the problem presented here by the scarcity of domestic help, newspapers published in New York and Chicago in the interests of the colored population erroneously stated that the Employment Bureau had seventy-five openings in Rochester for colored girls.

As a result the office has received more than two hundred letters from colored men, women and children in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky asking for positions. Some spread their pedigrees over several pages, while others wrote a simple sentence saying that they would be glad to come here if some one advanced the fare. The letters were not only from girls looking for housework, but from widows with many children willing to do laundry work, couples willing to work anywhere and men of various occupations. Colored labor agents offered to supply Rochester will all the help it could use.

Supply Suddenly Swelled.

On account of the partial cessation of munition work recently, a large number of men have suddenly been thrown out of work, causing an oversupply of labobr at practically the least advantageous season of the year. In view of this condition, and

owing to the uncertainty of the duration of the present conditions of prosperity, the Employment Bureau believes it wise to refrain from importing workers, lest the local labor market be overstocksd. No attempt will be made to bring any colored labor to Rochester, other than a few girls for domestic service, there being constantly a greater demand than supply in this branch.

A few of the more desirable applicants, however, will be asked to send detailed applications with photographs and if there are any housewives who might be interested in such a transaction, the bureau can bring any of the girls from the South by advancing two thirds of the transportation.

The following male help is now wanted at the Rochester office: Errand boys 14 to 16 years old, farm hands and tenant men for immediate or spring work, experienced bench molders for out of town positions.

Female help is wanted to fill these positions: Girls for general housework, girls for clean factory work, two experienced saleswomen for cloaks and suits in department store, also makers for millinery departments.

NEGROES FLOCK IN FROM SOUTH TO EVADE DRAFT

ST LOUIS MO TIMES
AUGUST 11, 1917

Steps to combat the plans of negroes who are arriving daily in St. Louis from the South with the intention of evading the draft are being taken by the police. Increasing numbers of negroes have been coming to this city within the last few days. When questioned, the negroes invariably claim that they have registered and left their cards at home.

Obstacles tending to delay the house-to-house canvass of the police have also been apparent in the Ghetto. Officers of the Carr Street District report that they are constantly embarrassed in their work of routing the slackers.

Frank W. Rash, 2915 Victor street, of the Disher Detective Agency, was arrested in the Federal Building yesterday, charged with impersonating a Federal officer. He was arrested on information from Cincinnati, and was immediately turned over to the United States Marshal.

Despite the fact that his marriage license, insurance policy and other records show him to be within the draft age, Max Brickman, 1629 Franklin avenue, contended when arrested that he was 20 years old. He was turned over to the Government.

Walter Pzybyl, 21 years old, 1314 North Twentieth street, was arrested for failing to appear on Aug. 5, the day that the Fifth Regiment was marshaled into service. He belonged to Company C. Daniel Fenner, 21 years old, colored, 2224 Morgan street, and William Pondexter, 22 years old, colored, 2230 Washington avenue, were both arrested for not having registration cards.

Edward Cotton, 21 years old, colored, 1535 Morgan street, and Harvey Williamson, 30 years old, 1410 Morgan street, were also arrested. Cotton had no card and Williamson had not registered. James Baines, colored, 28 years old, 1610 Linden street, admitted that he had not registered. He said he was "traveling" at the time.

NEGROES NOW BEING LURED TO EAST SIDE, WITNESSES ASSERT

ST LOUIS MO STAR
NOVEMBER 8, 1917

Five Men Tell Congressman of Alleged Misrepresentation by Labor Agent.

That negroes again are being imported into East St. Louis was the testimony given today at the hearing being conducted by a congressional committee into the East St. Louis race riots. It was the importation of negroes, witnesses have testified, that brought about the race riot of July 2, in which more than thirty persons were massacred.

Five negroes told the committee that negroes by the scores again were being brought on promises of easy jobs and big pay. These negroes, Lee Cox, E. B. Griffin, George Thornton, William Oerkins and Tom Bogan, the last three each 16 years old said they had arrived in East St. Louis Tuesday with six others from Jackson, Tenn.

"A man named Allen offered us free transportation, $2.25 a day, free board, free room and a round trip ticket to our homes and a day off each two weeks if we came here to work for the Alton & Southern Railway Company," testified Cox. It was later learned that Cox meant the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

"When we got here we were told we would have to work for $1.40 a day, furnish our own meals and buy comforts from Allen for $2.25, which we could get down south for $1.25. We threatened to quit and we were told we would be arrested. We quit anyhow and got work from the Illinois Central."

After the other negroes had given like testimony the committee ordered that a search be made for Allen, and that others be summoned to verify their story.

D. A. Allen, in charge of a railroad grading camp for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, was pointed out to the sergeant-at-arms of the committee as the Allen referred to. He accompanied the official to the committee hearing and was placed on the stand.

Allen said he had been employed by the Mobile & Ohio more than eighteen years and that he lived in Jackson, Tenn., where he visited every two weeks. He said on these trips home he endeavored to get negro help. He said he had been stationed in East St. Louis overseeing garde work the last two months.

"I have a gang pass, given me by the railroad, which permits the carrying of forty-five negroes on the company's trains," said Allen. "I was told on the last trip I made to bring back all the negroes I could get, but I brought only eleven. On a previous occasion I brought only two. Other roads also ship negroes north. I have seen train loads of negroes brought north, most of them on the Illinois Central lines."

"Well, how about the promises you made to these negroes?" asked Congressman Raker. "They say you offered $2 a day and other concessions, but when you got them here you gave them only $1.40 a day and repudiated your other promises."

Allen explained that the $2 a day was a reality, but that 60 cents a day was deducted to pay for meals and thus the negro received but $1.40 a day.

"Stand up," commanded Raker to one of the negroes in the room. "Look him over Mr. Allen. Do you see the jumper, the overalls, the worn-out shoes and the light underclothing that negro is wearing. You brought him from the south where it is warm and you know those clothes will not keep him warm in the winter up here, don't you."

"I didn't take that into consideration at all. I'm not interested in that matter," answered Allen. "The more you pay a negro of his class, the better you feed him and the better clothes you give him, the less you get out of him. Give him good clothes and he's gone to work for some one else."

"Your ide athen is that the less you give the negro and the poorer his clothing the better it is for you and your company," said Raker.

"No. I said I was not interested in the clothing. It is up to the individual negro to get his own clothes."

Allen was excused and other negroes brought from Jackson were placed on the stand. Allen was told he would be recalled when the negroes had completed their stories.

James W. Kirk, editor and publisher of the East St. Louis Daily Journal, yesterday told the committee that East St. Louis needed no higher taxes nor additional revenue. Gross mismanagement for the last fifteen years had caused the city to slip further and further into debt, he said.

"More taxes would only mean that incompetent officials would have more money to squander in their extravagances," Kirk asserted.

Kirk was City Comptroller under former Mayor Stephens.

Kirk told of political affairs. He styled G. Locke Tarlton, president of the East Side Levee and Sanitary District Board of Trustees, as "the best politician" in East St. Louis next to Congressman Rodenberg. He said Rodenberg had "a perfect political machine" and did not have to worry.

Regarding labor conditions, Kirk said there was a shortage of certain classes of skilled labor, and such workers were well paid. He said common laborers were not paid what they should be and that the influx of 15,000 Southern negroes in less than two years had flooded the unskilled labor market.

In local elections the negroes generally were "open to conviction," Kirk said.

Kirk then told of a banquet given by the administration to the St. Clair County Negro Republic Club at Masonic Hall, Fifteen street and Broadway, to tell how Mollman was elected. The ba et was attended by about 500 negroes and Mayor Mollman, City Treasurer Cashel, Tarlton, John Drury and other white politicians. Matt Hayes, a leading negro politician was toastmaster.

The witness said vice was permitted to run openly with the consent of the political powers. He declared gamblers were said to have paid $500, $1,000 and even as high as $5,000 a month for police protection. They even paid royalties to be allowed to serve liquor and have music in resorts, Kirk asserted.

COLORED LABOR CALLED

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS FARMERS OFFER GOOD WAGES, RATHER THAN ALLOW THOUSANDS OF ACRES TO REMAIN IDLE IN DAYS OF HIGH PRICES.

Springfield, Feb. 14.—Because of the scarcity of labor, farmers in western Massachusetts are working through the Hampden County Improvement League to import into this section several hundred Colored from the South. Authorities declare if something is not done to meet the labor shortage this spring, thousands of acres of tillable soil will not be touched.

The experiment of using Colored help in the North was tried out last summer by tobacco growers all along the Connecticut valley, and proved worth while. About 250 were brought from Alabama with their families, placed in shacks near the tobacco fields, and kept at work until the crop had been harvested. They were given transportation both ways, and went home late in the fall with more money in their pockets than they ever saw before. The experiment of the tobacco growers has impressed other farmers, and the county league which has headquarters in this city, is prepared to do the same "stunt" this spring.

According to secretary John A. Scheuerle of the league, hundreds of farm laborers and small farmers have left their usual employment this winter to work in munition factories These farm workers are making more money today than ever before, and few, if any, will return to their old work in the spring. The result will be that in this year of high price for farm products of all kinds there will be a smaller acreage than for many years. At present farmers are offering laborers from $40 to $60 a month, with room and board, and this figure will jump by April 1.

County league officials are convinced that Colored labor wili solve the problem. The Rev. Dr. William N. De Berry, pastor of St. John's Congregational church of this city approves the plan. He believes Negroes would have a better opportunity to develop in the North than in the South. Race prejudice, cheap labor and other conditions in the South, he points out, have held back the Colored people.

DENIES NEGROES TO BE IMPORTED

TOLEDO OHIO BLADE
JULY 12, 1917

Castings Plant Man Says Rumor Among Hungarians Unfounded.

"We will employ only Toledo labor and the best we can get."

So said I. L. Houghton of the Matmee Malleable Castings plant on Woodville street, Thursday, in answer to a rumor that the company intended to import negroes and that Hungarians are arming themselves.

The fact that the company is building a fence about the plant was offered as further evidence that men are to be imported, but nearly all industrial plants have similar fences.

The plant is in the old Wilkes foundry property at Woodville street and the Wheeling Belt railroad. Mr. Houghton says the company is not dentified with other malleable castings plants in Toledo.

TOLEDO DAILY JOURNAL
AUGUST 6, 1917

Negroes for Foundry.

Thirty-five additional Negroes will arrive in the city this week to work in the plant of the West Side foundry in Colonie. Two months ago 25 Negroes with their families arrived from Galveston, Texas, and are now quartered in an old lodging house at the "side cut." Several days ago the West Side Foundry company secured a lease of an unoccupied building on the north side of Twenty-third street on the banks of the Erie canal which is being renovated throughout for the arrival of the second contingent of colored help, which is expected this week. Importation of Negroes is necessary to keep the plant in operation, owing to the fact that many of the foreign laborers have returned to their native homes for army service.

Labor—1917

Places in North to Which Migrants Went.

Migration

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW OF SHENANGO VALLEY

The New York Age 2-8-17

Striking Instances of Individual Effort and Development in Pennsylvania.

COLORED MEN HAVE MADE GOOD

Industrial Opportunities in and Around Sharon-Farrell, Pa., Have Been Taken Advantage Of by Skilled Negro Workmen, Who Have Made Good in Every Way---Doctor Holds Important Position.

(By Henry B. Bledsoe)

SHARON-FARRELL, Pa.—If watchful waiting has any ennobling virtue in big things and big nations, it has a similar one also in small things. A man's best asset is his power to produce, whether by mechanical means or by physical labor. What the world wants is production on a large scale to keep pace with the rapid advance of our modern civilization. The higher the civinzation the more acocmplished are they in their inventive and mechanical endeavors. The mobile forces have overriden the antiquated ox and donkey cart, the air has contributed its share of modern and hazardous transportation — hazardous from the fact that it is propelled by means of invention and not by the hand of the never-failing man.

Man, it is then assumed, is still the great shotput spirit in this century, as well as he was in ages gone by, for producing and generating the fundamental methods of construction and production. The industrial kings of today employ the very best brains to invent means of construction for the purpose of dispensing with the hand of man, but he has almost completely failed in his daring effort to patent means to altogether do away with man's hand.

Hence we have a newcomer, anew workman in the field of industrial development. He is now sought, he is coaxed, he is given a manly wage and human consideration. And why? I might ask and answer in the same breath, that it is because his agency of production never fails. The Negro is aptly called the "workhorse of the nation." He can be relied on, he can be trusted. That fact has been demonstrated by the howl the Southerner is raising to keep his "workhorse" in his own barnyard. He is enacting laws to prevent the migration of this new man from his mundane surroundings.

We have ni this section today young Negroes who are making rapid strides in their various lines. The most notable is Dr. Writt and another is Elmer Mathews, a mill worker, who has invented a Shear Guide that is said to be the work of a genius. Both are young men, barely thirty, and have all their glory and life before them.

The writer made the rounds of the mill offices and interviewed the managers on the question of employing colored men. He was told that they would employ all the good men that they could obtain at wages ranging from $3 to $5 per day. Therefore, a god man's hand is still in demand.

Charles Wayne, 723 Emerson avenue, came to Farrell eight years ago from iLttle Washington, Pa., and immediately set his head to better his condition in every way. He secured employment at the Carnegie Steel Plant at wages ranging from $6 to $10 per day. Thees flattering sums were the making of young Wayne, for he purchased realty, built two splendid houses and is the owner of other valuable real estate. Mr. Wayne is only 30 years old, a devout and regular churchgoer, a skillful workman and a member of many fraternal societies.

Patrolman William C. Hayes, 915 Haywood street, came to Farrell and Sharon, Pa., eight years ago and worked in the Sheet and Tin Plate Mill at Farrell for several years. He is astudious gentleman and as a consequence was appointed as a patrolman in the Borough of Farrell in 1913. He has made a fine record as an officer. He has made a number of important arrests and stands high in the estimation of all the citizens, with whom he is in close touch. Mr. Hayes came from Little Washington, Pa., and with his business tact and daring determination has accumulated considerable property in the heart of t hereisdential section of the city. He has, and is still, making good, and lives happily with his wife and family.

The above likeness is that of Dr. W W. Writt of Farrell, Pa., who is perhaps one of the most distinguished members of the race in this section. Dr. Writt has made for himself an enviable reputation in this vicinity and we do not know of any one who outranks him in his chosen profession. He is genial and ever ready to give aid to deserving ones, prompt in his attention to his patients, quiet and unassuming and seemingly oblivious of his high standing. He is a native of Pitsburgh, and graduated from the Unlversity of Pittsburgh in 1911. Came to Farrell four years ago and has steadily advanced until he has reached the highest rung in Farrel. He has been elected by the Farrell City Council to the position of President of the Board of Health and Police Surgeon over many other candidates.

It must be said, also, that he did not fall heir to this high post through what is known as "pull with the powers," but he was put there on simon pure merit—the kind of merit that casts precedents and politics to the winds. This ypung physician is barely 30 years old and is a pattern mould for the aspiring youth who wishes to take his place in the sunshine of the twentieth century.

David C. Turner, 415 Spearman avenue, has resided in Farrell about eight years. Coming here with his wife and family, he accepted a position with the American Sheet and Tin late Company and assumed the duties of an experienced doubler, which requires much skill and adaptability. He was with the above-named company for seven years and gave them entire satisfaction.

Still a young man, he decided to leave the mill. He purchased a fine team of horses and is engaged at presnt in general draying and transfer expressing. Mr. Turner is a devout churchman and highly respected by all.

Thomas H. Robinson, 12½ Washington street, Sharon, Pa., is shown in the above picture operating a Drill Machine in the great Driggs-Seabury Gun Works at Sharon. Mr. Robinson came to Sharon when a mere youth from his home in Millwood, Va., and was first employed as a coachman in one of the most aristocratic families in Sharon where he served for six years. This tame vocation did not suit the requirements of the redoubtable Tom, as he is familiarly called by him many friends. Six years age he went to the plant of the Driggs-Seabury Gun Works and applied for work as an apprentice. The manager employed him, and it was not long before he realized that he had made no mistake in placing Robinson. And at this writing Thomas H. Robinson is one of teh most independent, skillful, reliable workmen in the plant, which employs upward of 5,000 men. Mr. Robinson is single and has saved his earnings. He is reputed to be the Proud possessor of a handsome nest egg.

CHARLES WAYNE.

DR. WILLIAM MORGAN WRITT.

3,000 LABORERS TO WORK ON RAILROAD

Cheyenne, Wyo. March 16.—The largest invasion by members of the Race in the history of Wyoming will take place when the Utah Construction company begins work on double-tracking portions of the main line of the Union Pacific railroad, under a recently granted contract, during the present spring. An order for 3,000 southern laborers has been placed by the company, and these will be brought to Wyoming as soon as there is work for them to do. The larger number, it is understood, will be used on Sherman hill, between Cheyenne and Laramie, where the 1,700-yard Sherman tunnel is to be widened sufficiently to accommodate a second track. It has been reported that the Y. M. C. A.'s will establish camps where the laborers will be stationed. This will keep away the southern preacher with a fourth grade school education, who always wants to establish a Jim Crow school.

HUNDREDS OF NEGROES TO WORK ON SECTION

451 Ashland, Ohio, Press.

AUGUST 22, 1917

That at least 600 negroes are to be brought from the south to work on the B. & O. section in northern Ohio is stated on good authority which mentions that the B. & O. company has obtained an option on 35 acres of land on the outskirts of Chicago Junction and plans the erection on it of dwellings for the negro workers.

In this connection it is asserted that the B. & O. company's Chicago Junction yards are to be greatly increased in the near future, making that town the central division point between Baltimore, Wheeling, Pittsburg and Chicago.

WALTER W. BALLARD WILL LIVE IN OHIO

Texas Freeman 10/13/17

W. W. Ballard, secretary of Solomon Lodge No. 18, U. B. F.; superintendent of Sloan Memorial Sunday school, chairman board of trustees of Sloan Memorial church, and until last Saturday porter in the shipping department at Henke & Pillot's, left Houston Thursday on the Sunshine Special for Toledo, Ohio, his future home for a while. He had secured in advance, through Johnnie Grayson, a personal friend, permanent employment in a furniture factory and he expects to get on the job Monday.

Mr. Ballard and Miss Edna S. James married Wednesday night, October 3, at the home of the bride's parents, 1911 Whitty street, and on Wednesday night of this week he and his bride were guests of honor at a farewell reception given complimentary by the officers and members of his church and Sunday school, at which time Mr. Ballard was presented a handsome Bible and a silver medal in recognition of his splendid service.

DAVID C. TURNER.

READING PA., TELEGRAM JULY 11, 1917

NEGRO LABORERS MAKE WORK LIGHT BY SINGING

Persons passing Euclid-av and E 16th-st, where a negro gang is digging up the street, stop to hear laborers sing southern melodies and hymns as they swing sledges.

After a section of paving is cut up and the men rest, some of them jig.

BIG INCREASE OF COLORED WORKERS

Employment Office Records Show Jump From 8 to 75.

GREATEST JANUARY BUSINESS KNOWN

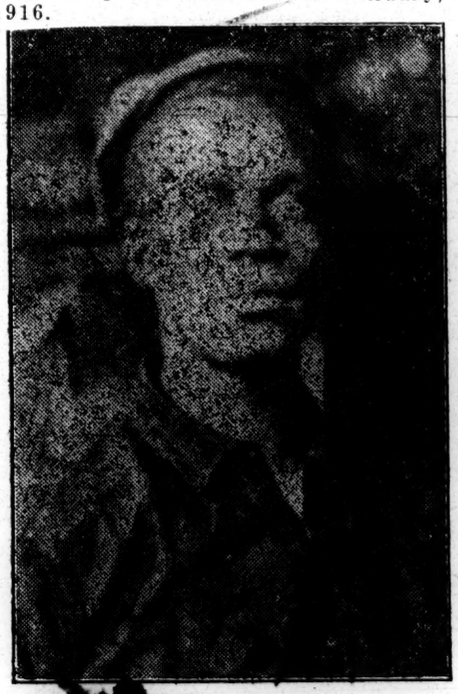
Irish Stand First on List With Americans Second.

The records of the Hartford free employment office for January show 688 positions filled, an increase of thirty-seven over December and an increase of 308 or of 81 per cent over January, 1916. The record for January, 1917, has not been exceeded in any previous January. The feature of the month's business was in the number of women placed, 168, exceeding the previous month by forty-six and a year ago by seventy-two, being the largest number securing positions in any month for the last seven years. The increase has been in the use of dayworkers, seventy-seven laundresses being required compared with twenty-four a year ago and seventy for cleaning and general work compared with twenty-seven in January, 1916. In the matter of general housework girls, slight improvement is noted, there being six placed last month compared with two in December.

For the first time, two Spaniards were placed. Seventy-five colored aplicants secured places compared with eight a year ago, negroes standing third in the list of nationalities securing employment. The nationalities are represented as follows: Irish, 194; American, 185; Colored, 75; Polish, 62; German, 37; Lithuanians, 34; Italians, 25; English, 17; French, 17; Swedish, 11; Scotch, 9; Hebrew, 8; Bohemian, 4; Spaniards, Greeks and Belgians, 2; Russian, Danish Slavish, Austrians, 1 each. It is worthy of note that practically no Hebrew girls or women apply for employment, and in the reports of all the state offices for 1913 and 1914 not a Hebrew girl or woman was placed. Italian women seeking employment is also a rare thing.

The number of laborers required, 245, dropped sixty-one compared with the previous month. Sixty-nine icemen were used compared with seventy-six a year ago, and twenty-nine snow shovelers. Icemen required from 25 to 30 cents an hour and snowshovelers 30 cents. Calls for snow shovelers were filled promptly and at the time of the heaviest snow storm fifty more snow shovelers were available than the office had orders for. The next day the statement appeared in the papers that snow-shovelers were difficult to secure, a condition which might have been avoided by calling up the employment office. But three tobacco hands were placed compared with twenty-six a year ago, while farmhands were scarce, twelve securing employment and thirty-one last January. Dishwashers were called for in large numbers, forty-five being required. For the first time the office received a call for a photographer. The order came late in the afternoon and the next morning a qualified applicant was referred to the place. Five hod-carriers were also needed, which was unusual. A brazer was another placement which was out of the ordinary.

Comparing the January placements for the last four years, 1914, 85 or 3.2 persons daily; 1915, 146 or 5.6; 1916, 380 or 14.6; 1917, 688 or 26.4. The average number of persons called for daily last month was 32.1 persons compared with 18.4 in January, 1916.



THOMAS H. ROBINSON.

GEORGETOWN TEX COMMERCIAL
AUGUST 24, 1917

Large numbers of negroes are leaving Williamson county for the North and East and distant points in the state. Quite a number have gone from Williamson county and these are headed toward Kansas and Oklahoma, where they go to hunt work. The main trouble, of course, is the drouth, but that is not all. Our economic system is all wrong. The negro has been a spendthrift and in many instances would not work when he had a few dollars. In nine cases out of ten he would never save a dollar or make an investment in a home, quitting work as soon as he got ahead a little. On the other hand the food and feed crops in the past have not been looked after as they should have been and too many people spent more than they made and too many have not felt the responsibility of labor and saving. During this fearful drouth it is no time to refer to these things, but the poor man and the rich man have been going at a lively clip; the young people have been crowding to the towns and the cities and there is not enough work done and food and clothing produced to keep the country going. Every day has been allowed to take care of itself and thousands have not had the courage to work when times were good and save their money. This does not apply alone to the negroes—for a white man was heard a year or two ago declaring that he had $11.00 in the bank and did not propose to work for any man. People should work for themselves and feel an interest in the work to make good. Then when hard times come they are better prepared to meet the issues. Every man, white and black, rich and poor, should go to work and stay at work.

OFFICER WILLIAM C. HAYES.

UNDESIRABLE HELP SENT TO NEW ENGLAND

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

POQUONOCK BRIDGE, CONN.—Charges have been made that colored employment agents in Baltimore representing the New Haven Railroad, sent undesirable help to this section during the month of September, few remaining on their respective jobs more than a day or so.

On Saturday, September 1, it is said that sixty-six Negroes were sent to Poquonock Bridge by Baltimore agents and only seven were present the following Monday morning, September 3. On Wednesday, September 12, twenty-six more track hands put in appearance from Baltimore and only nine of the number were at work September 76. It is alleged that an additional twenty-six were sent here from Baltimore September 19, and at supper Friday evening, September 21, only six were present.

The same agents are accused of sending forty-seven Negroes from Baltimore to Poquonock Bridge Wednesday, September 26, and forty-eight hours later but two reported for work. It is said that many of the men in question left Baltimore to avoid the anti-loafing law now in force, and that the presence of this undesirable element of the race in New England will prove harmful to both races.

EVENING GLOBE

New York City

APR 9 - 1917

SEES WORK FOR NEGROES HERE

Leader in Jersey Declares Sudden Influx of Thousands of Laborers May Be Blessing.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 9.—The sudden influx of thousands of southern Negro laborers to the vicinity of New York, Newark, the Oranges, and the surrounding territory, instead of proving a serious problem, may prove to be a blessing, according to James N. Vandervall of this city, one of the leaders of his race in this state. He holds that New Jersey alone could take care of 50,000 men if they could only be kept from congregating in the built-up sections, and could be shunted to the farming sections.

Seven or eight years ago, at the instance of Governor Fort, Vandervall travelled in the south and attended a convention in Alabama as the personal representative of the state of New Jersey to discourage Negro migration. Since then, he contends, labor conditions have changed. The absence of the southern European laborer and the alterations in working conditions now warrant the southern Negro coming to better his conditions, but, if he is to succeed, he must stick to the land.

Vandervall has been active in the work of the State Negro Welfare League. One of its objects is to get in touch with the would-be emigrants before they start and so influence them that they will seek location in the southern counties of the state and in the rural sections of the northern counties rather than to flock to the cities, to the munition plants and the railroad and other contracting jobs.

They are without experience in cities and not used to the conditions, he declares. There is not work for them in the cities, either; that is, such work as they have been used to, but the farmers all through the state are declaring they cannot raise crops this year without labor. Last year much of the crops grown were lost because of lack of labor to gather them. This work, it is declared, is such as the southern Negro could do better than any other.

Vandervall says that the conditions he has found in the labor camps, in which hundreds of his race are working, are most deplorable. In one camp near Perth Amboy he found sixty men occupying a shack twenty by fifty feet. Bunks were ranged in tiers three deep. Each man paid $1 a week just to sleep in a bunk. The company hiring them owned the bunk house and collected the money. Conditions as to cleanliness were beyond description, he says, but they had been passed by the local authorities.

The situation will be laid before Governor Edge to see if he cannot aid in breaking up the concentration of Negroes by state aid in bringing the men into touch with the farmers who need their labor.

NEGRO LABORERS AID SMOKE FUND

MASON CITY IA GLOBE GAZETTE
OCTOBER 24, 1917

Employes of Bryant Company give Bit Toward Giving Tobacco to Men In France.

Employes of the Bryant Asphalt Paving company, most of them negroes, sent their contribution to the Smoke Fund in yesterday. This collection was taken by Sam Woldman, the grocer at 322 Second street S. W. with whom many of them trade. The negroes' contributions amount to $4, and Mr. Woldman added another dollar to make an even $5 bill on his own account. He intends to continue collections for the fund.

The fund has been augumented since yesterday by the following donations amounting to $9.25:

Sam Woldman	1.00
Bryant Asphalt Co. Employes	4.00
A. Friend	.50
O. E. Kelloge, R. 1, Mason City	.50
C. L. Taylor	1.00
A Friend	.25
Mrs. Frank Card, Clear Lake	.25
Harry Card, Clear Lake	.25
Beatrice McGee, Meservey	.25
Ole Rierson	.25
Minnie P. Lien	.50
Mrs. M. A. Krause	.50

CHICAGO ILL. NEWS
JULY 5, 1917

Negro Labor.

Riots in East St. Louis have focused attention upon negro labor, which has been growing rapidly in this section. The former red-light district in South Chicago has been filling up with colored people and another considerable settlement has been established for some time near State and 95th streets. The colored man from the South does not seem well adapted to local industrial work and this feature is not considered to be formidable.

There is also no danger of "coolie" labor here although England is importing thousands of the yellow race through Canada.

Labor - 1917

Migration

TIMES

JAN 1 1917

NEGRO MIGRATION FROM SOUTH FELT.

Local Employment Office Placed Sixty Colored Applicants in December.

MANY CARPENTERS WITH TOOLS READY

Demand for Restaurant and Hotel Help Double Last Year's.

December, which is ordinarily one of the quietest months in the year in employment lines, came to the front last month with 651 situations secured, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the previous December, and the record December in all lines in then istory of the office, according to Edward P. Clarke, superintendent. Compared with the high November record there was a falling off of about one-third in the business transacted due to the colder weather. The demand for laborers was strong, 306 being used compared with 158 a year ago. More than sixty of these weer required for digging and concrete work. Fifty-nine colored applicants secured employed, compared with 11 a year ago. An indication of the effect of the negro migration from the south on the local labor market. A year ago they stood seventh in the number of individuals from nationalities securing emploment, last month they ranked third. Compared with December, 1915, the number of dairy farm hands placed dropped off about half while the number of tobacco hands used varied but little in the two years. Eight carpenters were placed compared with none a year ago, and several of these were colored men who had brought their tools with them from the south.

The demand for hotel and restaurant help was double that of a year ago with a good supply. Double the number of women were placed for day work, the supply falling short of the demand. In order to be sure of women for day work it is highly desirable that the employers place their orders several days ahead. By so doing a better choice is secured. For the first time the office was unable to secure a housemaid to meet the continuous demand, two places being filled temporarily by middle aged women.

Comparing the December placements for the last four years, 1913 71 or 2.8 persons daily; 1914, 134 or 5.3; 1915, 347 or 17.8; 1916, 651 or 26. The average number of persons called for daily last month was 31.1, compared with 18.6 in December, 1915.

State Office Reports.

According to the monthly report of the five free employment bureaus of the state for December, there were 3,251 applications for positions received during the month—2,205 men and 1,049 women. Of this number 1,361 men and 835 women secured positions. There were 1,520 applications for male help and 1,046 for female.

Places secured through the bureaus were as follows: Hartford 651; New Haven, 628; Bridgeport 682; Waterbury, 84; Norwich, 151.

NEGROES COME IN

FROM THE FAR SOUTH

Springfield, Mass. REPUBLICAN

JAN 7 1917

TO WORK IN NEW ENGLAND

INVOLVE ECONOMIC CHANGES

Springfield and Holyoke Have Received Large Numbers—Hampden County League's Plan of Directing Them to Farm Work

Marked economic changes caused by an influx of Negroes from the South are facing Springfield. The shortage of the northern labor market, a poor financial year in the South and the belief of the Negro that he will receive better treatment and conditions in this part of the country have caused this city along with other places in this section to get a sudden increase in population. Companies like the Fred T. Ley company are now employing large numbers of colored men, and the colored women are finding all the employment they want as domestics and as day workers. The value of the Negro as an agricultural worker will assume increased importance in the near future. There is a good possibility that the Hampden county improvement league will back a vigorous movement to renovate worn-out farms in Western Massachusetts by means of Negro help.

Places in the North to Which Migrants Went

No one can give the figures of the recent southern increase in Springfield's population. The northern movement is still continuing and more colored people are coming to this city every day. A conservative estimate by Rev Dr William N. DeBerry of St John's Congregational church places this increase in the last few months at about 200. Rev Dr Garnett R. Waller of the Third Baptist church is inclined to put the figures a good deal higher. He is led to believe that nearly 500 have come to Springfield within the last four months. The Fred T. Ley company is employing about 75 of these men. The Springfield provision company is giving work to several and the Springfield gas light company employed a good number in the fall in outdoor work. Others find work as laborers, janitors and in other jobs. The state employment office on Worthington street has placed several as laborers. The labor market for incoming Negroes continues good.

Many of them are not bringing their families with them until they have had a chance to earn some money. But several families from Georgia and other portions of the real South are now located in Springfield. The women find ready positions as domestics and in washing and ironing. Dr DeBerry has secured positions for several of these women and states that all can find positions. The state employment office has placed several who desired to do washing. The colored people are locating in the South-end, around the Willow-street section and along North street where several are living near the Jewish colony.

Many large companies around here who want Negro help are sending agents through the South to induce the men to come North. The companies pay the train fare of the men. An important agency for securing colored men for northern labor is the National league on urban conditions among the Negroes which has offices in New York. The South is awakening to its danger and is using various methods to keep the men at home. Several unjust laws have been passed and when a crowd of Negroes is seen to be leaving for the North they are often arrested on the charge of loitering around the railroad station.

The Deane steam pump company of Holyoke is employing 75 colored men who have recently come from the South, and Dr Waller says that 300 more have been sent for. The fact that there is no colored church in Holyoke makes the situation rather acute in that city and the Springfield ministers are doing what they can to help out the situation. Dr Waller is attempting to form a Baptist mission among the recent arrivals. Dr DeBerry is proceeding with the formation of a sort of social center which shall organize the Negroes and provide protection against possible unjust treatment they may receive. The local ministers have held several meetings in Holyoke and report good progress. Dr DeBerry states that the class of colored people coming to Holyoke is slightly better than Springfield is receiving, due to the fact that the Holyoke immigration is coming from the northern section of the South and contains more skilled labor than the Springfield supply.

The question as to whether the Negroes will be employed as farm laborers in Western Massachusetts is an important one. Secretary John A. Scheuerle of the Hampden county improvement league said yesterday that the league had taken no action on the matter as yet, but that the situation would in all probability be taken up in the future. It is very possible that the league will promote a movement to get colored men for help on the farms the coming spring and summer. Everything depends on whether the farmers desire such help. The market for farm help is notably stringent at present, and many farmers would welcome Negro help if it was demonstrated that the men are good workers. Many a farm in this section of the state is declining for want of help. The Eastern States exposition people have not yet taken up the idea. It is possible that they might unite in such a movement to rejuvenate the farms.

Dr DeBerry says that a fairly good class of people are immigrating to this city. He does not think that as yet they have had any appreciable influence on Springfield's permanent colored population. One or two regrettable incidents have occurred, he said, but on the whole we are getting a law abiding influx. Dr Waller is even more optimistic and believes that many of the new arrivals are skilled workers and that graduates of Tuskegee and Hampton are coming north because of the better treatment and greater opportunity to be found here. Dr Waller stated that many of the new arrivals have money and cited two instances where men arrived with $7000 and $10,000, respectively. Dr DeBerry told yesterday of getting on a street car a few days ago and finding a family of 14 who had just arrived from Georgia. He was able to secure work for the three men in the family without any trouble.

Dr DeBerry is inclined to be skeptical of the permanence of the good labor conditions which exist in Springfield for the Negro to-day. A reaction at the close of the war is feared by him in which many of the Negroes will be thrown out of employment. Most of the recent arrivals are not skilled workers and will be among the first to lose jobs. About 300 colored men from southern colleges worked in the tobacco field in Suffield and vicinity the past summer, but they have returned to their colleges. Local colored leaders admit, however, that for the present the city is facing an unprecedented situation and no one dares to predict what the outcome will be.

PLOT AGAINST NEGROES.

CHARGED BY FRANK VERA, JR., IN DISTRICT COURT.

Effort to Extradite Southern Negro From This City to Florida Results in Sensational Charge—Case No Prossed by Judge Milliken.

BEDFORD MASS STANDARD JULY 19. 1917

The charge that there is a conspiracy on foot to force colored men who have recently come to this city from the south to return to the south, and that a white man in this city is acting as agent for the southern interests, was made in the third district court this morning by Frank Vera, Jr. Mr. Vera made these sensational statements while acting as counsel for a negro by the name of Owen Pettiway of 136 South Second street, who was charged with deserting his wife in Pensacola, Fla. Judge Milliken nol prossed the charge.

Pettiway has been in this city about two months, coming here directly from Florida. He is employed for a building contractor here. Some time ago he was served with papers charging him with deserting his wife in Florida, and an effort was made by the southern prosecuting officials to have him extradited. He engaged Mr. Vera as counsel, denying absolutely the charge against him, and declaring that he was the victim of a southern conspiracy. He said that a white man, who is employed for another building contractor here, is an agent for the southern conspirators and that he is doing his best to force Negroes back to the southern states.

Mr. Vera took the matter up with the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, dealing with Butler R. Wilson and William M. Trotter. These latter saw Governor McCall and urged him to refuse to grant extradiction of Pettiway. The governor refused extradition on the ground that the papers in the case were not correctly drawn. Then the Florida officials forwarded new papers, and this time the two Boston men and Mr. Vera conferred with the governor. They were able to present to the governor a telegram from Pettiway's wife saying that Pettiway had not deserted her. The governor then refused extradition entirely.

Mr. Vera said today that a number of Negroes had come to him and made the same charge as Pettiway as to the alleged southern conspiracy and that Pettiway's brother has already been forced to go back south.

NEGROES CONTINUE TO LEAVE COUNTRY IN SELMA SECTION

Chamber of Commerce Will Discuss Matter; Seed Company Organized by

Selmians; Allison Dead

advertiser 1-9-17

Selma Bureau of The Advertiser Telephone 77.

Startling evidence of the extent of the exodus of negroes was given at the Louisville and Nashville station when word was received of a large crowd of negroes that had assembled to see a party off to Birmingham.

A hurried trip was made to the station, where it was found that not less than 160 negroes were going off in a body, and above 2,000 had assembled to witness their departure.

Agency at Birmingham.

Nothing could be done to restrain the negroes, who were beyond all reason and would listen to no argument. They were "'gwine to travel" and that settled it.

From the spokesman among them, it was learned that a new plan has been discovered whereby the law of the state can be avoided with regard to labor agents.

There is said to be a large licensed labor agency at Birmingham, and as it is not against the law to get the negroes to move to any point within the state, they are persuaded to go there.

On reaching the agency they are assigned to different points in the country, and placed aboard trains for their destination.

75 Walk Back.

It was learned that about seventy-five of the negroes have returned to the city, having walked back from points where they were put off the train on account of having no tickets.

It appeared that these, enthused by the sight of the others going, and trusting to luck that an agent was on the train who would pay their way, jumped on just as they were, without baggage or fare.

Meeting Wednesday.

The situation will be taken up at Wednesday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, at which time there probably will be appointed a committee to go among the negroes and explain to them the truth of the deceptive promises under which they are enticed away.

More Positions Open Than Men For Them

Employers Begging for Moulders and Machinists; Loafers Are Tabooed

Chicago Defender

The report by some southern white papers, aided now and then by members of the Race, that there are no jobs to be had, is untrue, for during the past week we have learned that it has been impossible to fill positions open to our people. Mr Hill of the Urban league went to Rockford, Ill., to get in real touch with the situation, and also to Racine and Milwaukee, Wis., and he finds that there is a dire shortage of molders. So short are the employers that they will give men a chance to learn the trade at $2.25 a day.

Many Loafers

However, with conditions more promising than at any time in the history of the city, a Defender reporter found many loafers hanging around the pool room near 31st and State and 35th and State streets. When asked if they wanted to work they sullenly shook their heads in the negative. The bright lights are attracting them strongly. They care not how they live or where they stay. It is only a question of time before these people, poorly clad, without proper food, will succumb to the white plague. In addition to the foregoing, there is another class that depends on gambling for a living, and they imbibe too freely of whisky. The police are busy cleaning up this sort, and the judges are getting severe. Only last week one boy was given 100 days for a minor offense. This class we do not want here, and the better element of the city will do all they can to see that those who do not behave themselves will be handled by the proper authorities.

The hard working man, the steady fellow with his family, who has come north to be able to associate with the whites on an equal basis, to ride in the cars, sit in the theater, go to the same ball games, eat in the same cafes, is the kind that is welcomed. Letters from all over come to our office, begging us to say where and how to get work. The first move, is to know something you can do. If you have a trade, present yourself on the scene, and within a short time the Urban league of Chicago will place you.

Doing Wonderful Work

So wonderful is the work of this organization that it deserves the support of all of our Race in this section of the country, and a greater portion of the whites. Under Mr. Arnold Hill the Chicago branch is making an enviable record in aiding those in search of work.

One needs only to observe the activities of the employment department of the Urban league to be convinced of the practical good the organization is doing for the Race The league's plans to assist the new comers from the south are varied and complete, but the the finding of 379 jobs, with the difficulties of adjustment attendant thereto, and these jobs largely for our southern friends, is in itself a guarantee of the effectiveness of its work.

The league does not merely send a man or woman to employment, but endeavors to fit the individual to the job and the job to the individual. Attempt is made to place men in the trades which they followed in the south, and when this is impossible, employment commensurate with their ability, experience, health and general fitness is found for them.

Sending Men Out of Town

In addition to positions filled in Chicago, the league is sending men to four other cities where opportunity is offered for advancement to skilled and semi-skilled workmen. These men start as laborers or helpers and can develop into molders and machinists if they apply themselves assiduously to their tasks.

T. Arnold Hill, who is in charge of the league's work in Chicago, received the following communication from one of the firms to which he is sending men.

"The boys all seem satisfied and like their work. Work being plentiful, some of them take advantage of this and work all the way from 15 to 18 hours, and are making as high as $27.00 in one week.

"I would like to get about 15 or 20 more. I have several Colored homes to put some of them in at $6.00, board and room, and also could put several men in with Tucker. If you could get about 15 or 20 that would come down Monday or Tuesday, telephone me, and I will forward transportation.

"As far as you making a personal investigation as to conditions of these men, I would agree to take you over the grounds at any time you wish to go, showing the housing and living conditions of these men."

Another firm to which Mr. Hill went for a personal investigation of working and living conditions of the men, wrote the following:

"Our great need is for molders. First class machine molders have no difficulty in averaging $4 a day and better. Bench and floor molders average $4.00 to $5.50 per day. We also pay molders a bonus of 12½ per cent in addition to their regular wages. We trust very much that your efforts will result in our getting some good men."

One of the men sent up to a manufacturing center, reporting on conditions, expressed himself as follows:

"Every one of the nine men that were sent here, including myself, are perfectly satisfied with the working conditions. Four of the boys and myself worked overt-time yesterday and made $6.62½, which we could do every night if we wished.

"Will you please call Mr. Abbott of the Defender and tell him that the Colored people of this town wish me to be an agent and reporter of the Defender. I have secured the names of twelve persons already who want the Defender every week."

NOTES OF INDUSTRY FROM PHILADELPHIA

(Special to The New York Age)

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Negro migration from the South increased more than 50 per cent during February and the figures for the first part of March indicate that the rate is still growing, with prospects of a big jump as soon as the weather gets warm.

The scarcity of dwellings in this city, which has been causing Negroes all sorts of worry for several months past, is having one unique result. The demand for houses has forced hundreds of prospective rent-payers to purchase properties rather than rent them. They don't care to be bothered with the annoyance of repeated movings.

James M. McCudden, chief of the Division of Housing and Sanitation, says that "he is constantly finding out that the Negro servant is beginning to seek employment in the factory, and this will mean that, in addition to finding homes for the Southern immigrants, we will be faced with a serious congestion around the factories."

The striking sugar men pursued 150 Negroes who are strikebreakers in Spreckles' Sugar Refinery, down the street as they were going to dinner on Monday. Several of the Negroes drew

NUMEROUS NEGRO LABORERS ARRIVE

SYRACUSE N Y JOURNAL AUGUST 4, 1917

Find They Can Make Better Wages Here and Are Snapped Up by Contractors.

Driven North because of low wages and other conditions which they seem unable to explain, hundreds of negroes are relieving the shortage in the market of day laborers in Syracuse and elsewhere in the Northern section of the country.

During July more than 150 were registered at the Syracuse office of the State Public Employment Bureau and positions were secured for them in state highway construction camps and other places where day laborers are in demand. This morning started another influx of men. Nine appeared and were immediately grabbed up.

The negroes declare that in some places in the South they are not offered more than 75 cents a day for their labors and are coming North to take advantage of the higher wages. Some of them declare that unknown agencies are at work in their home country which constantly stir up discontent among the members of their race and that they migrated North to avoid this condition as much as for the better wages offered. They are all of the typical Southern colored class, coming from Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida for the most part.

Because of the great numbers in which they are arriving the shortage in the market of day laborers here has been much improved, Superintendent Clemens declares.

TWO HUNDRED NEGROES SENT TO JAMESTOWN

LEFT YESTERDAY TO WORK ON NAVAL STATION.

Manager Morgan, on Return From Norfolk, Says Work is Progressing Very Satisfactorily.

ASHEVILLE N C CITIZEN JULY 11, 1917

The first exodus of labor from Asheville to Jamestown, Va., where a gigantic naval training station is in process of construction by the Carolina Wood Products company, of this city, was taken yesterday when two solid car loads of negroes left for Norfolk shortly after 1 o'clock. In the party were two hundred or more common laborers.

Some of the men were taken from jobs being done by the company in Asheville and vicinity, while others were employed especially for the big undertaking at Norfolk.

It was announced last night by officers of the company that white carpenters from Asheville had been sent to Jamestown, too. Just how many of this craft went from this city is not known.

David B. Morgan, vice-president and general manager of the Carolina Wood Products company, returned to Asheville last night from Norfolk where he has been for several days attending to matters pertaining to the task of erecting the naval station. He was enthusiastic over the rapid progress the work is making and gave as his opinion that the station would be completed well within the time specified by the government.

"If the government will only supply us with the lumber now, everything will run along all right," said Mr. Morgan, who was interviewed a few minutes after his arrival in Asheville. "It is in our contract for the government to supply the timber. We will furnish the men and the work."

Asked if many more laborers would be sent to Jamestown from Asheville and vicinity, Mr. Morgan said that that would depend largely upon the men, themselves. The men already in the company's employ will have the preference in the matter. If they choose to work in Jamestown rather than on the other jobs for which the company has contracts, they will be permitted to do so, as far as it can satisfactorily be done.

"As is known," said Mr. Mr. Morgan, "there is a shortage of work in Asheville in many lines. There is not enough work to supply the laborers here. Thus, if the men prefer to go to Jamestown they can do so. Our other contracts will be carried out, all right and work continued on every job."

Mr. Morgan stated that his company had received a thousand or more applications from carpenters, alone. All Asheville men who wish to go to Jamestown will get first consideration, said Mr. Morgan.

VERY FEW COLORED HERE.

advocate nov 17 17

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Colored population of Milwaukee is less than that of any other city near its size in the United States, and perhaps less than that of any other city of its size in the world, according to the Rev. J. S. Woods, former pastor of St. Mark's A. M. E. church.

"The present population is less than 2,000, including about 800 which have emigrated from the south in the last year," Mr. Woods said.

There are five Colored churches, but three are in reality missions. St. Mark's A. M. E., the oldest Colored church in Wisconsin, 493 Fourth street, was organized in 1869. Others are Calvary Baptist, St. Benedict, the Moor, Catholic mission, St. Paul A. M. E. mission and the Colored M. E. church.

There are but two Colored saloonkeepers in the city compared to seven five years ago.

Labor-1917

Migration

Places in the North Where Migrants Went.

NEGROES TELL OF BEING 'IMPORTED' TO EAST ST. LOUIS

Four Laborers Testify Before Congressmen They Were Brought From Jackson, Tenn.

The congressional committee investigating the East St. Louis race riots today obtained its first tangible evidence as to the importation of negro labor into East St. Louis. The testimony also showed that the practice has not been stopped since the riots.

Four negroes were witnesses. They were brought before the committee by a union labor agent, who had found them working on the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad.

The negroes were George Thornton, William Perkins, Lee Cox and Thomas Bogan, all of Jackson, Tenn. They said that Monday night when at a railroad station in Jackson, they were approached by a labor office agent, who told them they could get $2 a day and board for working in East St. Louis. They and seven other negroes agreed to accompany him. He furnished them with free transportation. They understood this agent's name was Allen, and said they thought that was his first name.

$1.40 Instead of $2 a Day.

On their arrival in East St. Louis, they said, the agent took them to a railroad camp which they believed was that of the Alton & Southern, a belt line. There they were told that instead of $2 a day they would receive $1.40 a day, and would each be required to purchase two $2.25 blankets. They worked three hours and quit. When the agent learned of this, they said, he threatened to have them arrested and to force them to pay for their transportation from Jackson.

After quitting their first job they went to work for the Illinois Central. They told the committee that before they left Jackson they were receiving $2.25 a day.

Chairman Johnson of the committee had the negroes' photographs taken and said he would send someone out with them to find and identify the railroad camp to which they were taken on their arrival.

East St. Louis Editor Testifies of Municipal Graft.

James Kirk, editor and proprietor of the East St. Louis Daily Journal, testified yesterday that city officials for years had been taking money for countenancing commercialized vice.

"The graft, rottenness and corruption which we have endured here is beyond the power of words to describe," he asserted. "Politics is in everything, and politics is at the bottom of everything bad here."

Kirk testified that the negroes were somewhat conscientious in national elections, but that they would vote for the side that had the most money in the city and Levee Board elections. The commission government election Tuesday was the first honest election for many years, he said.

Mayor at Negroes' Banquet.

He was then asked about a news story printed in his paper April 14 last, under the head, "Mollman Workers Dine." It was an account of a negro banquet held to celebrate Mollman's re-election, and Matt Hayes, a negro politician and a Mollman appointee, was toastmaster. The Mayor was the guest of honor and other guests were Locke Tarlton, President of the Levee Board, and John Drury, a Democratic politician.

"That was a decent affair compared with some things that have been pulled off here," Kirk asserted, after confirming the story.

"Matt Hayes must have expected something in return for getting up the banquet," suggested Congressman Raker.

"And I guess he got it," Kirk replied.

"What was Locke Tarlton doing there?" Congressman Raker asked.

"Oh, Locke did his share in electing Mollman," Kirk declared.

"There have been charges involving the improper handling of contracts by this Levee Board, in which Tarlton and his partner, Canavan, are very much interested," Congressman Raker went on. "Did you ever hear of that?" "I have heard of it," Kirk replied.

He was then asked who Drury was. "Well, John Drury is supposed to be a pretty good citizen. I am surprised to hear he was there. I guess Locke must have made him go," Kirk asserted.

In explanation, he said that Martin Drury, John Drury's son, was later appointed City Attorney by Mollman.

Long Expected Trouble.

Kirk said he had expected trouble for a long time prior to the riots. "Only I thought it would be whites against whites," he said. "There had been so much graft, corruption and robbery of the City Treasury that I expected the people to march down to the city hall and do business."

"With a few changes since the riot the same condition still exists, with regard to vice, doesn't it?" Congressman Raker inquired. Kirk said it did.

The witness, who has been an ardent suporter in his newspaper of both Mollman and Tarlton, protested at this point against being asked to testify along that line, but was overruled. He said the Levee Board had done a magnificent work.

"Yes, but a magnificent work can be done at too great a cost," Congressman Cooper said. "One of the finest State Capitol buildings in this country was erected in an Eastern state, but several millions were stolen in the contracts. Has there been graft in connection with the building of this levee?" Kirk replied that such charges had been made.

"Tarlton is one of, if not the leading politician of the city, isn't he?" Cooper asked. "He is the best here outside of Congressman Rodenberg," was the answer.

Congressman Cooper inquired if the reputation of the police force for grafting had been bad. "It couldn't have been worse," the witness said.

Kirk testified that there had been enough taxes collected, but that the money was either wasted or stolen. "The people have lost interest in seeing that the assessments are right," he said. "They pay in their money year after year, and the city never gets much benefit for it. If we could get a city administration that would apply the funds honestly and intelligently, the city could get on its feet in a little while."

Policemen's Lawyer Questioned.

The questioning of Dan McGlynn, a lawyer, who was criticised because he accepted the defense of cases growing out of the riot, after having urged, as a member of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, the prosecution of the rioters, resulted in some lively verbal encounters. Congressman Cooper, reading from a resolution from the Chamber of Commerce, signed by McGlynn, pointed out that the signers pledged themselves to the prosecution of all crimes committed on July 2. McGlynn's clients are charged with a murder committed July 3.

"Our experience in Congress with jokers has been that they come along down toward the tail piece, where this is," Congressman Cooper said. "If there is any joker in this resolution this is it."

"Well, I haven't been in Congress and I have had not experience in framing jokers. If you have had such experience, of course you can speak from it," McGlynn replied heatedly. Cooper joined in the laugh that followed.

"Now, if I wanted to swell up with well-simulated wrath and indignation, like some people I know, there would be a good chance, but I won't," Congressman Cooper countered.

McGlynn explained that he took the cases because he was under personal obligation to the three men, whom he has known for many years, and because he did not consider that the act they are charged with constituted a part of the rioting.

He and several other business men decided to purchase rifles and shotguns and make an effort to stop the riot on the afternoon of July 2, McGlynn said, but Mayor Mollman quieted them with assurances that Col. Tripp had the situation in hand.

Workers' Bank Balance $1.15.

H. H. Jost, cashier of the Southern Illinois National Bank, testified that the balance of the Aluminum Ore Employes' Protective Association there is $1.15. Philip Wolf, a former official, had told the committee there was "quite a balance" there. Jost said that a man named Simon, and another former official of the association, checked out $385 of the fund April 27.

Edward F. Mason, secretary of the Central Trades Council in East St. Louis, told of the meeting in the City Hall May 28, which was followed by a riot. It was called to "try to wake Mayor Mollman up," he said. "He seemed to be in a trance, and couldn't see the danger."

Large East St. Lolis plants never did anything to improve the working conditions of employes until the State Factory Inspector got convictions against 25 of them, Mason said. He added that the American Steel Foundries employed a machinist to keep safety appliances around the machinery, but later laid him off, and erected a large "Safety First" sign in front of the plant.

Mason described conditions under which, he said, men worked at the plant of the Cotton Oil Co. in Brooklyn. "There is so much dust in and around the plant that you can see it from the car, half a mile away," he related. "Unskilled negro laborers work there 12 hours a day, with handkerchiefs tied under their noses to keep them from choking. They struck once, but the management replaced them with other unskilled negroes, and the strike was lost."

"Men must be very poor and very anxious to work, to take jobs like these, must they not?" inquired Congressman Cooper. The witness agreed.

Few Weeks Out of Poor House.

"In other words," Congressman Cooper continued, "the employers, knowing there are people so poor and so unable to protect themselves, tage advantage of that condition to virtually force them to work at the employers' terms. That is so, isn't it?" Mason said it was, and added: "Under the most favorable conditions they are only a few weeks out of the poor house."

Mason related that the Cotton Oil Co. erected houses on its grounds, in which employes live. The women and children have to breathe the dusty air, he said.

"Do you think than any resident of the United States, white or black, ought to work under such conditions?" Congressman Cooper asked. Mason said he did not.

The crime which preceded the riots were the largest single factor in bringing the riot about, Mason testified. He said it was easy for the negro politicians who hung around the City Hall to get their friends out of jail.

CHRISTIAN SC. MONITOR

Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1917

SOUTH'S NEGRO TAKING PLACE OF IMMIGRANT

Chicago Population Shows Considerable Increase by Influx From Southern Cities for Industrial Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — The northward flow of Negroes, drawn by high wages, due to the lapsing of immigrant labor, has brought a large increase to the Negro population of Chicago. A. L. Jackson, secretary of the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A., a Negro directing an institution the major part of the work of which is among the Negroes, estimates the addition to Chicago's Negro population at 10,000 to 15,000 over what were here last year. As Chicago in 1915 had between 45,000 and 50,000 Negroes, it is a fair guess that the South in the last 12 months has contributed 20 per cent or thereabouts to Chicago's so-called "black belt." It is difficult to get any accurate figures on the city's Negro population today. Some workers in the neighborhood do not try to calculate it, believing that the census does not catch all the Negroes. The estimate of Mr. Jackson, a Harvard man, is around 75,000.

In the past, Chicago has been a rather attractive spot for the Negroes because of its liberal policy, especially in regard to schools. In business the Negro found himself handicapped here as elsewhere. In the stock yards, great employers of labor, the Negro has been of service in most

plants only in time of emergency, but today, Mr. Jackson reports, Swift & Co., about the only people who employed Negroes, find their example is copied to the extent of a total of some 7000 colored men at work in the yards. Mr. Jackson adds that the situation is looked on as permanent.

At Gary, Ind., a large number of Negroes are employed at the steel mills. Inquiry at the South Chicago works of the Illinois Steel Company, however, shows that at the local mills they have taken no such hold. There are more than a year ago, but the figures are 29 in 1915 to 150 in 1916, which, of course, is very small.

"The class of newcomers is about the average one would find in any similar set," says Mr. Jackson. "There is a fair proportion of men looking for advancement. Most of them come from the South, from southern cities, from Alabama, New Orleans, Mississippi and Texas, and a few from Georgia. For the most part they are doing industrial work, chiefly unskilled labor, but gradually through promotions some are coming into skilled work. People in my line hope this migration North will leave the newcomers here permanently. It is a more equitable distribution, giving the Negro more money here and making them more valuable in the South.

"Getting up from the South has been difficult for the Negro. He has to take precautions that are remindful of the old underground railroad. Recently a labor agent of this city went down to Florida to get some Negro laborers, and when he arrived found that another agent had just been fined $1000. He got out with difficulty, in fact, bought his way out. A few days ago I got a letter from a Negro asking me to buy him a ticket. He couldn't buy one himself because they wouldn't sell a through ticket North. Many of them make the trip in stages.

"The southern Negro up North is a good deal like the European immigrant. He speaks English, but he needs to get in step with his city."

NEW YORK CENTRAL WANTS NEGRO LABOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Rev. L. B. Brown, who has been active in securing employment for Negro labor in Rochester and neighboring towns, is in receipt of a communication from the New York Central Railroad stating that the road can use five-hundred colored laborers for general track work.

Those laborers will be placed to work at different points on the Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo divisions to work on the tracks. The wages will be 19 cents per hour. The bunk houses for living purposes, are equipped with tiger steel bunks and stoves, and are free. Free transportation will be furnished from New York or Chicago.

News Courier

Charleston, S. C.

Negro Farmers in Massachusetts.

An effort is being made around Springfield, Massachusetts, to induce the farmers thereabouts to make a thorough trial this summer of negro labor. The Hampden county improvement league is pushing the plan and promises the farmers to get them all the negro help they want. Up to this time the movement does not seem to have made any great headway; for while there is a shortage of farm labor in Massachusetts the farmers seem to be skeptical as to whether colored workers would be worth their cost. "It has been demonstrated," says the Springfield Republican, "that the average negro farm laborers around here are not very efficient. The league would aim to secure a better class of men. The details of a project have not worked out and would be left to the decisions of those farmers who wanted to adopt the experiment. The questions whether the negroes would work on the farm all the year round and whether they would live on the farms or elsewhere are important."

Of course if there are any negroes who can better themselves by going to Massachusetts and engaging in farming there it is their privilege to do so; and The News and Courier for its part would certainly oppose the putting of any obstacles in their way. It is patent, however, that the Massachusetts people who are backing this movement are acting in the dark. We only hope that if they succeed in taking any negroes north some way can be found to compel them to take care of these negroes whether they are sufficiently "efficient" to suit their purposes or not. A Lowndes County, Alabama darkey, who fared forth last fall in search of fortune, makes some observations in this connection which are worth quoting.

Writing back to Alabama to the people on whose place he formerly lived he says: "Mr. Collins, I want you to save me my same place for me for I am coming home back home next year and I want my same farm if you haven't got nobody on it just let it be for me; don't let anyone have it next year for I will be back there to stay. When it is cold here you can't get out of the door. Bessie (his wife) say save her house for her for we are sure coming back home. I have a good farm to work this year and I am going to work and try to make all I can to get back home. Now be sure and save that place for me for I mean to be on it, for this place don't suit me. I wish I was there round that old gully now, for it is naturally too cold here for us anyway. Nothing more, from George Jones. P. S. I have always heard bought witt was better than any. When I get back home no one will never get me away any more."

MAR 7 1917

Flight of the Blacks.

According to the Chicago Tribune the migration during the last six months of hundreds of thousands of negroes from the South to the industrial centers of the North is producing economic social and religious problems. A committee of twenty-five negro pastors has been organized to make a preliminary study of the problems and decide upon means for their solution.

While the eastern cities have been magnets for thousands of the negroes, the Herald finds that cities in Illinois, such as Waukegan, Rockford, Freeport and Galesburg, are attracting many of them. The same paper chronicles the fact that from 30,000 to 40,000 negroes, mostly men, the head of families, have arrived in Chicago during the last six months. Rev. A. J. Carey a negro preacher, told a Herald interviewer that he expected more than 40,000 to come to Chicago within the next six months; that his people are leaving the South because of unjust discrimination and the lack of educational facilities.

Lectures are to be given by Chicago lawyers explaining the differences of the laws in the North and committees of Chicago citizens are at work visiting the employers of labor to secure for these negroes industrial opportunity.

There is a labor famine threatened in many southern states.

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY AFTER COLORED WORKMEN.

Big Firm In Need of a Large Amount of Labor.

Special to The Freeman.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 10.—Employment agents of the Remington Arms Company have been scouting in this place for Colored men willing to take a chance at the work in the big plant at Eddystone and quite a number of them were secured and are now taking the special train to the plant daily. It is expected that fifty at least of the men will be at work within a short time. They are mostly laboring men and are in the yards principally.

The Republican, Camden, New Jersey

JULY 4, 1917

Have Come from the South Recently.—Their Ambitions.

To the Editor of The Republican:

It is most gratifying to the thoughtful Negro citizen to read your splendid and enlightening editorial of July 3, and we wish to assure you and all our white friends that your fellow Negro citizens of this progressive city are not asleep in regards to the conditions your editorial indicates. There are being held in our fair city meetings among the best citizens, seeking a solution of the new problem that confronts us. It is needless to add that your position helps and encourages these endeavors, for sometimes we fear our friends, even in liberty-loving New England, mistrust the docile and loyal Negro. First of all we wish the north to know that the thoughtful Negro does not seek "social" but economical opportunities. The "place he seeks in the sun" is a man's opportunty to earn an honest wage and the civic right to enjoy the fruits of his labor—"that and nothing more."

Those who have lived in the south and are conversant with conditions that now and have obtained there ever since emancipation, know full well that the Negro never gets anywhere equivalent wage for his toil, to say nothing about the denial of the enjoyment even of the part of the fruit of his labor that he receives. Talk with Negroes here from southern Georgia and if they are not afraid to express themselves you will be convinced that there are tortures, murders and lynchings of innocent women as well as men that Prof. R. R. Moton nor any other Negro dare not even keep a record. It is a common scene to see both sex dangling from limbs, so I am informed. No word of scores ever come to light. Yet with all this horrible and atrocious condition the Negro still loves the south that even a Dunbar or a Washington is powerless to express. He loves its sunny climate, its fleecy fields and is peculiarly adapted to its industrial pursuits. No other race element can fitly fill his place. But when he is systematically robbed of the fruits of his toil, denied the enjoyment of his God-given human rights, and over-charged for the bare necessities of existence, why should he not seek a place as other race varieties, "Where a man is a man if he is willing to toil?"

From the south are coming into Waterbury scores if not hundreds of these simple but industrious people. There are many splendid ones, and we regret to say with this good element there are also the thriftless and shiftless. We are endeavoring to formulate plans to handle this condition and the old residents whom you now have the best interest and welfare of our glorious city as well as that of our own race at heart, do here and now appeal to all of our good white friends—the press, the church, and other agencies to give us both your council and encouragement.

J. W. MACDONALD,
Pastor Pearl St. A. M. E. Zion Church.
Waterbury, July 3, 1917.

TELEGRAPH

Macon, Ga.

NEGROES GO NORTH; LEAVE BILLS HERE

Joe Davis, Restaurant Proprietor, Appeals to City Authorities, but Fails to Get Aid—City Powerless to Act.

Joe Davis is the proprietor of a restaurant for negroes. The other day he was before the recorder for not having paid his license, and his defense was that he could not raise the money, although he had been doing what you might call in his line, a good business.

Yesterday he sought the city authorities and in asking for assistance he made an explanation as to his inability to pay for the license. He said that he had been furnishing meals to quite a number of negro laborers, but that a strange negro had come along and coaxed his customers to go north, "wha yer jess pick up money in de streets." He had learned that these negroes had saved the money they owed him and were about to go north.

He wanted the assistance of the city authorities in making the ex-customers pay him their bills before leaving. He claimed that the total amount was near $50, and he needed that money. "kase hit coss sump'in to feed er nigger dese days.

He was told that the city was powerless to help him, but was referred to the sheriff's office. He wants the baggage of each man attached. According to Joe these men are waiting for the weather to settle before they go away.

NEGRO LABOR WANTED AT DOVER, NEW JERSEY

The New York Age

DOVER, N. J.—For the first time in the history of this town the stove works here is employing Negro labor. There is every desire on the part of the white citizens to assist in the establishing of the Negro in the community life, and they are doing all possible to secure the best class for the openings that are being made. There are already some eight or ten colored men employed by the stove works.

1-18-17

The report has been verified that the Wharton Furnace Co. is going to start up here and intends employing from three to four hundred colored men. For more than a century there has been no industrial opening for the Negro in this community, but the men at the head of the industries are realizing now that there is ample skilled labor to be supplied by members of the race.

W. H. Young, 12 First street, has received letters from a friend in the south informing him that the exodus of Negro labor is on the increase and that members of the race are leaving for the north by carloads. Mr. Young is in touch with labor conditions here in Dover and vicinity and will advise any men of the race who want to find out about these new opportunities which are offered by the stove works and the furnace company.

Labor—1917
Migration

Places in North to Which Migrants Went.—

Journal
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO DRAWS NEGROES

[The Journal's Special Service]

Chicago—The northward flow of negroes, drawn by high wages, due to the lapsing of immigrant labor, has brought a large increase to the negro population here. A. L. Jackson, secretary of the Wabash-av Y. M. C. A., a negro directing an institution the major part of the work of which is among the negroes, estimates the addition to Chicago's negro population at 10,000 to 15,000 over what were here last year. Chicago in 1915 had between 45,000 and 50,000 negroes. It is a fair guess that the south in the last twelve months has contributed 20 per cent or thereabouts to Chicago's so-called "black belt." The estimate of Mr. Jackson, a Harvard man, is around 75,000.

In the past, Chicago has been an attractive spot for the negroes because of its liberal policy, especially in regard to schools. In business the negro found himself handicapped here as elsewhere. In the stock yards, great employers of labor, the negro has been of service in most of the plants only in time of emergency, but today, Mr. Jackson reports, Swift & Co., about the only people who employed negroes, find their example is copied to the extent of a total of some 7,000. Mr. Jackson adds that the situation is looked upon as permanent.

ENQUIRER
Philadelphia, Pa.

FEB 9 1917

MANY NEGROES COME HERE

Housing Expert Estimates 12,000 Have Come From South

Scarcity of white labor here has caused an influx of 12,000 Southern negroes into Philadelphia in the last few months and has forced a new housing problem upon the city, according to John Ihlder, secretary of the Philadelphia Housing Association, who spoke yesterday at the luncheon of the Business Science Club of Philadelphia, in the Hotel Adlephia.

"Scarcity of labor here in the North," said Mr. Ihlder, "has caused manufacturers, contractors and others to go into the South and obtain men.

"A survey of the district in South Philadelphia, where these laborers have settled revealed them living in what can best be described as 'bandbox' houses. They consist of one room to a floor and they are built of one, two and three-stories. It was found that in a three-story house of this sort three families are living. Each consists of a man and his wife, with as many as ten children.

"The most filthy conditions were found. The city should insist these be remedied."

NEWS
Newark, N. J.

MAR 20 1917

AGENCY RECEIVES REQUEST FOR 100 NEGRO LABORERS

Indication of the starting of spring work in industry is given in a request received today by the Federal, State and Municipal Employment Agency, 11 Franklin street, for 1[illegible] negro laborers by two Perth Amboy concerns. At noon today but a small percentage of the required men had been found by the bureau.

The call asked for the men to report for work Monday. A smelting and refining company there is offering thirty-one cents an hour, with an eight-hour day, and othe workers are required for construction work at a wage of $3 a day.

Efforts were made by the employment bureau officials to secure the required labor through the recently organized Negro Welfare League. Miss Helen B. Pendleton, the secretary, reported that the league had not taken up this phase of the work, devoting its attention to housing and other problems caused by the influx of negroes in droves from the South.

No change is reported in the strike of the workers at the Rauchbach-Goldsmith Company, or in that of the ivory button workers.

A Cry From Coatesville.

A friend sends The State a poster that was picked up somewhere in South Carolina, though it seems to have emanated from an emigration office in Richmond, inviting negroes to come and work for attractive wages in a "Big Steel Plant and Shell Factory" in Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

One line of the poster reads in big letters:

COATESVILLE HAS 5 SALOONS. 28 MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia has 5,000 saloons or, at any rate, that is a fair guess.

As The State has sometimes observed, negroes who want to go North ought to go, no one is preventing them, but the devil may be swapped for the witch by one who leaves a town in the "lynching belt" for Coatesville. It was in Coatesville that a negro who shot a policeman was dragged from a hospital and burned by a mob a few years ago.

The "big steel plants and shell factories" will want negro labor and pay it good wages—while the war in Europe goes on. The higher the wages in Coatesville, the more money the five saloons will get, so long as the Southern negroes are moving into the town for temporary employment.

Sharon, Pa.

WILL BUILD HOUSE FOR NEGRO LABORERS

Properly to house the negro laborers at the Carnegie Steel plant an appropiration has been asked, and it is likely that one will be granted for the erection of a big boarding house and sleeping headquarters on the opposite side of the river from the blast furnaces. Last summer the negro employes camped out and used tents, but when cold weather came on it was necessary to find a location for them and they were moved to 505 Broadway, where a building was leased. The new boarding house will be of frame construction and will cost about $5000. It will contain all conveniences and can be used both in the summer and winter months.

TRIBUNE
Salt Lake City, Utah

MAR 4 - 1917

NEGRO LABORERS TO WORK ON RAILROAD

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 3.—The largest invasion by negroes in the history of Wyoming will take place when the Utah Construction company begins work on double-tracking portions of the main line of the Union Pacific railroad, under a recently granted contract, during the present spring. An order for 3000 southern negro laborers has been placed by the company, and these will be brought to Wyoming as soon as there is work for them to do. The larger number, it is understood, will be used on Sherman hill, between Cheyenne and Laramie, where the 1700-yard Sherman tunnel is to be widened sufficiently to accommodate a second track.

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THIS?

The Guardian 6/4/17

The town solicitor of Uxbridge, Mass., has ruled that the authorities have no way to compell the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to deport Colored laborers it has lately brought from the South.

POST
Hartford, Conn.

1 2 1917

More Negroes Come Here; Church Will Expand

Plans are under way for the building of an addition to the Union Baptist Church on Talcott street. Manp southern negroes coming to Hartford have selected the Union Baptist as their church home.

The first step towards enlargement was made by the purchase yesterday of land adjoining the church property. The land was owned by Mrs. Emma A. Blake, widow of Francis M. Blake.

The Union Baptist Church has a seating capacity of 350, and it is planned to enlarge the church to double its present size.

Rev. C. L. Fisher, the pastor, has been with the church about eight months. Under his leadership the curch has shown mucm enthusiam and $4,000 as been raised to cancel its debt.

BULLETIN
Philadelphia, Pa.

TO AID NEGRO LABORERS

Director Krusen Urges Health Education to Prevent Epidemic

The congested housing situation, brought about by the recent heavy immigration of colored laborers to this city from the South, requires prompt co-operation between the health authorities and social organizations, to prevent an epidemic of respiratory diseases among the immigrants, according to Director of Health Krusen, in his weekly bulletin.

"Education of the newcomers on matters of household and personal sanitation will be more effective than an appeal to the courts," says the director. "Tuberculosis causes three times as many deaths in Philadelphia among the colored as among the white inhabitants. Pneumonia also is especially fatal to the negro."

SEES NEGRO PROBLEM HERE

Influx of 15,000 Unskilled Laborers Cited by New Housing Secretary

The northward migration of thousands of negroes because of the unusual demand for unskilled labor has given Philadelphia, among other eastern centers, a "negro problem," according to John Ihlder, newly appointed secretary of the Philadelphia Housing Association, who began his work in this city yesterday.

"It has been estimated," he said, "that at least 15,000 negroes have come to this city from the South since the war began. They are living in the southern wards of Philadelphia under insanitary conditions. Most of them are single men and sleep sometimes many in a room."

CINCINNATI O TRIBUNE
AUGUST 10, 1917

HEART-TO-HEART TALK FOR NEGRO WORKMEN

A reception was given to negro workmen that have recently come from the South and are at work in many of the manufacturing plants, last night at Williams Hall.

W. B. Flemings presided at the meeting. An address, urging his people to be true to their trust on the farm, at the forge and in the factory, was made by J. M. Tadlock.

About 500 attended the assembly.

NEGROES SEEK WORK

Seven Apply at Employment Bureau Coming From South.

Seven negroes from various Southern places came to the State Employment bureau to seek work yesterday. Some of them reported that wages were only 75 cents a day in some places in the South. Since the trouble at East St. Louis many negroes have come here. They were given work as laborers.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Four West Virginia negroes, brought brought to this state by the New Haven road to work as laborers, were arrested yesterday by Special Policemen of the company charged with trespassing on railroad property. Harry Brown, William Morris, Harry Ransom and James Richardson were given 10 days in jail each and Anthony Wessenberg was sentenced to pay a fine of $3.

The men stated that the railroad made them work very hard carrying steel beams and like equipment with the result that they all quit and decided to go back to West Virginia. They were arrested waiting to jump a freight in the east end yards.

WOULD OPEN FACTORY TO EMPLOY NEGRO LABOR

HARRISBURG PA PATRIOT
JULY 7, 1917

An effort will be made by Charles H. Roland, who arrived here from Phillipsburg, last night, to interest Harrisburg in the so-called Morrison movement, the object of which is to provide factories where colored people will be exclusively employed.

A shoe factory of this kind is now being erected in Phillipsburg. Mr. Roland has the endorsement of his local chamber of commerce and a number of state politicians. Colored workmen and women are barred from labor unions and many industrial plants.

CLEVELAND O LEADER
JULY 10, 1917

IMPORTED NEGRO LABOR WORRIES OFFICIALS HERE

Employment of negroes in Cleveland is to be the suject of study by state employment officials. F. C. Croxton employment commissioner for the council of national defense, is expected to confer with employment managers in the Chamber of Commerce here tonight.

The influx of negroes from the south is giving local authorities grave concern. Though the number of negroes here is very small in proportion to the total population, city officials point out that 309 of he 625 men prisoners at the correction farm are negroes.

DISPATCH

Pittsburg, Pa.

FEB 26 1917

Survey Is Planned

Plans are maturing for a social survey of the Negro immigrants of the Pittsburg districts. Within the last year 6,000 Negroes—insluding skilled and unskilled labor—have come from the South to become laborers in the Pittsburg industrial district, it is estimated. The survey work will be done under supervision of a committee representing the University of Pittsburg, the Associated Charities and the Social Service Commission of the Churches of Christ, with a council of the American Association on the Urban Condition of the Negro. The field work will be done by students of social economics, the members of the Social Science Study Club.

ROAD BUILDING BRINGS NEGROES TO MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE WIS. SENTINEL
JULY 27, 1917

The immense amount of road work being done around Milwaukee since the advent of the good roads movement in Wisconsin is responsible for the influx of negroes, according to Capt. Sullivan of the police department, who estimates that fully 600 colored laborers have come here within the last year. A colony of negroes live in a large apartment building on Clinton street near Mitchell street. Lower Chestnut street is also a popular street with the negroes.

Recipe

NEGRO EXODUS TO THE NORTH.

Train Load of Southern Blacks Pass Through New York for Boston.

Exodus of negro labor from the South to Northern factories continues despite the return of a few of the blacks to the Sunny South, according to a letter received by a New Orleans citizen from a friend living on Long Island.

part of the letter is as follows: "I read with much interest the editors in your New Orleans papers on the negroes' return to their sunny clime. The exodus to the North has not stopped by any means. No later than last week a trainload of negroes left the Grand Central station in New York city bound for Boston. Of course, when the war ceases, this will end quick."

NEGRO LABOR IN GREAT DEMAND

The Journal + Guide

RAILROADS WANT COLORED EMPLOYEES AND FACTORIES ARE BEING OPENED TO GIRLS.

2-2-8-17

New York Central Announces That It Can Use Five Hundred Men For Track Work—Delaware And Hudson Promotes Colored Men.

Detroit, Mich.—Through the efforts of W. E. Smith and the splendid organization of which he is president, The St. Mark's Brotherhood of Bethel A. M. E. Church, another big factory is to be given over entirely to colored girls. The contract has been signed calling for 100 colored girls to go to work next Monday morning.

The factory up to the present time has employed white girls but following the lead of another prominent manufacturer to use all colored girls this firm has decided to do likewise. The building is very modern and is already splendidly equipped for up-to-date social features.

The girls will be started at small salaries until they learn but when they have become more efficient the salaries will range from $8 to $20 per week.

New York Central Wants Negro Labor.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Rev. L. B. Brown, who has been active in securing employment for Negro labor in Rochester and neighboring towns, is in receipt of a communication from the New York Central Railroad stating that the road can use five-hundred colored laborers for general track work.

Delaware And Hudson Appoints Colored Men.

Albany, N. Y.—One of the first acts of J. T. Loree upon assuming the duties of General Manager of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, with offices in this city, was to appoint a number of colored men to good positions and raise the salaries of several cooks and waiters.

Servant Problem Closes Many Homes.

New York, N. Y.—Because the servant problem is growing steadily worse, a surprising number of private houses will remain closed this season, and the former occupants will spend a greater part of their time in the country or in hotels, the Times says. The continued warm weather last autumn kept people in the country later than usual, and now that they have returned to the city they find that domestics cannot be obtained.

The demand for servants far exceeds the supply, and the war is re-

Labor - 1917

Migration

Migration Changing North's Educational Policy

Bill To Provide Separate Schools For Races In Pennsylvania Passes Senate Without Dissenting Vote—Action Is Outcome Of Migration Movement—Northern States Copy Southern Laws As Exodus Goes On.

Without a dissenting vote the higher branch of the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania last week passed a bill providing for the separation of the races in the public schools of that State. At this writing the bill had not come before the lower branch of the legislature but its passage is believed by those in touch with the situation to be only a matter of a few days.

Journal & Guide 5/5/17

A Result Of Migration.

The passage of this bill, says the Christian Recorder, published at Philadelphia, is the outcome of sentiment aroused since the exodus of Southern Negroes began. It is estimated that approximately fifty thousand Southern Negroes have been added to Philadelphia's Negro population as a result of the migration movement, and fearing racial complications it is said that the movement for separate schools originated in Philadelphia. IT ALSO SHOWS THAT THE PROMISES MADE BY LABOR AGENTS OF BETTER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND BETTER SOCIAL CONDITIONS AT THE NORTH ARE GROUNDLESS, IN AS MUCH AS THE NORTH IS PROCEEDING TO COPY SOUTHERN LAWS MADE FOR THE NEGRO, every where that the race appears in large numbers. This has been done recently in several Northern cities largely affected by the migration movement, by the agitation of segregation ordinances and separate schools.

Where It Is Admitted That The Labor Agents' Promised Fall Down.

"Thousands of our people," says the Christian Recorder, "are fleeing to this State to educate their children. This bill is to keep them from getting the freest education, to force them to submit to the very conditions from which they flee." This brings us to the fundamental question which was well stated recently by the Pittsburgh Courier in the following words: "As to his new found privileges, we assert that he who comes to Pittsburgh looking for 'new privileges' will find himself the most mistaken man living. Even when the black man reaches Pittsburgh he will find that he is still in the United States, and he will here encounter prejudice, hatred and scorn not unlike that he seeks to escape by leaving Alabama."

We publish these facts and opinions coming directly from the North for the information of our people, so many of whom are being misled into going North by golden promises of better wages, larger privileges, better living conditions, etc. We feel that it is our duty to discourage the wholesale emigration of our people and we know of no better way of doing this than to publish the true facts as they appear.

Conditions As They Exist Here.

Industrial conditions in Virginia are better, upon the whole, than they are in States further South. This is due perhaps, to the fact that Virginia has a great system of manufactories as well as a great agricultural system. And to these resources this section of the State is favored by the addition of great shipping and transportation facilities, unsurpassed by any State in the country.

Work Plentiful Here At Good Wages.

At the present time there is more work of the unskilled variety to be done in Norfolk and this section of the State than men can be secured to do at from $1.75 to $3.00 per day. The several transportation companies here are paying men 20 cents and 25 cents per hour, with almost unlimited working time for loading and unloading vessels and for one or two days after pay day cannot get men to work, for even the good wages paid. This habit of a certain class of Negro workmen alone, has done more to retard their progress and keep down wages than anything else that has contributed to this condition. It was noticeable that when wages were advanced here a short while ago it became more difficult to keep the working crews up to the required limit.

Schools in North

Where Self Interest Dictates.

No man should want to be a "slacker" when a state of war forces greater responsibilities upon the industries of his country and demands that they be operated full time and more, and even if men's patriotism and zeal for their country's welfare did not inspire them to stick to their jobs and make full time in order that the nation's industrial organization is enabled to support the army and navy, their personal walfare and the welfare of their families should dictate such a course. Nothing improves one's physical, mental and spiritual condition more than the ability to earn more money with which to acquire more of the necessaries of life. The present war crisis with its accompanying industrial activity affords every man not only an opportunity to display the fullest measure of loyalty and patriotism, but an opportunity as well to improve the surrounding social and economic conditions.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGRO?

Pastor of A. M. E. Zion Church Makes Charges in Public Meeting.

HIGH PRICES FOR HOUSES

Five Thousand of Race Said To Be in Hartford —Problem Discussed.

"Negroes have been refused service in Hartford restaurants recently for no other reason than that the men and women were colored," said the Rev. R. R. Ball, pastor of the Zion A. M. E. church in his address to-day at the meeting of the confidential exchange in Center church house.

Discussion of the topic "Our New Negro Neighbors" brought out bitter complaint of discrimination alleged to have been shown in Hartford. "Not very long ago a Hartford business school refused admission to a young colored girl who was well qualified to take the course," said the colored clergyman.

"The colored pastors of the city recently received from the employment agent of a Hartford typewriter company letters asking that colored workmen be sent to the factory. The men asked for went to the plant, but were turned away, places in some cases being given to enemy aliens who can't come on Main street without a pass."

The meeting gave much of its attention to the question of housing accommodations for the newly arrived colored people. Many leaders among the colored population of the city were present and participated in the discussion. Most of them were of the opinion that there were not sufficient houses in Hartford available for their people before the Georgian migration started.

In Four Rooms.

Atwood Collins, president of the Charity Organization society and a member of the special chamber of commerce committee on housing said he had received reports of a tenement house in which forty-two persons were living. There were several cases, he said, of fifteen persons in a four-room tenement.

"These newcomers from the south are being charged exorbitant rents," he said. "Places that had rented for $14 and $16 per month, now cost colored people $18 and $20. The scarcity of houses is such that many negroes are living in damp basements."

Mr. Collins said his committee was not yet certain as to what should be done along the line of providing houses for those who would like to rent, or buy on small payments.

5,000 in Hartford.

Dr. Charles P. Botsford, superintendent of the board of health, estimated the present colored population of the city at 5,000. Of these, he said, about one-half had come to the city in the past eighteen months. He read statistics gathered by his department to show that sanitary conditions among the newcomers were such that the death rate among blacks had jumped alarmingly. In 1915, he said, the colored deaths in the city were two and two-tenths per cent. of the city's total. For the first nine months of 1917 the percentage has been five and five-tenths.

More than one-third of these deaths, Dr. Botsford said, were caused by pneumonia, indicating that the damp houses, difficult to heat, were proving unhealthful for the newcomers. The ratio of births to deaths in the nine months also had been unfavorable, he showed. The deaths totaled 106, and the births, sixty-seven. The Visiting Nurse association, he said, planned to give its services to the negro mothers and through instruction, would seek to lessen the infant mortality of the race.

Dr. Botsford said many of the houses taken by colored people were those made vacant by Italians who had gone back to Italy. In some cases, colored people had rented empty stores, and the closing of the door for the night prevented any possible ventilation.

When questioned as to the right of his department to prevent such congestion as was alleged to exist among the Hartford colored people, Dr. Botsford intimated that a landlord and a tenant might conform with the requirements of the law and yet the crowding, so bitterly complained of, might exist.

Principal Jonas M. Tompkins of the Northeast school told of special classes arranged for colored children coming from the south. He explained that the pupils proved to be deficient in their school work, and it was necessary to give them specialized instruction before they could be assigned to the regular grades. He said there were forty-seven children in the class at present.

Speaks Directly to Her Race.

Miss Nan H. Burroughs, a colored teacher from Washington, addressed herself almost entirely to the negroes present. "Segregation is, of course, unfair," she said, "but merit will ultimately be recognized. Make the best of what you have. A house on the east side can be kept clean. There is no need of the panes of glass being broken. Grass will grow there as well as on the best streets of the city."

The Rev. Albert C. Dieffenbach presided at the conference.

TRENTON N J TIMES
OCTOBER 16. 1917

DRAWING THE COLOR LINE.

One of the speakers at last Friday meeting of colored men in the State House referred to the "keeping negro children from the white school as is done here in Trenton." He had no doubt been misinformed. No colored child can be kept from a school in the neighborhood in which he lives if he is qualified to be admitted to the classes of that particular school.

There are colored boys and girls in the High School, the Junior High, Cadwalader and other public schools of Trenton. It is true that there are schools maintained for colored children and taught by a colored principal and colored teachers. That is the only way in which the score or more of colored teachers could have procured their positions.

There are two facts which the champions of equal rights must face. One is that if they want colored men and women to get places as teachers, there must be separate schools for colored children, for no board of education is likely to place a colored woman in charge of a class of white children. Another is that the average colored child cannot keep up with a class of white children.

No man, whether he be minister or layman, who tries to stir up trouble over the maintenance of separate schools for colored children in the cities, is a real friend of his race. However, it is not true that colored

children are prevented from attending white schools in Trenton.

Labor – 1917

Migration

Attitude of Negro North

LABOR WAR AGAINST THE NEGRO

The Christian Record 8/2/17

Some years ago the country was startled by the conviction of a number of labor leaders who had been in a conspiracy to destroy certain works where non-union labor was employed. Case after case of dynamiting of bridges, and buildings had occurred in various parts of the country. At first they appeared unconnected. But when the Burns' detective force got the facts a murderous conspiracy was discovered. The trial showed to what extent certain union labor men will go in order to carry their point.

In view of this, who can doubt but that a conspiracy now exists to discredit Negro labor in the North and create a state of fear, by promoting race riots, wherever Negroes are employed in great numbers?

Negroes are making splendid headway in the North. Heretofore the Negro was looked upon as trifling, and unreliable, but he is found to be honest and reliable, and to compare quite favorably with the white laborer in the same class of work. Moreover, many are making their way into skilled occupations. This is a menace to the labor unions, which are as a rule practically against the Negro; while they pretend to be for uplift and equality of all labor.

Now, if labor unions and Southern political influence is creating riots in large centers where Negroes work, their hope would be on the one hand to create prejudice on the part of citizens in general against the Negro, and on the other to frighten Negroes from coming to the North to work.

Just how far the Southern employers enter into the conspiracy, is not known. But the mayor of Chester, where the riot took place last week, states that Southern white men in his community have caused the trouble with Southern Negroes who came here to work, and he blames almost the entire trouble on politics.

We should not be surprised to find that so-called race riots will occur in the near future in Wilmington, Delaware, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Newark and Jersey City, New Jersey, Cleveland, Columbus, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, Detroit, Michigan, Youngstown, Ohio, and other places where Negroes work in large numbers, unless vigorous efforts are made by the government and private agencies to forestall them; for from the union laborer's untenable point of view the Negro must be discredited and discouraged at any cost.

OUR GUESTS

THE INSISTENT REFRAIN of current comment on local social conditions has been the very much accentuated influx of southerners to this city. Without doubt this wholesale interstate movement has forced upon Chicago, as upon practically every other northern city, an unexpected and perplexing situation. Although estimates of the extent of this migration have been pretty generally characterized by an unjustifiable extravagance of statement, yet it is a fact that within recent months the Colored poulation of this city has been enormously increased.

As yet no authentic figures have been compiled to accurately indicate the proportions of the influx. The bureau of immigration simply states that a great number from southern states are coming to definite jobs in packing houses, factories and plants. But it is more than this. It is a definite movement, unquestionably intensified by the prospect of better conditions of life and labor. It is a remote wave of the great world tumult from which no part of this country can isolate itself.

But however portentous this migration might appear, it is not so great that it need occasion alarm over the unhappy prospect of lowering the tone of our population by an overgenerous dilution of crude laborers from the south. The type of person who migrates in search of wider economics, opportunities and improved living conditions, is usually one most thrifty, ambitious and aggressive in his native habitat. It is by virtue of these qualities that he becomes restless and dissatisfied and is prepared with the means accumulated through his endeavors, when the occasion arises, to gather to himself his family and journey into a far country to seek a larger life.

The character of European migration bears evidence of this tendency. The testimony of the southern press regarding the exodus from the south well warrants our faith in the substantial character of these strangers within our gates. The majority of those who have come independently are workmen skilled in trades. Some have brought their families. Some have purchased homes. However, these are abnormal times. Adjustments must be made to prevent this situation from taking on a serious aspect. Sanitary homes must be provided, children must be placed in school. They must be fitted with adequate employment; they must be adapted to the conditions of urban life. They must be protected from exploitation; they must learn to earn their livelihood in a system of cold competition. The transition from conditions which they now face must be affected without waste. There has developed upon us the responsibility for their proper adjustment. Chicago Defender. 7/21/17.

But sporadic and unscientific efforts by amateur enthusiasts to accomplish this task are wasteful and ridiculously unwise. The most effective service must come through co-operation and co-operation through some central agency devoted to the careful study of the situation. Recently at a meeting in this city representatives of the twenty-five organizations pledged themselves to support the National League on Urban Conditions, which at present is making a house-to-house investigation to ascertain conditions in families that need correction. They are securing lodging accommodations and employment for strangers; they are meeting them at the railway stations and personally seeing to it that they reach their destination safely.

The league also proposes to organize the newcomers and publish a list of "Don'ts" to guide them. The rational course for those interested in the welfare of our people here and elsewhere appears to lie in unreserved support of the most effective agency for constructive adjustment. As the daily press throughout the country hold that the Chicago Defender is largely responsible for spreading the light in the dark places of the south land and pointing the way to better and brighter things, we gladly accept the responsibility that comes with making our guests feel perfectly at home. When we have done that we have done our part, but not till then.

DECLARES NEGRO EXODUS EPOCHAL

TOLEDO OHIO BLADE
AUGUST 20, 1917

William Wilson Cooke Asserts Colored Race Is Awakening at Last.

"No real charity was ever done by the 'high brows' on a slumming expedition.

"The only charity which does not humiliate is the charity which comes from the heart."

These were statements by William W. Cooke in his talk on the duty of the northern negro in the migration of the southern negro in Warren A. M. E. church Sunday night.

"Give the negro a fair chance," he pleaded, "and he will prove as good as any man. Give him a little more than you consider a square chance, for your judgment may not be right."

"I consider this exodus an epoch in our history. We were made free from slavery 50 years ago, and now we will be released from the bonds of ignorance. The Chinese are awakening, the Russians have begun another era, it is time for us to show the world the negro is capable of larger things."

He said the war is not the direct cause of the migration, but the final cause which produced the effect. He attributed the migration largely to the better labor conditions and wages offered the negro in the north. He told the audience it was the northern negro's duty to extend a welcome hand to the brother from the south.

He explained the purpose of the tag day which will be held September 1 for the colored working girls' home association.

ADVISES MIGRATION OF NEGROES TO NORTH.

Bishop Heard Speaks at Mass Meeting in Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Migration and education were the two main topics of discussion at the Negro mass meeting held at the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Sixth street below Pine, yesterday afternoon. The widespread movement of Negroes from the South to the North was commented on with approbation by Bishop William H. Heard, of the Diocese of Mississippi, who presided at the meeting. Bishop Heard called attention to the vastly superior economic, educational and social advantages of the North as compared with the South for the residence of Negroes. The Rev. H. Y. Arnett, of Wilmington, Delaware, made a fiery speech on the same subject, denouncing the recent riots in East St. Louis and urging southern Negroes to continue to come north, notwithstanding this incident. In closing, he said:

"We deplore the few uncivilized happenings which have occurred, such as the East St. Louis riots. These are the rare exceptions, and, be assured from me, they will not be repeated. In the North riots may come in hot haste, but the law is here and brings the offenders to a just punishment. The Negro has a man's chance in the State and Federal courts."

After Mr. Arnett's speech, which was received with marked enthusiasm Richard D. Stinson, principal of the Atlanta Normal and Industrial Institute, spoke in behalf of his school and its work.

Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. R. J. Williams, pastor of Bethel Church; the Rev. C. Albert Tindley, of Calvary A. M. E. Church; J. C. Asbury, of the Keystone Aid

Philadelphia 6-26-17

Society, and R. R. Wright, editor of the Christian Recorder, which is published in this city.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

EXPRESS

Buffalo, N. Y.

NEGRO MIGRATION.

Movement from the south is political as well as economic.

Joseph C. Manning in the New York Sun.

Negroes are leaving the South by the thousands, more want to leave and more are going to leave. It is more than a wish to better their economic condition that is causing this departure of negroes from the South. It is more of a sort of quiet revolution against the oppression and repression to which Southern negroes have been subjected for many years. The spirit of revolution has manifested itself in simply leaving the South. Of course the demand for labor in the North opened the door of opportunity, but the restiveness of the negro in the far Southern States was such that the point was reached where, for better or for worse, the desire to get away had taken strong hold.

The disfranchisement laws, more than anything else, have created the feeling of unrest and discontent on the part of the Southern negro. His relegation to the status of a subject citizen, the denial to him of civic justice, has been a too bitter pill to swallow in mere submission. The uneven chance in litigation in the courts, the oppression of the illiterate and helpless negro by and through the processes in the petty courts, these and other minor persecutions play a part in creating the determined movement to get out of the South and go where there is more of a square deal for the average man. Lynching has something to do with adding to the feeling that has brought about this exodus, but strange as it may seem the terror of lynching does not go so far in deeply moving the Southern negro as does the loss of his rights as a citizen.

A negro minister who was recently in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and other Southern States is authority for the statement that leading negro ministers and many leading negroes indorse the movement to get away from the South; advising their congregations that it means protection under the law, the right of citizenship, better educational advantages for their children and freedom from the increasing wrongs of the South. This subject of the coming North of Southern negroes was discussed in a weekly meeting of negro Baptist ministers in New York city, and as a leading minister, who had been South, told of the wholesale departure of Southern negroes for the North, crying out to "let them come," there was a chorus of "Amen."

These people coming up from the South to the States of the North and West will soon be voters, and their leaders in this section are keeping this in mind. Never before has there been such a united movement on the part of the negro ministers of the North in the matter of urging negro voters to qualify for voting. "You want to help those left down there in the South by voting up here," is the way the negro ministers in the North are stating their appeals.

As the negroes are leaving the cities and towns in the South to come to the North there is a movement of negroes in the South from the rural districts to the cities and towns to take the places of those gone North. This in a measure is a betterment of the condition of the Southern negro, for it not only means some increase in wages but also an advantage in schooling for negro children. Rural education for negroes in the South means a sixty-day school, while in the towns and cities there are six and eight months of schooling; in some cases nine months. The departure of the negroes for the North, it will be seen, has made opportunities for the country negroes to take their places, and it also makes the labor of the country negroes who do not go to the city or town a bit more appreciated than before.

READ AND CONSIDER

The Wisconsin Weekly Blade

Editor J. Anthony Josey:

4-5-17

I would like for the readers of the Blade to take in consideration the emigration of the Negro from the South to the North for commercial purposes, or to do the work that he has been brought to the North to do. I note during the last six months, thousands of our people have come into the northern states. Will they make good? as they have in the past; This question at present deeply concerns the people of the North. The doors are open to the black man as never before in this country. The lawyers, the doctors, the business men of all communities, will have opportunity to profit by his coming in this section of the country. There are good opportunities for men in all works of life. What is really needed in this section of the country and throughout the North, are men of skill, men of trades, men of business. It seems that the white man don't quite understand the Negro and it's hard for one Negro to understand another. A few days ago a negro leader in one of our cities in the state of Wis. had arranged to hold a Revival meeting in the camps where there were several hundred negroes who did not attend the churches. The Rev. organized. A number of white bretheren joined him in this meeting. They were to be shown moving pictures, the men were notified of their calling. The following Sunday a report got out that this Rev. was coming to take the pictures of those men in their crude and humble state. The Revivals were rejected on these grounds, and it is impossible for any man to make them believe anything else. This statement was bitterly denounced by the Rev. and his people. To deal with our fellow brethren is a problem. The negro must learn that if he expects to be respected he must first respect himself, they must know that if he expects to retain in the North he must be a law abiding citizen, he must learn to clean himself up and govern himself accordingly.

I note in a great many cities, the colored man is being denounced, barred out of many public places on account of his conduct. If these gentlemen remain here, and there is nothing done in the way of helping and making him a better citizen, he will find himself unwelcome in all towns and cities throughout the North.

A. W. Knight, Beloit, Wi

NEGRO EXODUS NORTH LAID TO FEAR IN SOUTH

N Y C AMERICAN
JULY 16, 1917

Sinister Influences Blamed for Riots Here and in Illinois. Nation's Foes at Work, Belief

Half Million Blacks, Terrorized in Old Home, Have Answered Call for Labor, Say Leaders

Statements of prominent negroes and representatives of national organizations for the uplift of the negro revealed yesterday for the first time the reasons underlying the great negro immigration from the South. The two chief causes mentioned were:

1. The great demand for unskilled labor in the North because of the withdrawal of workmen from the fields and railroads to munition and war equipment factories.

2. Widespread alarm throughout the South of a negro insurrection with consequent lynchings, burnings and other outrages.

The statements were prompted by the recent race riots in East St. Louis, in which many negroes were killed, and the outbreak in the San Juan Hill district of New York Tuesday night.

"There appears to be some sinister influence at work in the South," said the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, No. 242 West Fortieth street. "Negro families are fleeing to the North by the thousands because they fear something terrible is going to happen in the South. I know an instance where thirty families fled from Dawson, Ga. Whether these conditions have been caused by the money of enemies of the United States to embarrass this Government, I don't know.

"Recently there have been more frequent and more brutal lynchings in the South than for many years.

NORTHERN PROSPERITY MAGNET.

"Simultaneously, the news has reached the South that there are great opportunities for labor in the North. Those who come North write back and tell how they are prospering, and that brings more North.

"I want to say the recent race riots should not be regarded as alarming. They are isolated cases. There is a great German settlement in the country around East St. Louis, but there has been as yet no proof that the Germans had anything to do with instigating the outbreak."

Eugene J. Jones, executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, said:

"The race riot in New York last night and the killings in East St. Louis should not be attributed to the present large immigration of negroes to the North. Eighteen months ago the United States Labor Department issued bulletins regarding the increased demand for labor in various parts of the country. These bulletins stirred the negroes of the South with the tremendous hope of a greater liberty. They at last saw a way of quitting an environment where their progress had been blocked.

"The more ambitious made inquiries and the gates of the North were opened. **As a result, at least 350,000 and perhaps 500,000 negroes have immigrated north in the last fourteen months.**

"The Pennsylvania, New Haven, West Short, Lackawanna and Erie railroads have brought large numbers to replace laborers and workmen who have been attracted into munition and war equipment factories. The Bethlehem Steel Company recently imported 1,000. Negroes have been sent to the tobacco fields of New England, where white labor was formerly employed. Thousands are being distributed through the Middle West, as, for example, at Indian Harbor and South Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Youngston, as well as Pittsburgh, Buffalo and the Hudson River towns.

NEGROES TERRORIZED, SAYS PASTOR.

"New York City's negro population until recently has increased at the rate of 8,000 a year. Now these figures have been multiplied many times.

"At present I should say there are 118,000 negroes in Greater New York, of whom 60,000 are in Harlem and 12,000 in the San Juan Hill district of the West Sixties. The Harlem district is growing the most rapidly. Ten years ago there were only two or three thousand negroes there."

The Rev. George H. Simms, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, in West Sixty-third street, said:

"Many of the white people have been leaving the South for Western oil fields. The negroes have stuck to the cotton fields. But after they harvested the cotton, armed bands began to swoop down on them at night, shooting into their houses and killing many. Lynchings have increased. As a result many negroes have fled from the South.

"I know for example of a party of 150 that came from Charleston, S. C., last Sunday. The railroad company sent a woman to sell them tickets. They were afraid to be seen buying their own."

The Rev. A. R. Cooper, of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, in West One Hundred and Thirty-second street, said:

"The negroes of the South have awakened. Those coming North are men and women of ambition."

[illegible]
OCTOBER 15, 19[illegible]

WARNS AGAINST FURTHER MIGRATION OF NEGROES

Dr. Walter O. Taylor told an audience of 150 Negroes yesterday afternoon at the People's Baptist Church, Camden and Tremont streets, that an extensive

Labor-1917

Migration

Attitude of Negro North

THE RACE PROBLEM BEING SOLVED

The continued influx of colored Southern labor in the face of the approaching winter is refuting the theories and confirming the fears of the problem-solving socialogists. The black man is moving North. They must make the best of it. The great and bloody conflict now going on in Europe has not failed to contribute, indirectly, to the solution of the race problem.

Future events cast their shadows before. If one is willing to see, he can recognize by the rippling on the surface the process going on underneath. The rush of the Southern colored men to the North is one of the signs of the times. Its cause can be traced directly to the great war in Europe. It is only natural that the Southern colored man should look for his opportunity in the North at this time. It is in the great manufacturing centers of the North that the tools and implements for use in that great slaughter house of Europe are being manufactured. It is the North which gives financial backing to those engaged in keeping the hell-fire burning on the other side of the Atlantic; again, it is the North which gives to the workingman, at present, some slice of the much cherished but ill-begotten prosperity. At first glance it would seem that the present exodus northward is only transitory and that with the cessation of hostilities the flow will turn South again. Such is not the case. At the most the South has only tolerated the colored man. It has never welcomed him. The status of the race, as such, in the North has always been much better than in the South. The opportunities for moral, social and economic advancement have ever been brighter and more hopeful in the North. It follows then that once having tasted the sweet fruit of absolute freedom, the Southern black man will be loath to return to his former narrow quarters. Brought North by the Twentieth Century Armageddon, he has come to stay, and stay for good, all efforts of the Southern cotton planters and mill owners to the contrary notwithstanding. The burning embers of devastated Europe are lighting the way to the solution of the colored race problem in this country.

REMEDIES FOR MIGRATION

New York Age 5/19/17

The Atlanta *Constitution* recently made use of a bulletin issued by the New York Health Department to discourage the departure of Negroes to the North, by showing the "appalling death rate among Negroes as compared with that among the white inhabitants." The *Constitution* argues that "if the Negroes generally could be made to realize how well off they are at home and what awaits them in the North, the exodus from the South would die out in short order."

Evidently the *Constitution* does not realize the causes that are at the bottom of this movement of race toward the North. If it would investigate the conditions with an open mind and endeavor to get the viewpoint of the people concerned, it might find cause to modify its assumption as to "how well off they are at home." It might find some reforms that might be adopted in the South that would redound to the betterment of both races.

In scanning the columns of the Negro papers published in various sections of the South, one will find many different reasons assigned for this migration movement. A review of them is not only full of interest, but also of instruction to those really interested in the welfare of both races and all sections of the country.

In South Carolina, for instance, wage increase and fairer treatment are defined as the means for stopping the migration; also protection of person and property. In Georgia, better treatment is demanded, specifically the franchise and protection under the law. Alabama laborers want wages raised, more schools and better teachers. In North Carolina the plea is for employment in factories, better sanitation and housing conditions and a relief of the congestion obtaining.

Will the *Constitution* consider the quest for these conditions too presumptuous for a race but half a century removed from bondage? It must remember that this race has been trained in the school of American democracy (with both the large and small Ds) and such training produces full-fledged Americans. They are animated by the same spirit that actuated the pioneer settlers of the Republic, the love of Liberty and the full exercise of manhood rights. In the pursuit of these they have suffered much, but are still striving to the end.

That there are white men in the South acute enough to perceive the true facts of the situation and point out the remedy, is indicated by an editorial in the *Independent*, published at Elizabeth City, N. C., entitled "Why Labor Leaves the South." The gist of this editorial is indicated by the warning given to employers that "Southern labor must be better cared for." The editor continues: "But that isn't all; Southern labor must not only be better paid, but it must have better working conditions and better protection." The Richmond *Times* also urges that the grievances of the Negro be investigated.

Let the campaign of education started to convince the Negro that he is better off at home in the South embrace an inquiry into some of the conditions indicated above. Then the appropriate remedy will be found to stop migration at its source.

HOLD BIG MIGRATION MEETING IN NEW YORK

Abyssinian Baptist Church, 240 West 40th street, was filled to capacity Sunday afternoon at the big educational and migration mass meeting when the exodus of Negroes from the South was the chief topic discussed. The meeting was held in the interest of the Atlanta Normal and Industrial Institute, of which the Rev. Richard D. Stinson, who presided, is principal.

The principal addresses of the afternoon were made by Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, and Fred R. Moore, editor of THE AGE. They spoke out boldly and without restraint against the many injustices heaped upon the Negro in the Southland, and their utterances drew round after round of applause. The Abyssinian choir was heard in several well-rendered selections under the direction of Sidney Woodward.

Dr. Powell said in part:

"The subject assigned me is both weighty and delicate. I have been asked, not to give my own opinion on Negro migration, but to express to you the attitude of the colored church North and South toward this significant movement. One who voices this feeling must be acquainted with conditions in both sections of the country. Fortunately for me on this occasion, I was born and reared among my people in the Southland and have lived and labored among them for twenty-five years in the Northland. What education I have was received in southern institutions, except two years at Yale Divinity School. Most fortunate of all, it was my privilege this year to travel through the southern and western states to Los Angeles, Cal., and back. On that trip I listened to expressions of every shade of opinion on the subject under consideration. In St. Louis and Chicago I talked with hundreds of my people who had recently arrived from the South, I not only learned why they broke away from their old moorings to sail unknown seas, but I also learned how the colored brother of the West and North felt toward these raw Southern recruits. Any man with such an experience should be able to express with some exactness the attitude of the Negro church of Amerira toward this cyclone-like movement which in less than twelve months has swept more than 350,000 colored people from the Southland, leaving behind it an economic loss of at least $200,00,000.

Church Cannot Stop Exodus.

"Let it first be known that the Negro Church did not start this exodus, and neither can the church stop it. The church can only serve by pointing out the pitfalls and by helping the new-comers to adjust themselves to their changed environment.

"This migration differs from all others in that it has no visible leader. The colored people have become disgusted with the leadership of "cornstalk" preachers, week-kneed professors, and spineless politicians. Their progress has been impeded by too much of this kind of leadership. The masses have done more to solve the Negro problem in fifty weeks without a leader than they did in fifty years with a certain type of leaders, and if these leaders will give their attention to the raising of cabbage, corn and cotton for a few years, the masses will soon finish the job of solving the most serious phases of the Negro question. The leaders have been thinking white for half a century, but the masses are now thinking black, and their thoughts are leading them toward the North star.

"It is not without significance that for the first time since emancipation the colored people have refused to consult the bishops, presiding elders, and pastors about their movements. They do not even say good-bye to these gentlemen of the cloth when they leave the South.

Ministers Are Coming North.

Many of the sensible Negro preachers are coming North in search of their followers. The Rev. A. L. James arrived in New York last week from Ocala, Fla., because his parish in that town had been practically depleted by the exodus. In two days he found twelve of his parishioners in Harlem and he expects to organize them into a church this week.

"White and colored men are telling us that this migration is an economic movement. To say that the Negro is coming North in this wholesale fashion for higher wages is grossly to misinterpret the spirit of the exodus. Better paying positions may be the occasion but not the cause of his coming. The cause lies a thousand leagues deeper. The colored people are leaving the South because life to them has been made miserable and unbearable. They are tired of being kept out of the public parks and libraries, of being deprived of equal educational opportunities for their children, for which they are taxed; they are tired of reading signs, Negroes and dogs not admitted, This side for Negroes, This car for Negroes, the men are tired of disfranchisement, the women are tired

of the insults heaped upon them every day by white hoodlums, and the whole race is sick of seeing unmasked mobs in broad daylight mutilate and burn unconvicted colored men, throwing the amputated pieces of their bodies around the streets to intimidate and humiliate respectable members of the race. The Negroes, therefore, are coming East and West because they have recently learned through some medium that they will have equal opportunities in these sections with other citizens, in the public schools, libraries, parks, the common carriers, at the polls on election day, and above all, in the courts of justice when accused of crime.

"Primarily, these migratory thousands are not seeking money but manhood rights. All the people coming here are not poor. Many of them those conditions?

"We have been patriotic, we have been faithful, we wanted to fight for our country, but the man in the White House drew the color line on us. The South is in the saddle in Washington. But unless the New York Times and the other Northern papers that have spoken for us cry out now to the South and tell them where they are heading,

DISCUSSION ON RACE MIGRATION

Denver Star

Enthusiastic Public Meeting Held In New York.

Colorado

SPEAKERS PLACE BLAME

7-28-17

Denial of Political and Civil Rights, Lynching and Other Forms of Barbarity Given as Cause of the Great Exodus—South Losing Millions, Says Dr. A. Clayton Powell.

In the discussion of any great question affecting the interest of more than one race or individual it is always well to hear the point of view of each. The speakers at the great public meeting held early in July at the Abyssinian Baptist church, New York, the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell pastor, gave the colored man's view of the causes of race migration from the south. The New York Times gives the following account of the meeting:

A mass meeting of New York Negroes to discuss the problems created by the wholesale Negro migration from the south in the last year was held in the Abyssinian Baptist church, 240 West Fortieth street. It showed plainly that the northern Negroes are watching the exodus of their people with deep interest and approval and that they believe the reason for it is not higher wages in the north, but treatment in the south to which they object. The church was packed to the doors, and the speakers were freely applauded.

Several of the speakers alluded to the extent of Negro migration from the south in the last year. Mr. Powell estimated that 350,000 Negroes had left Georgia, Alabama, Florida and other southern states within ten months, and he placed the economic loss to that region, due to their departure, at $200,000,000. In Ocala, Fla., he said, the Rev. A. L. James, a Negro clergyman, found his flock so depleted that he gave up his parish and came to New York. Arriving in Harlem, within two days he found twelve families from his flock and was busy re-establishing his church here.

"This migration," said the Rev. Clayton Powell, pastor of the church, "differs from all others in that it has no visible leader. To say that the Negro is coming north for higher wages is grossly to misinterpret the spirit of the exodus. The Negroes are leaving the south because life to them has been made miserable and unbearable.

"They are tired of being kept out of public parks and libraries, of being deprived of equal educational opportunities for their children, for which they are taxed; of reading signs, 'Negroes and Dogs Not Admitted.' The men are tired of disfranchisement, the women are tired of the insults of white hoodlums, and the whole race is sick of seeing mobs mutilate and burn unconvicted Negro men. These migrating thousands are not seeking money, but manhood rights. All the people coming here are not poor. If the 350,000 Negroes who have recently left the south were offered $5 a day and free transportation back not 10 per cent would return in a whole year. If they were assured that these horrible injustices would be removed, especially the hellish institution of lynching, 80 per cent of them would return almost as quickly as they came away."

Fred Moore, editor of the New York Age, the Negroes' organ, pointed out that in New York you could see white and Negro children going home from school side by side under the protection of the same policeman. "There is no race friction in the north," he said. "Who is responsible for race friction in the south? How can white people in the south expect the black people to respect them when they are always drawing the color line? Can the white south expect the black south to stay there forever under these conditions?

"We have been patriotic; we have been faithful. We wanted to fight for our country, but the man in the White House drew the color line on us. The south is in the saddle in Washington, but unless the New York Times and the other northern papers that have spoken for us cry out now to the south and tell them where they are heading it will be too late for them to save themselves.

"We have been patient. We have never taught our children to hate the white man, but right now the southern white child is taught in his own home to hate not only the Negro, but the northern white man who wants to give the Negro the square deal. The only people who can stop this emigration are the white people of the south, and they can only stop it in one way—by putting an end to lynching and injustice to our race."

INTER OCEAN NEWS

Chicago, Ill.

APR 2 - 1917

TRY TO KEEP NEGRO OUT OF BLACK BELT

Colored Organizations Do Not Want Newcomers to Go to Old District Here.

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

(Member of the staff of The Daily News who recently investigated conditions among colored people of Chicago. His series of articles, which appeared in The Daily News last December, attracted wide attention among sociologists.)

Keeping the negro from the south away from the old time "black belt" with its ramshackle houses, tough saloons and disorderly dives west of South State street and locating him in the better surroundings east of that thoroughfare, which is the main artery of the race's activities in Chicago, is the task to which various colored organizations now are bending every effort. Their activity has resulted in a constant spreading out in the district and a large increase in the number of pieces of property occupied by colored residents. Unknown to persons who look on the influx of colored people entering Chicago alone at a rate of 100 a day as an inexplicable, spontaneous movement from the south, the movement is the result of consistent propaganda by northern colored newspapers, and the emigrants are being systematically handled after they arrive here.

Southerner Soon Readjusted.

"The colored man from the south does not need to be in the north very long before he learns that Saturday is not a national holiday and that he must be industrious and thrifty if he wants to get along," said Dr. George C. Hall, one of the most active workers for the good of his race. "The new arrivals rapidly adjust themselves to their changed surroundings if they are reached by the proper people and get the right tip. That is the work which we now are trying to do."

"It is merely one group of American citizens moving in their own home country to better their condition," said Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Defender, who probably has done as much as any one person to start the movement northward. "They are coming north where they can get a man's wage and feel that their wives and children are safe from mob violence. The negro is a good class of emigrant, for he either spends or invests his savings where he lives and does not send them to some European country to buy bombs or build submarines to kill Americans."

Prof. Park Analyzes Movement.

"Increased activities in manufacturing industries and the stoppage of the European immigration by which 1,000,000 persons were absorbed annually into our population have caused the movement of negroes," said Prof. Robert E. Park of the University of Chicago and president of the Chicago League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. "Gradually the negroes have trickled from the south until now 326,876 have migrated to the north since 1914. Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois have received the greatest number. Colored newspapers have agitated it. They declare that now is the time for industrial and social emancipation.

"We are getting a large number of negroes every day, but we may be astonished in early May by the arrival of masses of negroes in the north, an increase not justified by economic conditions. If this occurs there will be no homes, no work, animosities will be formed and great disturbances in the centers of population may result.

Another Negro Exodus in 1879.

"In 1879 there was an exodus of 40,000 negroes from Louisiana and Arkansas, incited through sentimental reasons by northern negro newspapers. At present the negroes themselves are divided on the advisability of a too speedy shift of colored population. I don't believe they will duplicate their act of 1879 because they are better organized now and they have made too great a progress as a race to be moved purely by sentimental reasons."

A letter received by Dr. Park from Port Royal, S. C., said:

"As soon as it is warm weather the great exodus will begin. They have a hard time getting away from small towns, so they buy tickets from the rural districts in which they live and go to large cities, such as Savannah and Birmingham, and from there continue their journey northward. With a few exceptions, those who come back return only to get their families or their friends."

A letter from New Orleans shows the effect produced upon wages in the south in an increase of between 10 and 15 per cent given to workers in sugar mills.

"We are going to investigate the condition of the negroes with particular reference to housing conditions, delinquency, unemployment, education, sanitation and health," said T. Arnold Hill, secretary of the Urban league. "Our purpose is to promote cooperation between the different philanthropic societies and to serve as a bureau of information. We are going to train social workers to serve not only in Chicago but in other parts of the country where they may be needed.

"We will try to adjust the arrivals from the south to their new surroundings. We will endeavor to find homes and work and will try to learn the causes for their departure from the south. So many are coming that there is a genuine need of co-operation. We also hope to be able to influence people to erect model tenements.

Harvesters and Railroaders.

"Thousands of the negroes who have come north have found employment in the stockyards and on the railroads. They also will be used in the harvesting of the crops next summer. The Pennsylvania railroad has put 1,200 colored men on its payrolls and the Erie railroad has hired many more."

The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes was organized six years ago by Mrs. William H. Baldwin, wife of the president of the Long Island railroad. The organization has grown until branches now are located in Pittsburgh, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, Washington, St. Louis, Memphis, Richmond, Savannah, Augusta, Nashville, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Huntsville and Louisville. L. Hollingsworth Wood, 20 Nassau street, New York, is the national president.

NEGROES FLEE SOUTH'S CRUELTY, SAYS SPEAKER

N Y C W Sun

JULY 2, 1917

Come North for Better Living, Not More Wages, He Avers.

"The wholesale migration of negroes from the South is not due to their desire for higher wages in the North, but because in the South life to them has been made unbearable," the Rev. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, told an audience of negroes at 240 West Fortieth street yesterday. The negroes gathered to discuss the problems created by the influx of negroes from the South.

Mr. Powell estimated that 350,000 negroes had left Georgia, Alabama, Florida and other Southern States within ten months, causing an economic loss to the regions they have deserted of $200,000,000.

The search for fairer living conditions impelled the negroes to leave their Southern homes, the speaker said.

"They are tired," he explained, "of reading signs 'Negroes and dogs not admitted'; of being deprived of equal educational rights for their children; of seeing mobs mutilate and burn unconvicted negro men."

Fred Moore, editor of the New York Age, a negro paper, said: "There is no race friction in the North. Can the white South expect the black South to stay there forever under the conditions they offer them?"

Labor-1917
Migration

Attitude of Negro (North)

RECOMMENDS BETTER SCHOOL FACILITIES

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Atlanta, Ga. — Better educational facilities for the Negro was one of the chief recommendations made in the inaugural address of Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey, who became Georgia's Chief Executive, Saturday.

In discussing the better treatment of Negroes, Gov. Dorsey, said:

"I submit here that in the application of these funds (meaning school funds) something more for the agricultural and industrial education of the Negro should be done. It is a short-sighted policy and one that will not ultimately redound to the glory of our commonwealth to deny him reasonably just facilities for an education. We are doing something already for his education along agricultural and industrial lines, but at the earliest opportunity and as soon as our finances will permit, something further should be done.

"While within the last twelve months fifty thousand have left our State, influenced by representations that higher wages could be earned in industrial centers of the North, still the Negro is and ever will remain a problem with us, and in justice and in wisdom, we should equip him for the best service of which he is capable. Thousands of Negroes are law-abiding, faithful and respectable in time of peace, and patriotic in time of war, as exemplified by the recent registration when the percentage of

TUSKEGEEANS ACT AS HOST AT MOUQUIN'S

On Thursday evening, June 28, Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, together with the officers of the school, were hosts to a party of gentlement who met at Mouquin's Restaurant, in Fulton street, and a most enjoyable evening was spent in feasting and speechmaking.

After a very appetizing menu had been served the floodgates of oratory were turned loose. Emmett J. Scoot acted as toastmaster, doing himself proud. One of the principal talks of the evening, which was crowded with human interest, was made by W. H. Ellis, the Wall Street broker. To all the addresses Dr. Moton replied after being eloquently introduced by Charles W. Anderson.

Present at the dinner were Charles W. Anderson, Fred R. Moore, Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Dr. Hutchins C. Bishop, James W. Johnson, J. Rosamond Johnson, W. H. Ellis, Dr. G. H. Sims, F. H. Gilbert, E. Kincle Jones, P. A. Payton, Lester A. Walton, George R. Wibecan, J. H. Anderson, Sol. C. Johnson, Harry S. Middleton, F. B. Watkins, Dr. Charles H. Roberts, Dr. E. P. Roberts, G. W. Harris, Wilford H. Smith. From Tuskegee Institute were Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, Warren Logan, treasurer, Emmett J. Scott, secretary, Nathan Hunt and E. D. Washington of the principal's executive office, and Emmett J. Scott, Jr., a recent graduate of the Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.

Labor - 1917

Attitude of Negro (North)

Migration

THE NEGRO MIGRATION TO THE NORTH

South Western Christian Advocate July 19, 1917

By the Rev. John Wallace Robinson

"As one effect of the war," says Dr. P. J. Maveety, Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, "there is a scarcity of common labor all over the North. European countries that hitherto poured hundreds of thousands of their vigorous man and womanhood into the labor market of our country have been obliged to put this young life on the altars of the gods of war. This condition has had the effect of starting a wholesale movement of Negro people from the South to supply this Northern demand."

May we not admit that America requires several hundred thousand each year to supply the demand for labor incident to expanding business, new enterprises, to fill vacancies caused by death, injuries, disabilities and old age?

This requirement has been adequately met in the past by the immigrants who have come each year. Now that foreign immigration has so greatly diminished, while the multiplication of industrial demands continues, the effort to supply this natural need is even more acute.

The future offers no hope of early relief through any increase of foreign immigration. Men are now worth so much each to his own nation's weal that those who would come away cannot secure passports.

They are needed for the armies, to till the soil, to manufacture weapons of warfare, to provide food and raiment for those who fight the nation's battles.

Should the war close, they will not be permitted to leave even then. Cities must be rebuilt and waste places made fertile; and the war debt must be paid.

So the question is not why the Negro comes North at this time, but, rather, Why has Northern capital invited the Negro North?

Northern capital seeks Negro help because Negro labor, not through sympathy, nor charity; but because Northern capital regards the Negro laborer as a better workman, nor because it wants to help the South solve a vexatious problem. Neither is Northern capital moved by patriotic sentiment or principles.

Northern capital seeks Negro help beiause driven by a stern and inexorable economic and industrial necessity.

It may be true that the Negro will do more and better work; it may be true that the story of the American Negro's condition has sometimes elicited sympathy, represented in generous gifts for the race's betterment; it may be that some do remember the Negro's military record, achieved on many a gory battlefield, and thus esteem him worthy of a better place in American life.

But the one reason for the opening of Northern shop, mill and factory to the American Negro is the necessity and demand for labor.

Certainly for this the Negro is not to blame. He would be a fool if he failed to accept an opportunity for industrial improvement. Before you criticise him think what you would do under similar conditions.

Having this race of many millions, America is, indeed, fortunate. Have we not thought of the Negro as the white man's burden, as an embarrassment, perhaps a menace? Has he not been, and perhaps is he not now, the severest test of all our noble platitudes about the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man?

Where is the man with horizon so broad and vision so clear that he saw and declared the hour of the Negro's industrial importance to this nation? Under the shadow of Tuskegee sleeps a stable Southerner whose gospel of industrial preparedness was heard gladly in every section of this country.

Beneath the overhanging pines of quiet Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago, rests in silence an eloquent ebony orator whose fervent plea through twenty years commanded our interest in the freedman.

But Booker Washington called upon the nation to prepare the youth of his race to do the work of the South. He would discourage any project looking toward the Negroes coming North in large numbers.

Dr. M. C. B. Mason pled for Negro preparedness, and never grew quite so eloquent as when he related the redemption of Africa in America to Africa beyond the sea.

Neither of these men foresaw the day that has now dawned—a day in which American capital seeks the sugar plantations, the cotton fields and turpentine camps to secure the help of these humble toilers, a day in which the wheels of American industry respond to the touch of black toilers and the American Negro is called on to preserve the industrial importance of these United States.

It is a movement of the masses. It has no leaders. It is a race's answer to the hour of America's industrial need.

The Negroes have ever been loyal. They rescued the struggling colonies from decadence, and, tackling Southern fields with faithful toil made it blossom with wealth-producing cotton. They filled our forests, bridged our streams, tunneled our mountains and trestled our valleys.

'Twas their 250 years of unrequited toil that helped to give America her place in the constellation of nations. This people gave 200,000 black soldiers to the cause of the Union, until the attempt at rebellion was ended at Appomattox.

These are they whom we had forgotten and neglected since they helped us win our battles.

What treatment will we accord them in the North? Now that the Negro comes to live in our own town, to sit in schools, to worship in our churches, to work by our side on the same job, to crowd our common carriers, to eat in our restaurants and hotels, to challenge our electorate, to affect our vital statistics, to trade at our counters and to be our next-door neighbor, it is pertinent to ask how shall we treat him? We have had something to say about the way others have done. Now how much better will we do?

The Negro wants a chance to make an honest living. He wants to educate his children. He wants protection of life and property. He wants to secure a home for his family, either by rental, lease or purchase.

He wants to be judged by his individual merit and worth, and not by his color or race. He wants to provide a Church, a Sunday School, and kindred agencies operated by and for his people.

He pleads for a degree of patience and toleration with the more ignorant until they can adjust themselves to the new conditions. He wants the criminal class dealt with as the criminal should be of any and every race. He asks no special favors.

He promises to report well for his stewardship if given a man's chance and a square deal.

Chicago.

WHITE LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

New York Age 6-14-17

The New York *American* recently voiced the belief that the South has placed too great dependence on Negro labor and that what is needed for the prosperity of that section is a better grade of white labor. It instances the ideal conditions that obtain in the South, such as climate, richness of soil and "charm of people." But there are several items under the last head that it evidently fails to take into account.

One of these is the lack of ordinary civilization. There is no civilized order of government in the South. Ruled by an oligarchy or a mob, government in that section gravitates between a state of autocracy or anarchy. This has kept a large class of white immigrants from entering that section and for the same reasons its Negro labor is leaving as fast as it can. What improvement and prosperity the South possesses today is due to Yankee enterprise, and has been made despite the obstacles presented by its native rulers.

The statement made by the *American* that "the South is treating the Negro wonderfully well, educating him and assisting him in his material affairs," is far from the truth. It is the failure not only to do these things, but to pay fair wages and to deal fairly and squarely with Negro labor that has sent it forth hunting a new job.

The South has in the Negro the best labor that it can secure. The sooner this fact is recognized and the laborer is given his due in the matter of fair treatment, and a just wage, the sooner the South will reap the reward that its material resources warrant.

MORE EVIDENCE OF IGNORANCE.

Last week we said that the South, contrary to its boast, knows less about the Negro than does the North. We stated that the South knows the Negro on the outside, but not on the inside. It is familiar with his outer needs and efforts, but is absolutely ignorant of his inner sufferings and aspirations. The following paragraph taken from an editorial on the Negro exodus in the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer is further evidence of the truth of that statement:

> There is no use shutting our eyes to the actual facts. The exodus of the Negro is entirely separated from political causes. The Negro is not disturbed about the loss of his vote, nor is his mind concerned with segregation. What he wants is better homes, better pay for his labor and proper recognition of his worth as an industrious laborer. When these are given him, that portion of the migrated Negroes which the South wants will come back, and the desirable element which the South is anxious to retain will stay here.

Here we have the editor of an important paper believing that such progressive Negroes as the colored people of North Carolina have shown themselves to be do not want the right to vote, that they do not feel humiliated and outraged at attempts to segregate them. Here we have a well informed man living among these people who believes that all they want is what any good horse, sow or mule wants, a fairly decent place to sleep and enough to eat. Such ignorance is a crime.

But the question arises, does the editor of the Charlotte Observer really believe, down in his heart, what he says?

SOMETHING MORE TO LEARN.

N.Y. Age 7/5/17

One of the loudest boasts of the South, and the South boasts of many things, is that it knows the Negro better than does any other section of the country. Nothing is farther from the truth. It is true that the South is more familiar with the Negro than any other section, because it sees more of him; but, in the deeper sense, it knows less about the Negro than does any other part of the country. There are more white people in New England who know about the bitter sufferings, the deep human longings and aspirations, and the real achievements of the Negro race than there are in the whole South. The white South knows the Negro on the outside. They know absolutely nothing about him on the inside.

A prominent daily newspaper, published in the heart of the South, recently discussed the subject of migration in an editorial. Here are some of the gems of wisdom that the article contained:

> The Negroes are learning a lesson we think. They will return to the Southern farms where they belong, and where their indulgent white neighbors will be glad to see them. They will be accorded that freedom from harm which industry guarantees and they may live contented so long as they obey the laws and attend strictly to their own affairs. They are learning their lesson.

That phrase about "their indulgent white neighbors" will make the most ignorant cotton field hand in the South laugh; especially if he is from Abbeville County, S. C., the place where the paper we are quoting from is published, and the place where Anthony Crawford was lynched.

We quote again:

> And let us hope that we, too, are learning ours. Here and there we have had complaints that Negroes are mistreated and not given their deserts by their employers. For the most part, we believe that there is no foundation for these charges, but the white race would be more than human if it was always right in dealing with the Negroes. The lesson we should learn is that the Negro is the best and most satisfactory labor we can obtain for certain kinds of work, there is work here which only he can do.

If the white people of Abbeville think that the Negroes who have come north are longing to get back to Dixie to their "indulgent white neighbors," they've got a great deal to learn. If they think that their chief lesson is to learn that the Negro is the best and most satisfactory labor they can obtain, they have a great deal more to learn.

The main lesson for the white South to learn is that the Negro must be accorded the treatment of a man and a citizen. The white South needs to know the Negro on the inside as well as on the outside.

RACE BEING BUNKOED

Scheming Preachers and Labor Agents Getting Rich Off New Comers

Members of the Race who are coming north in such large number have fallen the prey of their own Race as well as white labor agents. The matter has grown to such large proportions that we are issuing a WARNING lest you might become a victim. It seems that cheap labor agents are geting jobs for the new-comers and charging them a dollar a month for the entire year. That is outrageous and half of those sent do not know anything about the work or what they are going for, consequently, there is a breach between labor and the employer, who is dissatisfied with his new laborers and gets a grudge against all members of the Race.

Twelve dollars for a job—just pure robbery. Then there are scheming preachers through this section of the country and the east who, for 50 cents and a dollar, find one a job. You go to the place and they want no labor, but your money is gone. This is practiced so much in Pennsylvania that the state has gone after them.

The Race men coming to this section of the country want to learn two things. Keep your money in your pocket, and, above all, don't depend on some one all the time to lean on. Strike out for yourself. Find out where they are in need of men and report there, not once, but keep on, if they give any encouragement. A first-class firm seldom sends to an employment office for men and then allows these employment people to rob you by taking so much out of your salary each week. They won't be bothered with it.

Chicago Defender

Last week, right here in Chicago, the Urban League, under Mr. Hill, spent nine hours trying to get twenty men to take a job a few hours' ride from Chicago, but what was the outcome. None wanted to leave the "bright lights" of State street. The Chicago Defender has especially advised our people to branch out and take advantage of these opportunities that have been denied us.

We are not in the employment business, but those wishing to locate in smaller towns with fairly good wages, who will have a chance to bring their children up with the best of education, will kindly get in touch with the Chicago Urban League, 3719 State street, this city. They are in need of men. They are in position for firms to seek them as they have a reputation. They are in this line of work for the betterment of the Race and not to rob the brother of his half a leaf.

Last, but not least: Quit calling the foreman "boss." Leave that word dropped in the Ohio river. Also captain, general and major. We call people up here, Mister This or Mister That. When your payday comes, take it on home. Depend on your work to keep you in a job and not the dollar or two you have been used to slipped the foreman. Cut that out. If you are working for $18, keep it. Your employer pays the foreman much more than you, and if he has got to graft let him go to the employer. If you can't stay because you don't pay, quit and go somewhere else, or go in person to your employer and complain.

When you get among white workmen, treat them as you want them to treat you—AS A MAN—not as his inferior. Keep your hand off your hat when you pass men in and around the shop or plant. There is no law that requires you to tip your hat to a man because he is white.

"WAR TO WIPE OUT RACIAL FEELING"

—G. W. CRAWFORD.

Grand Master of Colored Masons, at State Session Here Today, So Predicts in His Annual Address

NEW HAVEN CONN. EVE. REG.
SEPTEMBER 11, 1917

The Connecticut Grand Lodge of Colored Masons convened this morning at Odd Fellows hall, at Goffe and Webster strees. The grand officers in attendance were Attorney George W. Crawford of New Haven, grand master; Joshua R. Holland of New Haven, deputy grand master; John Williams, Waterbury, grand senior warden; Joseph L. Brown, Hartford, grand junior warden; William A. Tribbett, New Haven, grand secretary; Arnold Munn, Waterbury, grand treasurer; Frank G. Stedman, Mystic, grand tyler. The session will continue throughout today and tomorrow. At tonight's session the master mason's degree will be exemplified by a degree team picked from the New Haven lodges.

In the course of his annual address Grand Master Crawford made the following alusion to the negro exodus from the south, and especially the influence of the war upon it.

"It is indeed an optimist who can see much of any good in the awful war in which the nations of the world are now engaged. For my own part I am frank to confess that the chief good that I can see in it at all is the good of ultimate results which may come to the common people the world over, and to the Tmerican negro people along with the rest. It is difficult to think clearly in the midst o all the bewildering circumstances and conditions in which we nd ourselves. But ose thing is certain: The United States of America is going to get much deeper into this mess and is going to have to carry a much heavier burden in consequence than any one at rst supposed. Now that we are in it my hope is that we shall get deeply enough in it so that the great lessons of the war may not be lost on us. The peoples are going to have a different attitude toward each other when this is all done. Racial hate is going to be much less a factor in determining racial and national relationships than it has been heretofore, for one thing the war has made clear beyond any chance of mistake, and that is that the business of hating fouks is an expensive business.

"One of the by-products of the war has been opening up everywhere of a larger economic opportunity for our people. This fact, together with other incidental facts, has made the negro population move towards northern industrial centers. In spite of temporary setbacks, it is my calm judgment that this exodus will not cease until a very substantial re-distribution of negro population has been accomplished. This emigration from the south to the north has brought new problems—problems which are of peculiar significance to us who already reside in this part of the country."

CENSUS TO CURB NEGRO DISORDERS

TRENTON N J TIMES
SEPTEMBER 18, 1917

As a result of the increased negro population here and the wave of Southern negro fights and drunken brawls the police are making a canvass of all the negroes in this city to ascertain where they are from and where they are employed.

The negro residents in this section are up in arms over the rowdy actions of some of the Southern negroes, who have come to this city to secure work recently, and they do not want to be blamed for the actions of the new arrivals.

EVENING EDITION
GLOBE
Boston, Mass.
MAR 23 1917

DISCUSS WAYS TO AID THE NEGRO INDUSTRIALLY

"The Industrial Situation" was discussed last night from the standpoint of the negro at a conference of the Boston Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People at Perkins Hall on Boylston st. Some 40 persons attended.

The speakers said that many times even the trained negro was discriminated against, particularly in this city, but that it is only necessary to reach the ear of individual men who employ labor to overcome this prejudice and that it was important that the two races stop talking at each other and come together for a talk to each other.

Labor-1917
Migration

Attitude of Negro (North)

Unrest Is Due To Oppression

The New York Age 2/15/17

Negroes Demand Square Deal

Revolt Throughout the South

(By Fred R. Moore.)

In a recent trip through the South I found the Negro population in an unusual state of unrest and openly expressing dissatisfaction over disagreeable conditions. This revolt against oppression is manifest everywhere, and is not confined to any particular State in the South.

Even the European War and the threatened serious rupture between the United States and Germany are secondary matters to Negro migration down South. The chief question asked by the southern white man to-day is: "How can we stop Negroes from going North by the thousands?" There are some misguided colored men who join with white men in an effort to stop Negro migration. They tell of the rigors of the North, of the indifference of the northern white men to the welfare of the colored man. Yet all of these discouraging stories told at home and published in southern papers from the pens of so-called northern writers have not caused any abatement of the desire to go North and take a chance to win a man's chance in life.

Every departing train for the North be it out of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi or Florida, carries two and three and sometimes a dozen colored passengers from each station, members of the race who have tired of being cheated brutalized and kept down, who hopefully look forward to going to another section of the country for better wages and better treatment. The fear of mob-law has increased this growing desire to move north to freedom, to protection, to better wages and to better educational facilities for the children.

Compelled to Get on Different Ends of Street Car.

In my conversations with representative colored men, while on my southern trip, I pointed out to them their plain duty at such a critical time. Many recognized the wisdom of the suggestions saying their white friends knew and sometimes admitted that a square deal was not given the Negro, but hesitated to go only a certain distance. As a matter of fact, the better class of white people are dominated by the poor whites. The poor whites hold the offices of sheriff and police and are the meanest kind of people. Hatred and ignorance are clearly expressed on their faces. The so-called better class hopes some day to overthrow the poorer whites and come into power. When this is brought about the Negro will get justice. In a few communities a change for the better is taking place.

The Negro, however, is not waiting for the millennium. He wants justice; he wants the ballot; he wants protection. He believes these things are rightfully due him NOW. The Negro is law abiding. He has made it plainly evident that he does not desire to rule, but he does desire the same kind of rights and treatment under the law that others enjoy. The majority of those in the South would much prefer to live in that section, but they would rather take chances where they know freedom exists than remain where there is oppression.

Justice is a something entirely foreign to the poor whites who are temporarily in power, especially when applied to the Negro. One Negro gets justice if a party to a controversy with another Negro, but when a white man and a colored man get into an altercation the colored man usually becomes a member of the chain-gang or is given a term in a penal institution.

At the railroad station in Selma, Ala., I was informed that a Negro was killed for not bringing a parcel to a white man. The Negro was obeying the rules of the stationmaster, which forbade outsiders from going into a prescribed zone. Angered because the colored man hesitated about breaking the rules the white man clubbed him to death. After having been adjudged temporarily insane, the murderer was given his freedom, and the incident is now a closed one.

A colored woman whose husband had left Selma and gone to Ohio was sent for by her husband. She was brutally beaten and put in jail, although she had purchased her ticket and had boarded the train when arrested. The absurd claim made by the authorities for holding the woman was that her husband had broken his contract.

In many instances the police have been known to snatch and tear up tickets purchased by Negroes. Police have been known to tell colored people who have expressed intentions of leaving for the North: "If you don't get out of the railroad station I will arrest you for spitting." There is no doubt about the poor, ignorant, brutal white man being in the saddle in the South.

In Birmingham, Atlanta and other cities, education, culture and property cut no figure with the cracker element when it comes to Negroes. All Negroes look alike to them. The same inferior accommodations are accorded all on street cars and railroad trains, and the same kind of freight elevator carries them up and down in public buildings. Colored people in Birmingham are required to get on the front end of a street car and white people on the rear. This is to emphasize the white man's "superiority." A stranger to the city, not being familiar with such freakish laws, is liable to be shoved off a car and seriously hurt by the conductor for "acting fresh." Many colored people walk rather than be "Jim Crowed."

In my addresses in the South I urged frankness between white men and colored men on matters affecting both races. I never said the Negro should not come North; I urged them to come, but advised them not to leave unless they knew where they were going and were sure of employment. I said I believed the Negro now has the opportunity of a lifetime; that where he may have hesitated in the past there was no need at this time for hesitation; that the white South needed the black South, and without his labor *starvation* and monetary loss were staring the white man in the face; that there could not be a better opportunity for Negroes to cry out: "Treat us as human beings; give us a square deal!"

What do we mean by a square deal? The same kind of protection under the law that is given your own—the same opportunity to earn a livelihood, the same kind of treatment that you and your families receive. The Negro, a citizen of the State and of the United States, has grown tired of being taxed for what he does not get. He wants what he is entitled to under the law as a citizen. No more, no less.

In a certain southern city one of the most responsible business men of the place is a Negro. He has an insurance company which is as solvent as any in the State. His salary was $125 weekly. The head of the Insurance Department suggested that the colored man's salary be reduced to $75 weekly, as the latter was getting more than the insurance official. In other words, a Negro is not worth as much as a white man in a similar position. In the State white insurance heads are receiving from $45,000 to $50,000 yearly.

In Atlanta, in company with Col. H. A. Rucker, I had occasion to call on Dr. V. I. Masters, a Christian gentleman, who is secretary of the Southern Baptist Church work and also has charge of the work among Negroes. We talked with him for two hours, talked with him as man to man, and showed him a side of the Negro he said he had never seen before, which was: That the white people teach their children race hatred and that no colored parents ever teach their children hatred of white people. We asked the Rev. Mr. Masters to have preached from the pulpits of his denomination a plea for better relations between the races. Before leaving, the minister frankly confessed to us that he had not come in contact with our type of colored men before. The building in which this gentleman's office is located has three elevators—one for colored people. We rode up and down the elevators not so marked.

Colored school children in the South are required to go to school from 8.30 to 1.30 o'clock. White children are required to go from 9 to 2 o'clock. This arrangement is made to prevent race friction, it is said. Even in such large southern cities as Washington and Baltimore where they have separate schools we do not hear of race friction because the colored and white children go to and from school during the same hours.

In conversation with one white man it was made apparent that the poor white in the South has an intense hatred of the Yankee, or northerner, whom he claims meddled into southern matters, or is trying to make the Negro uppish. Uppishness to him means to be self-respecting and self-supporting. This same man deprecated the Negroes going North, predicting that they would be mistreated and would die by the hundreds. I rather surprised this gentleman when I took issue with him and showed him that his information was misleading and that Negroes from the South were being absorbed into the community life of the cities and towns where they are making their homes. It was a pleasure to tell him that I was born in the South but lived in the North.

In Raleigh, N. C., one finds a better understanding existing between the races than in many southern communities. Yet there is room for improvement, for dissatisfaction is evident. In Durham the city officials are making street improvements in the Negro residence sections.

Ignorance and Race Hatred are Written on Their Faces.

A trip South is always interesting, no matter where you go, but no trip is complete without a visit to Tuskegee Institute. While you get a favorable impression of the Negro's progress elsewhere, you also come in contact with many discouraging phases which are dissipated by a trip to the famous Tuskegee Institute. You get real inspiration there. You see what has been done by a Negro up from slavery, one who started practically with nothing, jeered at, talked at, misunderstood and misrepresented. Yet, Booker T. Washington, knowing what he wanted for his people and knowing the solid foundation that had to be built, with energy that was almost superhuman worked and worked until he had accomplished what he had set out to do—built a city, which gives inspiration to millions of his people. He became their accepted leader, gave opportunities to young men and women graduates from the various institution of learning, planted an everlasting monument to his memory, suffered for his race and died for his race.

At Tuskegee Institute the usual expression heard is that Booker Washington has gone away. Major, now Dr. Robert R. Moton, who was practically selected by Dr. Washington as his successor, is at the helm, and every member of the faculty, teachers and student body are loyally following his leadership. If at any time you become greatly discouraged about the Negro's progress go to Tuskegee, where you will find an organized force of efficient workers—workers who are lifting as they climb. Tuskegee is doing its part in standing up for the rights of the Negro. The declarations of the Tuskegee Farmers' Congress have been given space in these columns.

Now is the time for the Negroes of the South to speak out for their rights—not offensively but frankly. The white South should be told what the black South is thinking. My observations while in the southern states have led me to conclude that the great unrest now existing among Negroes and which is on the increase, has been brought about because Negroes want to be treated as human beings; they want better treatment, better wages, better protection, better schools. They want a real SQUARE DEAL. And if they cannot get what they are clamoring for in the South they are going where they can get these necessary things.

Colored Children go to School at 8:30 White Cnildren at 9.

MOVEMENT OF THE NEGROES FROM THE SOUTHERN CITIES TO THE NORTH AND WEST IS BECOMING SERIOUS

The National Baptist Review

Richard Carroll, D. D., in Christian Index.

A great many colored leaders say that God is in this movement of the Negroes from the South to the North and the Northwest. I do not know. There never was a time from a selfish standpoint that the Negro was more needed in the South to assist in developing this great country which abounds in natural resources of grain, sugar, cotton and lumber. There never was a time when it was more important to raise cotton, grain, etc. Having been brought up together for nearly 200 years—the Negroes and white people of the South—we are very well acquainted with each other and should work out our salvation, political, financial and religious together. Helpful and friendly relationship should be the gospel preached from every pulpit and through every newspaper. The presence of the Negro in the South has kept Catholicism out of the South and other 'isms," including atheism, infidelity and anarchy. He is the best laborer for the South and has contributed much towards the development of the country and the peace we now have and for which the white South should never forget. On account of the influx of foreigners in the North and their foreign religion, the North is now living on a volcano. Great enterprises built by numerous capitalists are not safe. The soldiers standing at the railroad trestles and waterworks in the South are not stationed there for fear of an uprising on the part of the Negroes but to guard against the foreign foe, who has been given liberties in this country above the American Negro who came here immediately following the white man. In the past, the Negro has proved himself loyal not only to the United States flag, but to the Confederate flag. He fed the soldiers at the front, threw up breastworks and took care of their lives and children.

I believe that Providence placed the Negro in the South. The white Christian people of the South have neglected their Christian duty towards the Negro. Though the South was poor immediately after the close of the war she should have taken charge of the colored people's education, financially, morally and religiously, along with that of her own people. In other words, education will bring out the best in him. The Negro leader is his preacher. No other class of Negroes can lead Negroes as preachers can. The race is still in its infancy. Like priest, like people. The race cannot make much religious and moral progress can account of its leadership. At the close of the war the majority of the Negroes in the South were Baptists. Our Southern Baptist brethren should have begun their moral and educational Baptist work immediately and have continued the work begun by them before the war. It is not too late to begin this glorious work. Money should be spent to place God-fearing educated, intelligent Bible teachers in every Negro school. The work of evangelism should be pressed and at least twenty consecrated, sound, sane, constructive evangelists should be put in the field under the Home Board.

By the consent of Dr. Gray I spent two weeks in Ohio and Pennsylvania in June. I was bold to say to my people who had gone North that they should have waited in the South, appealed to white neighbors, expressing their wishes and desires. Wages in the South are not as high as in the North and expenses are less. There are thousands of God-fearing people in the South who would be glad to help us, but demagogues and politicians have prevented them.

In concluding this first article I appeal to the Christians of the South to take up this Christian and educational problem with their black neighbors and appeal through press and pulpit for justice and a man's chance and that the colored press and pulpit will unite with the white press and pulpit and save our people, for in saving the Negro race the white race is saved also. The best part of the American country is this side of the Mason and Dixon line. It only needs material and religious development. The gospel should be in every home; the Bible should be in every home. Fearless and brave men should be in the pulpits. Men mighty with the pen should edit the newspapers and then this land would blossom and bloom like a rose.

Columbia, S. C.

The best comment that we can make on the timely words used by former Senator Joseph C. Manning of Alabama in his letter to the editor of the New York Sun is to emphasize the support which we have always given him in the fight which he is making to expose conditions in the Southern States almost single handed. If there were more Southerners of Caucasion blood in the country of the Joseph C. Manning type, who believes and thinks as he does, there would be no migrating of colored people North. Certainly the condition which he pictures plainly, and which every one knows to be the rankest sort of injustice would not exist.

The Amsterdam News

The former Senator's letter we are glad to say appears to have had some effect, inasmuch as it has aroused the conscienec of a woman, who has attempted a reply. Mr. Crankshaw, of Hazelton, Pa., who answers Mr. Manning, is either one of the many Southern women now living in the North, or a Northern woman with Southern views.

1-24-17

If she is conversant enough with conditions in the South to discuss them, it is strange she does not know of Joseph C. Manning. She thinks the tone of Mr. Manning's letter "sounded as if it was written by a negro." Mr. Manning is a former State Senator and a former postmaster of Alexander City, Alabama. This is mentioned only to show that there are few white men in the South better qualified to discuss conditions there.

If Mrs. Crankshaw is not a Southern woman she has done what nearly all Southern writers and speakers generally do when discussing Southern conditions pertaining to the colored people—that is, she says, "There is a type of old-fashioned negro without which the South would be incomplete. But that type will not migrate." These aged mothers and fathers, whose advancement were handicapped by the oppression of slavery, still enjoy the love and respect of their descendants, but they are not the class the race is represented by, or the one it should be represented by. Perhaps the Hazelton woman has either forgotten or does not know that there are thousands of colored men and women in the South whose education is just as good, whose intellect is as keen, and whose deportment is as fine as that of any other individual regardless of his race. This is the class that is dissatisfied with the condition existing in States south of Macon and Dixon's line and who are really justified and will migrate to a better section. Mrs. Hazelton uses her home town for an argument that the North would not tolerate colored servants. She says "in the town where I live there are 25,000 people, and of the families here there are not more than a dozen who are willing to hire negro servants." Everybody knows that it has always been the custom of the North to employ white help, mostly foreigners, because the colored people remained more steadfastly in the South, but to-day the situation is vastly different; there is any demand for help, in the North, in the home, in manufacturing plants, and on the soil.

Unless the South changes its policy of dealing with the colored people, and unless the demand for labor vanished, the migration of colored men and women from the South will continue. So we encourage all who can come North and find wrk to do with.—THE JOURNAL. Ed

NEGRO IMMIGRANTS.

Editor Ohio State Journal:

Having spent two years in Columbus and several years in other Northern cities, I have noticed one indisputable truth. The greatest enemy the Southern colored people find in coming North are members of our own race, who protest their coming in most bitter terms. I have seen some Columbus negroes laughing and trying to make fun of Southern colored people whom I know to be their superiors in many ways, and those very same negroes can't speak a correct English sentence or, if they were asked the meaning of the sygygy of two heavenly bodies, would think you meant to give them a bucket of beer. I have become tired of such prattle, yet in their conceit they claim to be trying to help their Southern brother.

Remember, many of those whom you class as ignorant and those whom you laugh at for their style of dress can teach you many things, if nothing more how to own your own homes and stop paying house rent and how to patronize your race more. Remember, most of Columbus' best colored citizens are from the South. The churches and lodges are largely represented by Southern people. Do away with those people and see what becomes of the church and secret organizations. We are not all coming here hunting the saloon and vice. Those who come for those reasons don't find much room because they are already overrun. There are, however, some fine, big-hearted, sympathizing colored people here, and I know them when I meet them in passing on the street. Then, too, I know the other fellow.

I met a carload of colored people at the Union Station en route to Pittsburg the second day after the East St. Louis riots. Many of them told me that the first protest made against them was by negroes living there, holding public meetings, saying that these people would cut short their rights. I have heard the same thing said here. I heard it said in the Chamber of Commerce on June 12, when that meeting was held there, claiming to be helping the Southerners. Clean up this city, rid yourselves of your Sunday baseball, your Sunday poolroom, your six-day saloon, and Sunday speak-easy, your Sunday vice dens. Turn your care to your poorly-raised, no-mommers, young people, then you'll have little or no time to laugh at and make fun of others.

Columbus, Nov. 2. E. L. SMITH

Labor—1917

Migration

Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

STAR

From

Address: New Orleans, La.

Date 5 1917

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH.

News reports the other day told of rather harrowing conditions in Philadelphia resulting from the influx of Southern negroes, attracted by promises of well-paid jobs and easy living. Months ago New Jersey towns faced a similar problem, of dealing with the sanitary, hygienic and housing conditions connected with the introduction of a new element into their communities.

The problem has reached New York, where, it is estimated, 150,000 negroes from the South have sought homes since the beginning of the war. The Commissioner of Charities vouches for these figures and he details some of the troubles which have resulted from the immigration.

He says the negroes were lured to New York by high wages and the ease with which employment could be had. But, he adds, thousands of those who landed in New York found that expenses as well as wages run high there, while certain hardships unknown in the South must be accepted. Housing for the negroes is scarce and often wretched, while as for the money they earn there are so many more inducements to spend it in New York than in the small towns they left that the earner is tempted to curtail his profits.

Many of the negroes who made the journey could find no work and with the stream continuing, though not as heavily as at one time, the situation of many of them is more apt to grow worse than better. The result is that the charity department has had unexpected demands forced upon it; and a very grave situation is bound to follow if, because of the war or other reasons, severe economic stress should come upon the city.

The New York newspapers, who profess a great admiration for the negro as long as he does not enter their midst, are beginning to show concern over the problem. They are urging the negro to remain in the South, where he fits into his environment, and not come North, where he is out of his element. That is the same advice we ourselves have been offering to the colored man. Things may not always go to suit him in this neck of the woods. But he only needs a short experience in the North to convince him of the correctness of Booker T. Washington's advice that the best place for him is the agricultural section of the South.

Health

From POST

Address: Pittsburgh, Pa.

APR 4 - 1917

Date

HEED HEALTH DANGERS AT HOME.

One of the tendencies of a time like this is for the people, their thought dominated by military warfare and problems of sanitation of the army camp, to become careless of the health dangers at home. The health authorities of Pittsburgh have sounded a warning and laid before the public a problem that cannot with safety be neglected. It relates to the thousands of Southern Negroes and Mexicans who have come here from an agricultural life to live in the city and work in industrial establishments. Everyone knows the great need of labor here, and particularly at this time, when the steel mills and other plants producing war materials will be required to set new marks in their activities. Thus there is the demand for keeping these laborers here as well as the problem of housing them in a sanitary manner and giving attention to moral conditions among them. The scarcity of low-priced houses has long been a subject of complaint here. The dangers of overcrowding have had to be combated from the beginning of this influx. One of the leading Negro sociologists at work on the case says he has received applications for 300 houses that he has been unable to supply. The highest credit must be given leaders among the Negroes long resident in Pittsburgh for the promptness and intelligence with which they have taken up the problem. A rescue mission for Negroes has been provided in the Hill district, and every effort is being made to co-operate with the authorities. Forces of the University of Pittsburgh also are co-operating with the health officers in the work, and representatives of the corporations employing the newcomers are to be summoned to a conference shortly.

The interests of the community demand the co-operation of all who can aid in the work. The director of health emphasizes what everyone knows, that any disease resulting from insanitary housing of these thousands of individuals will menace the health of the city. Common sense requires that while attention is being given to the sanitation of the army camps, every precaution should be taken to remove dangers to health at home. The health authorities should find support for whatever action is necessary to solve this housing problem.

From NORTH AMERICAN

Address: Philadelphia, Pa.

MAR 3 - 1917

Date

2000 NEGROES FROM SOUTH ARE SICK HERE; 700 CANNOT RECOVER

Pneumonia and Tuberculosis Attack Workers From Below Mason-Dixon Line

BAD HOUSING A CAUSE

Director Krusen Gets Report of Doctors, Who Investigated Crowded Conditions

More than 700 of the 20,000 southern negroes who came to this city within the last three months, overtaxing housing facilities, are dying with pneumonia and tuberculosis. More than 1000 are ill with the two diseases and 2000 are in distress of various kinds.

These figures are contained in a report made to Director Krusen by physicians appointed by him to investigate the conditions of these people. Many of the cases are discovered too late to be cured. Weather conditions to which the negroes are not acclimated, overcrowded houses, lack of sanitation and proper nourishment, are the causes given for the conditions.

Of all cases of illness among them which were inspected by the physicians, 60 per cent are suffering from pneumonia and tuberculosis, and 70 per cent of those affected are dying. The Douglass and Mercy hospitals, the two negro institutions of the city, have every bed filled with patients, and others constantly arriving must now be cared for by other institutions.

Men, women and children who walk into the out-patient departments of these hospitals asking for relief are found to have developed active cases. In the Douglass Hospital are now twenty-five patients, of whom eighteen or nineteen are expected to die. In the Mercy Hospital are ten cases, of whom seven are expected to die.

The report, which is the first of many to be made weekly, was submitted by Dr. John P. Turner, negro medical inspector of schools and president of the Philadelphia Academy of Medicine, composed of the eighty or more negro physicians of the city, who is directing the investigation.

Despite the conditions, scores of other southern negroes continue to arrive in the city daily, and the problem has become one of the most serious of its kind that the city has had to deal with in years.

'Real estate dealers who refuse to open up new residential sections for negroes are largely to blame for this condition. It would well pay them to look after the needs of these people who are able to pay more in rents than many foreign nationalities who have no trouble in getting all the houses they want. The negroes are cleaner than most of these foreigners.

"This prejudice against the negroes is bound to react against the white race because disease contracted by the negroes is bound sooner or later to be communicated to the white population."

A mass meeting of the newly arrived negroes will be held in the Olympia theatre, Broad street below Fitzwater, tomorrow afternoon when Director Krusen and others will address them on disease prevention, especially in relation to pneumonia and tuberculosis. The meeting has been called by the Ministerial Alliance, composed of the fifty or more negro ministers of the city.

BULLETIN

Philadelphia, Pa.

FIND MANY NEGROES CAUGHT IN 'JOB' NET

State Probe Shows Thousands Brought Here from South on Fake Promise of Employment

500 DIE IN THREE MONTHS

Astonishing revelations, indicating the widespread exploitation of unemployed Southern negroes in this city and vicinity and the use of fake promises of work which have cost no less than 500 lives in Philadelphia alone during the last three months, have been made by inspectors in the State Department of Labor and Industry.

The inspectors have been at work for weeks running down bogus employment agents, as well as others conducting agencies in the disguise of beneficial associations and insurance companies or religious organizations who enticed many of the untrained negroes to the North by the thousands. The city has been so flooded with the negroes, unaccustomed to the climate and unable to withstand the rigors of a Northern winter, that adequate housing conditions cannot be afforded them. Many have died in the Philadelphia Hospital, and tuberculosis and pneumonia is rife among them.

The Department of Labor and Industry, which maintains a systematic inspection of the employment agencies in this city, is authority for the statement that no reputable agency here had any part in the negro traffic. It has been found that negroes from the South who posed as ministers and missionaries came to this city when news of an industrial boom reached the Southern States, established themselves in this and other Northern cities, advertised widely in Southern newspapers and collected large sums of money on the promise to find jobs.

When groups of the negroes arrived, as many as fifty and a hundred at a time, many of the Southern laborers found there was no provision for them in many instances. Many were taken ill and many others became objects of charity. The question of sanitation and housing conditions then became a question that the Department of Public Health and Charities had a difficult time in dealing with.

Groups of negroes became banded together in tenement houses, many occupying the same rooms where bunks were built in tiers so that they could be accommodated. In other instances those fortunate in obtaining work were obliged to pay a portion of their first month's wages to the persons to whom they were under obligation for getting jobs.

As the result of these disclosures numerous arrests will be made by James J. Moran, inspector in the Bureau of Employment in the Department of Labor and Industry. Among the number will be colored preachers and missionaries, who are said to have left their parishes when they found their field being deserted by

the migrating parishioners.

The negro preachers who are under surveillance are using the scheme of selling insurance polices for ten cents a week, enrolling Southern laborers in associations and charging from fifty cents to two dollars for enrollment. Investigation shows that this scheme is being used to evade the employment bureau law enacted by the State in 1915.

Foremen in mills and factories are accused of operating employment bureaus without licenses in a flagrant manner in many places. Accusations are made by the State inspectors that foremen are given commissions for giving employment to the unemployed and a few days later discharge them to create vacancies for others in this mode of money-making.

Two prosecutions of foremen are now being made in Pittsburgh by Jacob Lighter, head of the State Bureau of Employment. These men are accused of being in league with designing agencies.

John Price Jackson, Commissioner of the Department of Labor, says between 20,000 and 30,000 Southern negroes have migrated to the Northern States during the past year. He says since the negroes started job hunting in the North the communities in a number of Southern States have been deserted. The condition has become such, he says, that it was necessary for several of the Southern States, where colored labor is depended upon for the industries, to enact laws prohibiting employment agencies or agents to take laborers from the jurisdiction of those States.

TOWN FOR NEGROES IS PLANNED NEAR NEWARK

25,000 WORKERS MAY BE HOUSED NEAR SHIP YARDS.

N Y POST
DECEMBER 6, 1917

Many Colored People Have Recently Come to New Jersey and Their Accommodation Presents Problem.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

NEWARK, N. J., December 5.—A carefully planned, sanitary town for negroes, as nearly a model city as wartime conditions and the need for haste will permit, is part of the general scheme discussed by the Newark Board of Trade and by the Newark Traffic Club to meet the need for housing probably 25,000 workers and their families, who will be mobilized for shipbuilding work at Port Newark and near Newark Bay. The Submarine Boat Corporation, the Foundation Company, and the Federal Ship Building Company all have Government-al and private ship construction contracts that run into the hundreds of millions of dollars, and the United States Government intends to force construction as rapidly as possible.

The Board of Trade committee inspected the shipbuilding plants on Monday. At the Submarine Boat Corporation yards ,000 men were at work, with accretions being made daily, and a layout is planned that will require the services of 15,000 employees, almost exclusively men. The Foundation Company, which has a wooden-ship building contract, has about 500 men at work, and expects to employ 2,000 when in full operation. At the Federal plant about 1,000 men are at work, and 000 will be employed when full operations are in order.

As the shipbuilding in all plants is to be standardized as much as possible, a large number of comparatively unskilled workers are to be employed. Among these will be a great many negroes, including not only thousands who have flocked from Southern States to North Jersey communities, attracted by the magnet of wartime wages, but still others to be recruited in the South. The negro problem in New Jersey is very acute, and Gov. Edge is expected to recommend to the 1918 Legislature that a special commission be appointed to report on conditions and suggest remedial measures. The Newark business men who have got behind the emergency housing movement are planning to provide, probably first of all, for a community for negroes employed at the shipyards.

The Newark men interested in the housing movement are in communication with the National Housing Association, and a committee will probably visit Washington to urge the appointment of a national housing administrator. Under such an official, Federal appropriations for supplying emergency housing for ship workers could be expended. Governmental aid is apparently necessary to care for the ship workers to be mobilized near this city. The shipbuilding companies did not allow for expenditures for housing thousands of men when they contracted to build ships. Newark contractors cannot supply or obtain funds for an investment of such uncertain duration, they assert, nor is it possible they could get material without Governmental help. The shipyards are isolated on the salt meadows, without adequate trolley or other facilities for carrying workers to and from homes they might find in Newark or other near-by communities.

Because a survey has shown that so many of the negroes who have come to Newark in the past two years are affected with tuberculosis, it is expected that a preventorium will be part of the town construction to be undertaken for the benefit of this class of workers.

CALL
Newark, N. J.
FEB 25 191

In the interviews given in last Sunday's Call dealing with the remarkable influx of colored labor from the South, both Health Officer Charles V. Craster and Miss Helen B. Pendleton, of the Bureau of Associated Charities and supervisor of the Negro Welfare League, laid especial stress on the imperative need of better housing accommodations for working people of all classes, and especially for the colored folk. They commented on the run-down houses in which the latter had to take shelter and the need of more ample accommodations to provide for the colored addition to our population.

The coming of a still larger influx of colored labor from the South is said to be a certainty. Last year big industries in the North sent down South to get this help, as European immigration had practically stopped. It is held by many that the foreign immigration may cease not only until the war is over, but in the case of certain national groups it may be held up even after the war on account of the demand that will then exist for labor at home, and in some cases also to government restriction on emigration. So that it is felt that the demand for colored labor to take its place may be an important factor in the future. The employment of colored girls in factories has for some time reduced the supply of colored domestic help. Permits are issued every now and then by the building department for the erection of sleeping quarters and shelters for the needs of the colored men employed by big industries. All these facts, it is held, seem to show a trend toward the employment of colored labor in the North on a much larger scale.

Views of Health Officer.

Dr. Craster, speaking for the Department of Health, called attention to the need of stronger and more definite action by the city authorities on this question and to the advantage that would be gained by copying some of the European methods of solving it by the condemnation of insanitary areas, rookeries, etc., and the erection by the city in their places of workingmen's homes.

"There seems to be a decided need," said Dr. Craster, "for tenement homes generally, but especially for tenements for the colored people. When the rush of the colored influx came it resulted in the opening up of buildings that white tenants would not go into. The Tenement House Commission is doing excellent work, but it can not carry out the impossible task of turning the old wornout structures into what they should be.

"I think that power should be vested in our municipalities to condemn insanitary areas and when necessary to erect tenement dwellings for employees. At present we can close up insanitary dwellings, but we can not compel the landlord to erect anything better.

"With such powers a municipality when shown the need of such tenements, could put such buildings up and could meet the outlay, as is done with other public works, by issuing bonds. This idea is not new. It has been largely adopted in Europe and has been found to work well."

As shown in the building reports of the Sunday Call, the high cost of building materials has very largely reduced the erection of dwellings during the last year. This has added to their scarcity. It has advanced rentals and made the problem of housing increasingly difficult. Present conditions do not offer the best inducements to the building of new dwellings.

THREE NEGROES HERE

CONTRACT SMALLPOX

Men Are Isolated at Municipal Hospital and Preventive Campaign Begins.

PLANTS VACCINATE.

Health Commissioner Takes Steps to Prevent Scourge Such as Chicago Reports.

BUFFALO N Y COMMERCIAL
SEPTEMBER 28, 1917

Three cases of smallpox which have broken out among negroes brought here from the south to work in local industries this forenoon caused Health Commissioner Fronczak and Frederic C. Rupp of the city law department to confer over the power vested in the health department as to vaccinating in plants where there is no disposition to join in with the health authorities after men have been brought into actual contact with persons contaminated with the disease.

The cases of smallpox now isolated at the Municipal Hospital were brought to light within the past few days. Dr. Fronczak and his staff of district doctors and physicians are exerting every effort to restrict the disease so that Buffalo may not be gripped with smallpox as is now the case in Chicago where more than 300 cases have been revealed.

One of the negroes suffering from the malady is reported as having a more or less serious attack while another has a slight siege. The names of two of the men given out were: Henry Ford 404 Clinton street and Major Gones of 64 Sycamore street.

Dr. Fronczak stated that both men had been working here in plants inside and outside the city. Dr. Fronczak sought to vaccinate the men in one of the plants, but it was stated there that the victim of the disease had quit his job there several weeks ago.

State Sanitary Supervisor Senfter for this district visited the Lackawanna City health officer some time ago with the result that an institution employing 10,000 men is taking every precaution and is vaccinating the men free of charge.

Mr. Rupp informed Dr. Fronczak that wherever actual contact could be shown the health officer had the right to vaccinate men of an industry. The state sanitary code gives the local health departments sweeping powers in that respect.

Dr Fronczak said he wished to impress upon the public that there is no smallpox epidemic in Buffalo nor is there any reason to believe that there will be one, but that it is best to be most careful inasmuch as Chicago is now having a scourge which started with southern negroes contracting the disease

NEGROES REQUIRED TO PAY HIGH RENTS

Superior Court Hearing Before Judge Gager Shows It.

BUFFALO COURIER
DEC

When the suit of Eli Herrup against Luigi Bitondi, asking for the foreclosure of a second mortgage on property on Talcott street was before Judge Edwin B. Gager in the superior court, last Friday, incidental reference was made that the tenements, fifteen or more of them, were occupied by negroes. After the testimony as to the ambunt that was due Mr. Herrup was offered and the claim proved, lawyers representing some of the creditors of Bitondi were of the opinion that a foreclosure by sale was preferable to a strict foreclosure and Judge Gager told them he would continue the case to Tuesday morning that they might offer testimony as to the value of the property and he said that he would also hear them on the motion for a foreclosure by sale.

The lawyers yesterday morning told the judge that a strict foreclosure was preferable to a foreclosure by sale. The rentals of the property was what had deceived them and it was because of the rentals they believed that the property was of greater value than had been testified in the court last Friday. The high rentals the property is bringing, the judge was told, was due to the class of tenants in the property. Nothing was said about negro tenants yesterday, but two and two makes four now as well as last week.

On the statement, Judge Gager directed a strict foreclosure. He found that $4,347 was due under Mr. Herrup's mortgage. He limited the last Monday of November for Bitondi to redeem, the interest of the latter, however, being cared for by Edward J. Lacy, who is trustee of the bankrupt estate of Bitondi and subsequent days were fixed for those whose interest come subsequent to the interest of Mr. Herrup.

Labor-1917
Migration

Health

PUBLIC LEDGER

Philadelphia, Pa.

NEGRO INFLUX IS BURDEN TO CITY

Thousands Arriving From South and No Houses for Them

NEED OF LABOR BRINGS CROWDS NORTHWARD

Social Agencies Work to Meet Condition and Prevent Disease

THE problem of properly housing the large numbers of negroes that are daily arriving and asking admittance at the gates of the city of Philadelphia is deeply perplexing the city authorities, for the new arrivals are rapidly flooding all the accommodations that the city has been able to provide for them, crowding into houses so that in one case thirty-two persons were found in a five-room house on Kenilworth street.

The need of cheap labor for the great rush orders in the hands of the big manufacturing establishments of the North has led to a general movement of the employers to seek among the southern States and bring both negroes and Mexicans here to perform work, until recently done by foreign immigrants.

Many thousands have come North already, and it is said this number is only a small proportion of those expected in the early spring. Some members of the committee of social workers in this city appointed to deal with this problem estimate that Philadelphia's share of this new influx has reached at least 5000.

When the negro arrives in the city an entirely new phase of life greets him. He is entirely ignorant and falls an easy prey to any unscrupulous person who wishes to exploit him. In the South he has lived in the cotton fields, has looked on the white man with a far different attitude than his northern brother and has had to live in constant fear of him.

Surprised by Liquor Here

On reaching the North he is suddenly allowed freedom. The saloons call to him with a smile of welcome and he falls an easy victim to the curse of liquor. One fellow who recently arrived was heard to remark: "There sure am a pow'ful lot of liquor here. Ah neber seed so much. Ah'se jes' goin' to take ma fill till ah can't hold no mo' an' den ah's goin' back home."

This attitude seems to have been carried out by many of the new arrivals and is especially evident among the women, who before reaching the city knew nothing of side entrances, while many came from temperance States.

Again, the difference of climate causes a large amount of sickness, and the Department of Health and Charities has found them a serious menace to the general health of the community. From the warm and sunny cotton fields they arrive suddenly in this cold, damp climate; are huddled in vast numbers in poorly heated and unventilated houses until they become an easy prey to tuberculosis and pneumonia. A report recently made to the Board of Health estimates that nearly 2000 of the negroes in the city are ill and that the Douglas and Mercy Hospitals have every bed filled.

One difficulty that confronts those who are wresting with this problem is the question of where to put the new arrivals. The sections of the city now mainly occupied by negroes are already overcrowded. This causes the question of the advisability of opening up new territory for the negroes.

Explains Housing Conditions

In speaking of the desirability of building tenement houses, John Ihlder, secretary of the Philadelphia association, said in such invasions of industrial workers housing accommodations are always the first to fail.

"Philadelphia has come through previous invasions comparatively well," he said, "for while it has built court and alley houses in the interior of many of its squares it has not made the great mistake New York and Boston committed when they transformed their small houses into large tenements to hold the first invasions of immigrants from Europe. New York and Boston soon found that the relief given by the big tenement was only temporary, the big houses quickly became just as overcrowded as the small ones had been, and to the evils known before were added those peculiar to barrack or tenement life.

"This change in the type of dwelling not only affected the tenants, but it affected real estate and building, for the population became more concentrated, unbuilt upon areas were not developed as rapidly as they would have been and the amount of building was reduced.

"The loss and folly of this policy or lack of policy is now clearly recognized and New York is trying to prevent its continuance by a zoning ordinance that checks the erection of tall tenements in undeveloped areas. The real estate men and builders who once denounced all attempts to check tenement building now advocate them, for they have found by experience that over-intensive use of land, while it may bring a temporary profit to a few, soon causes loss to the great majority.

"Tenants, too, have reason to demand small houses instead of tenements, not only because they make better homes, but because rents are lower. Philadelphia is one of the illustrations of this. Its rents are lower than those in tenement-house New York or Boston, just as the rents in London, a small-house city, are lower than those in tenement-house Paris or Berlin.

"If the negro migration this spring reaches anything like the proportions prophesied, Philadelphia will have a difficult problem on its hands, because the number of good vacant houses now available for negro tenants is small. There is always danger that we shall take the easiest way of meeting the difficulty temporarily, forgetting that in housing any lowering of standards can not be temporary. If we build an unfit house today it will probably stand for fifty or eighty years. And it will set a standard for new houses in the neighborhood."

Railroad Provides Camps

Many of these new arrivals have been employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and these men have been housed in camps especially constructed. There are eight such camps in different outlying sections of the city, giving a home to 150 to 400 men at each. The camp at Hillcrest Station, on the Cresheim Branch, just northeast of the city limits, is built in the midst of a large woods, and resembles in every respect a Canadian lumber camp.

The houses are built of wood, coated with a waterproof paper which has a surface of fine stone. Each house has one or two stoves, and is kept thoroughly warm and clean. The "dorms" take care of about forty men, who sleep in suspended canvass cots in tiers of two or three. In the center of the "dorm" is a sufficient number of washstands to allow comfort and cleanliness to all.

The menus are arranged by conferences of the heads of the different camps, and include fresh meat and fish every day, and, as was evidenced from the samples seen at any time, only the best quality is bought.

She was a type not often seen in the North, being very shy and rather good-looking. I found that she had married when fourteen years old, and I asked her why? 'Well,' she answered, with her head hung coyly, 'we all marry at that age in the South.' These people are making good citizens, and it is a shame to let them be herded together and ill treated, so as to render them useless for further work through ill health."

Just lately one of the social agencies working on the problem uncovered a negro agency run by a southern negro to help the others as they arrive, but the ignorance of this benevolent individual was so marked that grave concern has been expressed about his ability to help the others. In another case it was found that a proprietor of a greatly overcrowded tenement on Nineteenth street had evidently advertised in the South for new arrivals and explained especially how to reach his place.

The Travelers' Aid Society is one of the chief agencies in dealing with the immigrants. They have special agents to meet all the southern trains and are trying to direct the families to decent homes and to watch them and see that they become settled and do not locate in some of the worst neighborhoods.

BANNER

Nashville, Tenn.

MARCH 1917

New York's deputy commissioner of charities told an audience that the migration of Negroes northward on account of better wages had greatly increased the number of Negro orphans to be cared for by the city on account of the death of parents unaccustomed to the cold. Some of the Negroes failed to learn the lesson in time.

INFLUX OF SOUTHERN NEGRO LABORERS GIVES CONCERN TO OFFICIALS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

COLUMBUS DISPATCH

SEPTEMBER 23, 1917.

Changed Conditions Bringing on Alarming Rate of Insanity and More Than 50 "Floaters" Have Been Committed to Care of State in Past Few Months.

The First Established and Most Complete Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

The influx of colored laborers from the south, most of whom are given employment in construction camps is presenting a serious problem to the state insane institutions of Ohio, and some action by the board of administration which will prevent the present danger of them filling up these institutions is probable.

Whether climatic changes, the work or the strenuous life they are compelled to live, is causing an unusually large number of men to become insane, is not determined. About 50 negroes who came to Ohio from the south during the past few months have been committed to insane institutions of the state within the past 60 days. At the Cleveland hospital alone, almost a score of these men have been confined.

The law provides that non-residents of Ohio cannot be committed to insane institutions, but the mania with which they are afflicted is of a nature that develops quickly and the patients cannot be held in county prisons, and are sent with all haste possible to state institutions where they can be better guarded and given such medical treatment and attention as they may need.

Letters of inquiry are sent at once to officials in Alabama, Georgia and other southern states in an effort to locate the relatives of these men that they can be sent back, but without an exception these efforts have been of little avail.

POST

Hartford.

MAR 1 2 1917

PHILADELPHIA CONFRONTED WITH NEGRO PROBLEM

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—More than 25,000 negroes have settled in Philadelphia in the last six months and the city government doesn't know exactly how to meet the problem of congestion in their section of the city. Small flats are housing as many as five and six families. The influx is said to be due to the fact that the negroes think they will be more cordially received here than in other American cities.

NEGROES ARE PROBLEM.

Health Officials in Northern States Much Concerned.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—An influx of southern negroes, drawn here by a demand for cheap labor by railroads and industrial and munition plants, is causing alarm to health officials and social workers, who have begun preparations to minimize the dangers of inadequate housing and other evils.

At a conference here yesterday of charitable organizations, housing experts, education authorities and church men, a committee on negro immigration to this city was organized. Various methods to cope with the situation were discussed. It was stated at the conference that 25,000 negroes have arrived here in the last six months and hundreds are arriving daily by train and boat. As a result, it is said, two-story houses in the negro section are sheltering five or more families in many cases.

Health officials assert that this overcrowding makes "possible a spread of disease, destitution and crime." Study of various phases of the problem was delegated to eight subcommittees, housing, sanitation, employment, courts, education, recreation, churches and receiving immigration.

LABOR AND HOUSING CONDITIONS IN BUFFALO

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Notices are posted for one thousand colored men to work as section hands on the railroad between Buffalo and New York. A new canning factor is also soliciting colored help to can vegetables. Three thousand colored people have come into the city during the past month. The housing conditions are said to be a disgrace. Something should be done by those in authority to relieve the situation.

6-21-17
New York Age

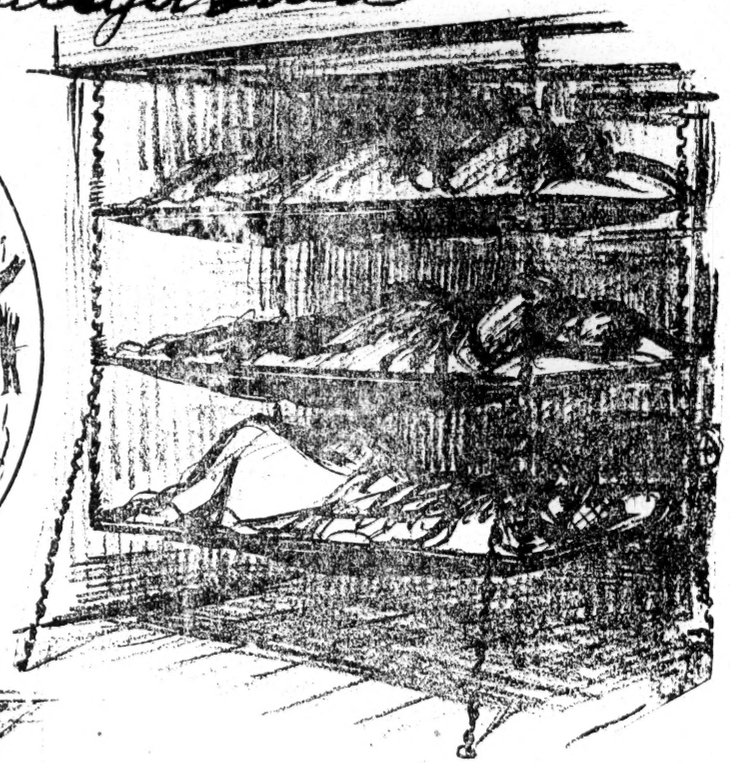
SOUTHERN NEGROES OVERCROWD CITY AND SOME ARE LODGED IN LABOR CAMPS

Public Ledger Philadelphia Pennsylvania

5/4/17

PLAYING "SKIN" IN THE RECREATION ROOM.

NOT IN CANADA BUT A LABOR CAMP OF THE P.R.R. AT HILLCREST, PA.



SWINGING BUNKS IN THE LONG "DORMS."

GOOD EATS AT TWENTY CENTS PER MEAL.

News Courier

Charleston, S. C.

8 - 1917

The Negro in the North.

According to a dispatch from Philadelphia to the Washington Post, physicians appointed by the city authorities to investigate conditions among the 20,000 negroes who have located in Philadelphia during the last three months have just reported that fully 2,000 of these colored people are dying of pneumonia and tuberculosis. "Weather conditions, to which the colored people are not acclimated, overcrowded houses, lack of sanitation and proper nourishment are the causes given for the conditions."

This does not mean, of course, that negroes cannot live in Philadelphia. There are more negroes in that city than there are in any city of the South. But it does mean that no city anywhere is prepared to take care of a great and sudden increase in negro population such as has occurred at Philadelphia and other places in the North during the past year. Philadelphia can probably handle a problem like this better than most places, but the figures quoted above tell their own story as to how well Philadelphia has been able to do it.

The reports indicate that the negroes are still flocking northward and emigrant agents are reported to be active in various parts of this State in the expectation that as warm weather comes still more of them can be lured away with the promise of high wages and larger privileges. It is interesting, however, to observe that in the North itself they are beginning to understand that there is danger in this movement. Correspondents of the Springfield Republican, for example, are pointing out that the Northern climate is too rigorous for the negro unless he is provided with better food and better quarters than he can count on getting.

They are also beginning, curiously enough, to see that the negro would probably give them trouble in various ways; and they are especially afraid of what would happen as a result of bringing thousands of these people from "dry" territory into communities where the open saloon still flourishes. "Alcohol," one of The Republican's correspondents observes, "has been the greatest curse to the negro race in the South. The negro and whiskey for these many years have perished together. The increased theft, murder, and crime due to its use have been the chief factors in hastening its abolition. In coming North this race will again be thrown in touch with this deadly poison, and the result will be more crime, pauperism, illegitimacy, etc., for the police courts and for various institutions to handle. The negro becomes a prey to the saloons, dance halls, dives and dens, which thrive and fatten upon these weaker elements of the race."

We have quoted this because it indicates the changed manner in which the negro is being studied in Massachusetts and other Northern communities. What The Republican's correspondent says about the negro and whiskey is absolutely true. We do not doubt but that the prevalence of pneumonia and tuberculosis reported among the negroes who have gone to Philadelphia this winter was due in good part to their having spent their money on liquor, which they were able to get with more ease than most of them had ever experienced.

N. ARK N. J. EVE STAR
DECEMBER 6, 191

NO "MODEL CI' ' FOR NEGROES PLANNED HERE

According to a story in a New York newspaper the Board of Trade and Traffic Club, of Newark, are planning "a model city" for negroes in connection with the general scheme of housing thousands of wo kmen.

James M. Reilly, secretary of the Board of Trade, denied Thursday that the Board of Trade was considering the matter on the large scale told of in the story. Other members of the Board of Trade with Mr. Reilly declared that consideration would be given the housing of negro workers but not on the "city" scale.

N Y C EVE SUN
DECEMBER 20, 1917

NEGROES BARRED IN ERIE.

Smallpox Victim From South Quarantined in City Hall.

Erie, Pa., Dec. 20.—With one negro quarantined in the City Hall with smallpox because the municipal detention and other temporary industrial detention hospitals are filled, City Health Officer Wright to-day warned the railroads and war munitions manufacturers that they must not bring any more of these diseased negroes to this city.

At least fifty cases of smallpox are reported to be housed in several parts of the city, although the employers have surrounded many of them with secrecy. One negro afflicted with the disease walked into the Mayor's office asking a physician's services.

Labor - 1917

Migration

Health

EVENING GLOBE
New York City

CHICAGO AFTER NEGROES COMING FROM SOUTH

CHICAGO, March 5.—Owing to the congestion in the "Black Belt" of Chicago due to the influx of Negroes from the south, the Health Department to-day began an investigation of health and housing conditions in that district located on the south side of the city.

Negro leaders who are fostering the immigration of members of their race from the south to Chicago predict the arrival of 300 or 400 during the week, and a total of about 2,000 before the end of the month. This will make close to 5,000 since the first of January.

Scarcity of labor here in many lines of industry is said to be the cause of this large importation of colored men who come from Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia

Dr. Alton S. Fell, the local health officer, described the conditions that have been developed in Trenton following the influx of the large number of negroes. Houses inhabited by them are overcrowded, he said, and this condition, together with the fact that they are unacclimated, makes them highly susceptible to disease.

School Commissioner Bullock told of the efforts of the board of education to obtain suitable accommodations for the children. Quarters will be opened for them in Riester's Hall, he said, upon the opening of the school term.

Following are the members of the committee appointed by Mayor Donnelly: Harry J. Martin, Edward L. Katzenbach, John E. Gill, Rev. Charles H. Elder, B. B. Dinsmore, H. Arthur Smith, Frank Thompson, Professor Ebenezer Mackey, John M. Cleary, Samuel H. Bullock, W. J. B. Stokes, Robert A. Messler, Dr. Heber D. Ketcham, Samuel Haverstick, Caleb S. Green, Walter F. Smith, Professor Joseph M. McCallie, Rev. William Best Eddy, Alfred K. Leuckel, Professor Beekman R. Terhune, Anthony T. Williams, Alfred Whitehead, General C. Edward Murray, William H. Servis, Samuel Levy, S. E. Kaufman, Charles Howell Cook, Rev. J. A. White, Rev. J. S. Flipper, Rev. Solomon P. Hood, Rev. William H. Batchelor, Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree, Timothy T. Fortune, Samuel Gordon, Jacob Thornhill, Charles H. Jones, P. F. Lee, Alexis Y. Allen, Joseph C. Tasker, Professor T. Edward Kinney, Dr. Paul A. Collins, Francis T. Layton, John M. Herbert and Norwood Cale.

Labor—1917
Migration

Health

CALL
Newark, N. J.
FEB 18 1917

COLORED FOLK FROM SOUTH IN SORE STRAITS

Misguided People Endure Hardships During Recent Spell of Sharp Cold Weather.

AND MORE ARE LIKELY TO COME

Pastor of a Local Church Anticipates Coming of Great Throngs Beginning in April.

The recent spells of bitterly inclement weather in the coldest month of the year have drawn fresh attention to the condition of the large army of colored immigrants from the South that last fall deluged Newark and other cities and burdened northern communities with a profoundly serious problem.

The story of how the railroads and other big industries, hampered by the stoppage of oversea immigration, turned to the negro labor of the South; how special trains brought away thousands of workers and started a popular excitement that last fall resulted in possibly some 200,000 people leaving their homes; how the bad housing conditions the newcomers encountered, the overcrowding and the grip of our northern winter on these children of the sunny South exacted a terrible toll in sickness and death, and how it is rumored that, despite all this, the coming summer may witness a still vaster colored influx, placed by some at possibly a million persons, pouring into our northern cities—all this is a story full of deepest interest, pathos and significance.

Statement by Social Worker.

As a result of the overcrowding, sickness and need consequent on this influx in Newark a Negro Welfare League was started with A. V. Hamburg, former president of the Board of Trade, as president, and with Miss Helen B. Pendleton, supervisor of district work of the Bureau of Associated Charities, in charge. Miss Pendleton, who was formerly general secretary of the Associated Charities at Savannah, has become so intimately acquainted with the situation that her views on the problem are of especial value. The United States census gives the colored population of Newark at various decades as follows: In 1890, 4,141; in 1900, 6,694; in 1910, 9,475. According to Miss Pendleton, the fluctuation of the influx into Newark, the coming and going elsewhere of the new arrivals, makes it difficult to estimate just how much the colored population of this city has been increased, but it is placed anywhere between 3,000 and 10,000.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad," said Miss Pendleton, "employees several thousand men on its railroads in this State. It sent agents down South to secure all the men they could get. At Savannah railroad cars were provided and every colored man who could be induced to come was taken aboard. This naturally resulted in many of them proving entirely unfit when they arrived North. The Erie Railroad exercised more care in selecting and had better success. I understand that many manufacturing plants and employment agencies also sent down South. What stories they told we do not know. These colored people came from various parts. Most of those I have seen in Newark were from southwestern Georgia and Alabama.

"Of course, our big industries needed additional labor. Oversea immigration of Poles, Hungarians, Slovaks, Italians and others has stopped and was necessary to procure the needed labor elsewhere. But brought as they were from a southern clime to the north too soon before winter came on, inadequately clothed, unfamiliar with the way to live in our colder climate, they have run down, physically, to a severe extent. Pneumonia has taken a heavy toll, others are crippled with rheumatism and still others suffer from swollen feet in walking our streets. Numbers of the men sent for their wives and children and pitiful scenes were witnessed at the railway stations as these people, clad in their light cotton dresses, waited for their men to find them. They crowded into basements and attics and old, shutup houses that were opened to let them in. They arrived, bringing beds, bacon, syrup, sweet potatoes, having all sorts of things except suitable clothing. They did not know what or how to buy and lost most of their money. Landlords charged them as much for the dilapidated quarters they secured as white people paid for them when they were in better condition.

"The average wage of the men at work is perhaps about $2 to $2.50 a day. In the South in the cities they would earn about a dollar a day. I believe this migration should be a good thing for the South by making the people there realize the danger of losing so large a portion of their labor and the need of securing to it better returns and inducements.

"Many of those who came are ill and unfitted for work and are anxious to go home. We have helped some to return. Friends and relatives in the South have given aid. To send a man and his wife and children back means an outlay of some sixty or seventy dollars.

"One of the most serious phases of the problem is the fact that many young girls who came to Newark have fallen victims to the immoral elements of the city. In more than a dozen cases where we have tried to locate some of these girls we have been told that they were on the streets, as it were.

"An important factor is the housing problem. Prejudice debars them from anything except the run down class of houses and run down neighborhoods. Yet they are good paying tenants and if dwellings were erected suited to their needs there ought to be a satisfactory financial return. Of course, this housing problem affects others also, among them the large numbers of oversea immigrants. It is a very pressing problem and one calling for very serious consideration."

"I believe that the immigration will not stop," said the Rev. John R. Brown, of the Mount Zion Baptist Church, of this city. "It will probably grow greater and start again next April. It is even stated that a million more colored people may come north."

Health Officer Dr. Charles V. Craster was asked as to the situation from a health point of view among these newcomers.

The number of cases of serious sickness among them, he declared, was not so great just now because the outbreak of pneumonia and other ailments occurred earlier in the winter. The number of cases of lobar-pneumonia reported in December was 272. In January it rose to 347 as against 211 in January, 1916. This was an increase of more than 60 per cent. This disease was a chief cause of the sickness among the colored arrivals. Of deaths from lobar-pneumonia there were 74 in December, of which 24 were colored and 108 in January, 26 of these being of colored persons. This means a very much higher percentage of deaths in proportion to the colored population than with the whites. This is seen also in the deaths for the month of January, the total of which was 628. Of these 64 were those of colored people, while the colored population of Newark is less than one-thirtieth that of the white.

"I think these colored people from the South have not yet got acclimated," said the doctor. "It will take them at least six months to get used to our climate. It was unfortunate that they came at the close of the summer and the fall. If they had arrived in the spring, about May, the six months of milder weather would have gradually accustomed them to weather conditions here."

Dr. Craster called attention to a report made by two inspectors of the Health Department on conditions among the new colored influx in Newark. They were found living in cellars, basements, attics, with no ventilation, windows being tightly closed on account of the cold and with kerosene lamps adding to the impurity of the atmosphere. The overchrow[illegible] very serious. In one place th[illegible] were occupied by nine adults and [illegible] children. Their failure to look after themselves better was chiefly through ignorance, the people being simple, easy-going folk, who meant all right, but had no idea how to adapt themselves to conditions here.

RECORD
Philadelphia, Pa.

CLUB WOMEN CONCERNED AT INFLUX OF NEGROES

Health of City Menaced by Gravity of the Housing Conditions.

EFFORT TO SOLVE PROBLEM

Local and Suburban Organizations Have Interesting Programs for Current Week.

One of the live questions for Philadelphia today is that of the negro immigration from the Southern States. Its proportions are hardly understood by the people at large, yet it has a distinct civic significance, and because of that, the Civic Club has gone into the subject very thoroughly in order to see what may be done to ease the situation, not only for Philadelphia, but for the negro immigrants themselves. The city has faced the problem, and the secretary of the Philadelphia Housing Association, John Ihlder, has made a special report to the Civic Club, in order that they may understand the situation and help with it to some extent.

His report shows that between 100,000 and 300,000 negroes have left the South for points North, and Philadelphia has received a major share of them. Railroad agents say such masses are preparing to move north this spring that they don't dare repeat the estimate. The special condition which has come up is the housing question, which is the first of all, for others will follow. The houses which may be rented to colored tenants are comparatively few. They will not be increased in number in the same proportion as the tide of population increases, for many reasons. The first thing, then, is over-crowding, and that has already been observed to a very great and even dangerous extent.

To deal with this problem as it affects Philadelphia the social agencies of the Department of Health and Charities and of Philadelphia charities have formed a central committee on negro migration through which they may co-operate most effectively. This committee will consider and possibly deal with the following phases of the situation: Receiving immigrants, housing, employment, relief, Courts, education, recreation and churches.

The Civic Club will have an open meeting tomorrow afternoon in the Junior Room of the Bellevue-Stratford at 4 o'clock at which Senator Henri La Fontaine, of Belgium, will speak. The meeting is the third of a series on government. Dr. La Fontaine is an authority on international law and will tell of world managing bodies as now existing and also give his suggestions for world management after the close of the present war.

At the New Century Club, No. 124 South Twelfth street, there will be a musical on Wednesday afternoon arranged by the chairman of the Music Committee, Mrs. John C. Rolfe. Max Olanoff, a young musician, will give a violin recital.

The violin will be an object of interest at the Plastic Club also this week, for on the club day, Wednesday, in the evening, there will be a talk on the violin, its history and its playing, by Harold F. Rattay. Miss Ella D. Blair will accompany Mr. Rattay with the music he will play as illustration to his talk.

The Monday Conference will meet this afternoon in New Century Drawing Room. The Child Federation will co-operate in the program, which will be a "clean streets" program. Dr. Henry D. Jump, president of the County Medical Society, will talk on "Dirty Streets and the Public Health." Albert Cross, director of the Child Federation, will speak on enforcing city ordinances for clean streets.

The fourth lesson in the Emergency Diet series at the Philomusian Club, No. 3944 Walnut street, will be given this morning from 11 to 12.30 o'clock, with Miss Limerick, under the auspices of the Woman's Division of the Red Cross Society. The monthly card party will be held this evening at 8.15.

At the regular club tea of the College Club, No. 1300 Spruce street, Mrs. Robert M. Hogue, Miss Violet Taylor Haines, Miss Elizabeth Bickford, Miss Sarah Barnholdt and Mrs. Robert Hilles will be the hostesses.

At the Twentieth Century Club of Lansdowne tomorrow afternoon John J. Macoriello, a succesful social worker among foreigners in this country, and Miss Anna Davies, head worker in the Philadelphia College Settlement, will take part in an Americanization program. The Americanization Committee of the State Federation, Mrs. Francis D. Maxwell, chairman, has arranged the meeting. Invitations have been extended to 14 undenominational Lansdowne organizations, to the schools of Upper Darby, Clifton Heights and Lansdowne. Mr. Macoriello will speak on "Americanization of the Immigrant" and Miss Davies will speak on "Our Duty to Our Foreign Sisters."

At the Woman's Club of Ardmore, of which Mrs. R. J. Hamilton is president, there will be an afternoon meeting on Friday under the combined direction of the Civic and Legislative Committees, of which Mrs. Harland C. Nicholson and Mrs. Ezra Allen are chairmen. On Wednesday morning at 10.15 the current events class of the club will meet at the home of Mrs. I. N. Knapp.

The Woman's Club of Cynwyd, of which Mrs. Wilbur F. Hamilton is president, will have a meeting of the educational, civic, library and social welfare committees at the home of Mrs. J. Percy Robinett on Wednesday at 2 o'clock. At 3 o'clock the reading department will meet at the home of Mrs. Thomas Yocum.

On the program of the New Century Club, of West Chester, Mrs. F. H. Green, president, is a meeting for to-

morrow at 3 o'clock, at which Miss Alice Smedley will speak on "The Bartram Garden." There will be a discussion on home gardens by the members. The chairman of the day will be Mrs. J. Carroll Hayes.

The Katherine Locke Current Events Class will be held on Tuesday morning at the Bellevue-Stratford.

At 1 o'clock this noon there will be held members' luncheon of the Woman's Club of Ridley Park. Mrs. Winfield Scott MacHenry president. In the afternoon at 3.30 there will be given "An Afternoon with Kate Douglas Wiggin," at which the feature will be the play, "In the Old Peabody Pew," under the direction of Mrs. Robert Strine.

TIMES STAR

Cincinnati, O.

NEGROES FROM SOUTH ARE TAX ON CHARITIES

Impoverished Families Have Been Stranded Here.

PROBLEM IS DISCUSSED

By City Official and Associated Charities Secretary.

During the past few weeks the Southern States have been contributing to Cincinnati a large number of negro paupers who have severely taxed the charitable agencies, both public and private, so say J. O. White, superintendent of the city department of charities and corrections, and T. J. Edmonds, secretary of the Associated Charities. Mr. Edmonds says that the negroes are flocking into Cincinnati at the rate of eight families a week. Because they have no money and insufficient clothing to keep them warm they are causing an expense of about $100 a week to philanthropic organizations.

"What are we going to do about it?" asked Mr. Edmonds.

"There is only one thing we can do," replied Mr. White, "and that is to regard them as paupers and deport them to the place whence they came."

Cincinnati is regarded as an "easy mark" by these people, according to Mr. White. Most of them, he declared have left their homes under the impression that there is a shortage of labor in the Northern cities. They save enough money to transport them as far as Cincinnati, relying on the reputation of this city for charity to help them along after they reach here.

"If this thing is allowed to continue," said Mr. White, "we will have the same condition here as that which exists in Detroit. There will be an over supply of labor that cannot be handled and the men and women who come here will become simply objects of charity. The only thing we can do is to send them back."

NEGROES ARE DYING OF COLD IN NORTH

Constitution

"We Want to Go Home," Now the Cry of Hundreds Who Left South, Yielding to High Wage Lure.

1-7-17

Unable to stand the hardships of a cold and unfamiliar climate, hundreds of negroes from Georgia, Florida, Alabama and parts of other southern states are filling the hospitals of eastern cities, victims of pneumonia, and many are dying, according to information received here Saturday.

So great has the burden of care caused by the recent emigration become that in many cities of these sections special committees, working in co-operation with the Associated Charities, are giving over their entire time in order to alleviate the pitiable conditions of the black people of the south who have fallen victims to the "bucket of gold at the end of the rainbow" in the form of the offer of greatly increased wages made by many so-called labor agents who have invaded the south.

70 Negroes Are Dying.

In one hospital alone, that of Newark, N. J., more than 70 southern "darkies" lie at the point of death following the ravages of pneumonia.

From Miss Helen B. Pendleton, secretary of the charities at this place, and who was formerly connected with the charities at Savannah, Ga., was received a letter directed to Joseph Logan, secretary of the charities at Atlanta, appealing to him for information which will enable the Newark branch to ascertain the former homes and employments of these negroes, which possibly might result in their former employers' sending north for the families.

Special quarters have been assigned the negroes at Newark. They have been housed in Children's Aid building in that city until such time as relief in the way of transportation back to the fields of the southland can be procured.

Assisting the work of the charities and the special committees are delegations from several churches and civic organizations.

According to Miss Pendleton's letter more negroes came to Newark than went to other cities of that section. This, she says, is due to the work of a white man employed by a fertilizer company, offering unheard-of amounts as wages scoured the south, especially Georgia, in his work. Miss Pendleton bases her statement on the stories told her by the families which apply to her organization for help.

That the north is unable to properly care for the great influx is shown in an article from a Newark paper which shows up the conditions of living which were found among the emigrated negroes. In depicting this condition, the paper referred to says:

In Inadequate Quarters.

"Colored country girls are being herded together in inadequate quarters here in the city, and Miss Pendleton believes youthful curiosity and desire to explore means urgent necessity for a gathering together of white and colored folk to put the southerners in the right path. She was in Baltimore after the great fire, and although that was a general reconstructive and constructive work, she believes that the migration of the southern negro is a great catastrophe to be considered long and seriously and with the hands of the north and south clasped in co-operation as to the best methods to use."

So bad have conditions become in Newark that appeal has been made to the board of trade and this organization, ordering an investigation, has set January 8 as the date for a report from all organizations interested in the work, so that ways and means may be found to relieve the condition and in all probability return the negroes to their southern homes.

"We want to go home," seems to be the cry of the entire group, but with only one-way transportation furnished and with no jobs to be filled, together with their inability to stand the climate, death is taking his toll before real relief can be accomplished.

Secretary Logan, of the local charities, states that he will have to write Miss Pendleton, stating that the work is of such a nature that he can be of little, if any assistance. He will suggest in his letter that the charities at the places where the negroes are herded together get in direct communication with their former employers and attempt to have these men furnish necessary transportation to bring the negroes back to the southland.

POST

Washington, D. C.

MIGRATION SEVERE ON COLORED RACE

Thousands From the South Now Ill in Philadelphia.

Philadephia, March 3.—More than 700 of the 20,000 Southern colored persons who came to this city within the last three months, overtaxing housing facilities, are dying with pneumonia and tuberculosis. More than 1,000 are ill with the two diseases and 2,000 are in distress of various kinds.

These figures are contained in a report made to Director Krusen by physicians appointed by him to investigate the conditions of these people. Many of the cases are discovered too late to be cured. Weather conditions, to which the colored people are not acclimated; overcrowded houses, lack of sanitation and proper nourishment are the causes given for the conditions.

Of all cases of illness among them which were inspected by the physicians, 60 per cent are suffering from pneumonia and tuberculosis and 70 per cent of those affected are dying. The Douglass and Mercy hospitals, the two colored institutions of the city, have every bed filled with patients, and others constantly arriving must now be cared for by other institutions.

Men, women and children who walk into the out-patient departments of these hospitals asking for relief are found to have developed active cases. In the Douglass Hospital are now 25 patients, of whom 18 or 19 are expected to die. In the Mercy Hospital are ten cases of whom seven are expected to die.

Despite the conditions, scores of other Southern colored people continue to arrive in the city daily, and the problem has become one of the most serious of its kind that the city has had to deal with in years.

PITTSBURGH, PA. DISPATCH
DECEMBER 9, 1917

SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER

John T Clark

Mr Clark is field secretary of the housing bureau of the National Urban League in New York, and is now engaged in raising a $4,000 fund in Pittsburg to help fight tuberculosis, which has increased 200 per cent in the last year, due to the large migration from the South. Mr Clark is a native of Louisville, Ky, and a graduate of the Ohio State University. He was engaged in Government work at the Norfolk navy yard until he took up the work of the Urban League. In New York he organized many civic improvements, among which are the $200,000 bath house in the Harlem district, the New York Colored Business Men's Association, the Douglass College Students' Club and the Christmas Stocking Association. His work in Pittsburg is significant in view of the fact that, of 1,000 families with whom he is working, 40 per cent live in one room.

Bridgeport

FEB 2 1917

SMALLPOX SPREAD BY NEGROES?

It ought to be drawn to the attention of the federal government that, coincident with a marked migration of negroes from the southern states, local epidemics of smallpox have broken out in 19 states in the union and that it is time to call the attention of the distinguished gentlemen below the Mason and Dixon line to the fact that their neglect to look after the safety of their health is putting the health of many other states in jeopardy.

It has been the belief of the state health authorities in Connecticut that the first case of the scores that have been recorded here within the history of the present smallpox outbreak was that of a colored girl who came here from North Carolina and the record shows that it was from the locality in which she lived while here that the disease spread throughout Waterbury. In New York city, Tuesday, a negro was discovered to be suffering from smallpox after having passed all the way from Weehawken to Harlem, where he had taken rooms. His detection and removal to the isolation hospital was followed by the immediate quarantining of some 400 negroes who were employed with him at Weehawken. Early this month the victim had left Wilmington, N. C., and doubtless had the disease when leaving there and exposed thousands of persons to it en route and since arriving at Weehawken.

Southern health laws are very lax and very little enforced among the negroes. The whites seem to be indifferent to their own safety and to their duty to do their share of preventive work for the safety of other states. The present administration is strong with the South. The public health service ought to be able to convince the southern senators and representatives of the duty of their states in this matter and start a general campaign for the control of these communicable diseases. If they do not, the northern states should take the initiative and fight for direct federal legislation that would cover the matter.

It is time for the state and national bodies devoted to spreading propaganda in favor of the prevention of disease of all kinds to tackle this matter and bring about this very desirable reform as quickly as possible.
—Waterbury Republican.

Labor-1917

Migration

Letters

DALLAS TEX. DEMOCRAT
OCTOBER 6, 1917

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 4, 1917.

To The Dallas Express:

Please allow me space in your paper to give the true condition of the majority of Negroes who are induced by Northern agents to leave the South.

Two-thirds of those who come are worse off than they were before they left the South. They were told that they would get better wages when they get here they find the wages for common labor just about the same. Skilled laborers are paid more a very few Negroes are skilled laborers an in most places when they are qualified they are debarred on account of their color. A very few Negroes can stand to work at these great steel plants as a result those who start to work at one of these big steel plants soon quit as you will observe nearly every fellow who left Dallas has changed jobs several times, not only changed jobs, but has changed towns and states. One man who was carried to Pittsburg by the Pennsylvania railroad is now in Wyoming. Another man quit his job where he was getting $90.00 per month and went to New York, when he got there he found he could not get a thing to do, so he went back to the steel plant near Pittsburg. Another Dallas, man went to Pittsburg, and worked three weeks, left and went to Detroit, Mich., remained there three weeks and is now on his way to Columbus, Ohio. Another Dallas man went to Pittsburg, then left for Philadelphia, left Philadelphia, went back to Pittsburg, remained two weeks he is now in Chicago.

This will give you some idea how these people are getting along. I met two Dallas men in Philadelphia, who are just waiting to get enough money to get back home. They are very much disgusted with the North. They went to the Pennsylvania railroad camps and they said they are the worse places on earth. They said they charge three prices for their food and further believe that the camp cooks put something in the food to make them eat their heads off. They give you a dollar meal ticket and you can eat the whole ticket's worth at one meal.

There is as much prejudice in Philadelphia as there is in Dallas, Negroes are barred from all first-class places here just as they are in Dallas, of course they ride together on the cars, but that's all. They have Negro police and mail carriers.

The average wages is about $2.00 per day for laborers. The Pennsylvania lines pay $2.40 per day for freight truckers. You may say to all the Colored men who have good jobs they had better hold them. They will not earn as much here as they can there after paying expenses.

The next great problem with the Negro who comes North is to find some where to stay. Every town is over crowded, there are five and six men in one room and many can't get any place at all, hence they go out from 50 to 100 miles to some camp on the railroad, where everything they carry is stolen. When the railroads carry you free they expect for you to work in a camp, you must either go or steal away from the camp unless you have the money to pay your transportation, which is $23.00. If you ride on their ticket be sure you have your railroad fare.

This is from a Dallas man.

$100 REWARD AND EXPENSES.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE:

The injustices, discriminations, treatment of Negroes in prison and on chaingangs, lynchings, inadequate school facilities, poor housing conditions and other things in the South are deplorable and I feel it keenly. The condition of our people is a burden on my heart daily. For twenty years I have delivered lectures to both races, speaking in white churches, as well as in colored churches, before assemblages, such as white conferences, synods, conventions, associations, etc. Every speech I have made to the white people has been an appeal to them to give the Negro justice and the same treatment accorded to white people. I believe I have accomplished some good. For the last year the migration fever has been on. Some of the readers of your paper, I suppose, believe that I am opposed to the migration of the Negro to the North. I am in favor of the Negro going like other people, wherever he pleases and wants to and anywhere but hell if he can bettr his condition.. I have said for twenty years and I say now, that if the Negro could get justice and his rights in the South, this would be the best country in the world for the majority of our people. I have never catered to white people nor to colored people. I have spoken what I thought was right and just.

Any man who will come to South Carolina or any man in South Carolina that wants his courage and bravery tested, I will give him a chance. If any one will stand up and say to the white people, face to face, what I have said or will say, make the same speeches, say the same words, I will gixe him $100 board and railroad expenses while on the journey and in South Carolina. I made this offer several times in South Carolina to Negroes who misunderstand me. I will also go with him anywhere in the State, even to Senator B. R. Tillman's home. It is all very well to stand off and call some of the Negroes in the South cowards. Such men as B. J. Davis, editor of the *Atlanta Independent;* John Mitchell, editor of the Richmond *Planet;* W. T. Andrews, editor the *Watchman and Defender*, Sumnter, S. C., and a few others know what it costs to speak out in South Carolina. These men know what kind of courage it takes to use pep and tongue in the South. I am not boasting, neither am I boasting for the men I have named. $100 reward is no joke. If there is anybody who wants to take the chances some of us are taking, call on me. The money is on hand.

This migration business is a Godsend. It will be better for us all. I hope the Negroes who go ..orth will not return and that nome will go unless they know where they are going and what they are going to do. I hope the Sunny South will be redeemed. God resigns! the mills of the gods grind slowly but they grind exceedingly small." Any way, I am willing to fight it out on this line if it takes a lifetime."

REV. RICHARD CARROLL,
Columbia, S. C.

WHY NEGROES LEAVE SOUTH.

(By William Pickens)

The cause is complex and many-angled, not simple and categorical. Perhaps the greatest element in all this causation is the "Jim Crow car." It is worse than lynching: lynching occasionally kills one man; the "Jim Crow" car perpetually tortures ten thousand.

I am writing on board a "Jim Crow" car from Little Rock, Ark., toward St. Louis, Mo.—a horrible night ride. The colored women have one end of a smoker separated from smoking white men by a partition that rises only part of the way from the floor toward the ceiling of the car. All the smoke and fumes, and some of the oaths, come over. Some of these colored people have already spent two nights in this same car-end, coming all the way from the lower side of Texas. For them the name of the train must sound very much like irony: it is "The Sunshine Special."

Just behind us is a chair car for white people, where they can stretch out and rest with sanitary napkins under their heads. They have paid exactly the same "first class" fare paid by these colored passengers. But in the "Jim Crow" car there are only straight-back seats filled with the dust and grime of neglect. All of these colored people are wishing, and some of them giving audible expression to the wish, to reach Poplar Bluff, the first stop in Missouri, so that they can go back into that chair car and out of the squalor and discomfort of this car-end. And some of these colored men are in the service of the United States, summoned from the far corners of Texas to Newport News, Va., to be trained to fight for democracy in Europe; and because they travel practically all of the way through southern territory they must sit up for three nights and days, without change of clothing or a bite of warm food—certainly a good preparation for trench warfare.

Then, "Why does the Negro leave the South?" Indeed! You would FEEL a large part of the answer if you could be on this train, in this "Jim Crow" car, and share for one night the longing of these people to reach the line that divides Missouri from Arkansas, or any other part of "the line" that separates Dixie from the rest of creation!

From .....

Address: .....

Date.....

Negro Migration North

New Orleans, Dec. 29, 1916.

o the Editor of The Times-Picayune:

The reports concerning the exodus of negro laborers to the North seem to have occasioned much apprehension among the home-loving element of negro citizens of the South. As an exponent of and lifelong believer in the doctrines and teachings of Dr. Booker T. Washington, I cannot understand how my people can so easily forget his life's work, which was to convince the negro that the South was the best place for him to live in and work out his destiny.

Consider the treatment accorded negroes who recently arrived in Pittsburg. This case should be food for reflection for many and a stimulus for action by those aspiring to be race leaders, who have had the opportunity to travel through the North and are thereby in position to call attention to the discriminations practiced in the Northern cities against negro tradesmen and skilled laborers of all kinds. No such condition exists in the South. Negroes in the South are numbered among the finest mechanics, receiving the highest union wages. Cotton screwmen, longshoremen and dock laborers receive 30 to 60 cents an hour; skilled farm hands and other laborers throughout the South are paid in like proportion. Where will you find negroes receiving such wages in the North, or even doing such work?

To the negro I would say: The South is a gift handed to you by tradition. The white people of the South give the industrious negro a chance. If you deliberately throw away your inheritance and allow others to take your place, you will never be able to recover what you have lost. Don't leave your home and go into a strang land, among a strange people. Remember that the man with money is welcomed anywhere; but the man without money is better off at home.

EDW. HOLT.

N Y C SUN
AUGUST 7, 1917

WHY NEGROES COME NORTH.

Lynched Without a Pretence of Mercy, Let Alone Justice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I cannot refrain from making public a letter I have just received from Birmingham, Ala., from a reputable colored man, who was for years a member of the National Board of Negro Odd Fellows and is therefore widely known by colored people as one of the prudent, cautious and conservative men of the colored race. The letter is as follows:

1606 SECOND AVENUE,
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
July 30, 1917.

Hon. Joseph C. Manning, 214 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city.

DEAR MR. MANNING: There is not a man living who knows the whole situation of alarming conditions that exist among my people in the South. Only a few days ago two young negroes, who left Lowndes county the latter part of last year because they could not make a living (and against the will of the white man whom they had been working for all their lives, for nothing), hearing that their old father was dying, went back to see the last of him. Simply because they would not agree to stay, the white man, as usual, began to cuff and kick them around. When they attempted to defend themselves, and having made their way to Montgomery, they were arrested as they started to board the train for Birmingham, where they had work. Carried back, on the way a mob, as usual, overpowered the Sheriff and hanged them both to the first tree they could find, simply because they would not stay and work on the farm, where they could not even get enough to eat.

Always your friend, C. A. HOWZE.

On January 15 THE SUN published a letter from my pen on the subject of "Negro Migration From the South," and I then stated that unbearable conditions were causing the self-exile of colored people from the South and that it would keep up until a half million had left for the North.

That many have already left the South, and as many more will have come within the next six months.

Just such incidents as related by Mr. Howze are a reason why life is intolerable for colored people in these States that have lynched the liberty guarantees of the Constitution, and now, so freely and unrestrained, lynch colored people as a daily pastime.

The reelection of President Wilson has caused the "South in the saddle" oligarchy to feel that they have the nation by the tail and a down hill pull; while a sort of go as far as you like with the "damn a negro anyhow" sentiment is enthroned. Sooner or later this thing is going to cause this whole country to hang its head in shame.

I forewarn the North that unless public sentiment is quickly aroused against this mob law menace, this spirit of mob government and political thugism, there

is something so shameful ahead coming of this increased and increasing inhumanity as will bring regret and remorse to all the people of the entire country.

JOSEPH C. MANNING,
Former member Alabama Legislature.
NEW YORK, August 6.

A NEGRO MIGRATION.

The Movement From the South Political as Well as Economic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Negroes are leaving the South by the thousand, more want to leave and more are going to leave. It is more than a wish to better their economic condition that is causing this departure of negroes from the South. It is more of a sort of quiet revolution against the oppression and repression to which Southern negroes have been subjected for many years. The spirit of revolution has manifested itself in simply leaving the South. Of course the demand for labor in the North opened the door of opportunity, but the restiveness of the negro in the far Southern States was such that the point was reached where, for better or for worse, the desire to get away had taken strong hold.

The disfranchisement laws, more than anything else, have created the feeling of unrest and discontent on the part of the Southern negro. His relegation to the status of a subject citizen, the denial to him of civic justice, has been a too bitter pill to swallow in mere submission. The uneven chance in litigation in the courts, the oppression of the illiterate and helpless negro by and through the processes in the petty courts, these and other minor persecutions play a part in creating the determined movement to get out of the South and go where there is more of a square deal for the average man. Lynching has something to do with adding to the feeling that has brought about this exodus, but strange as it may seem the terror of lynching does not go so far in deeply moving the Southern negro as does the loss of his rights as a citizen.

A negro minister who was recently in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and other Southern States is authority for the statement that leading negro ministers and many leading negroes indorse the movement to get away from the South; advising their congregations that it means protection under the law, the right of citizenship, better educational advantages for their children and freedom from the increasing wrongs of the South. This subject of the coming North of Southern negroes was discussed in a weekly meeting of negro Baptist ministers in New York city, and as a leading minister, who had been South, told of the wholesale departure of Southern negroes for the North, crying out to "let them come," there was a chorus of "Amen."

These people coming up from the South to the States of the North and West will soon be voters, and their leaders in this section are keeping this in mind. Never before has there been such a united movement on the part of the negro ministers of the North in the matter of urging negro voters to qualify for voting. "You want to help those left down there in the South by voting up here," is the way the negro ministers in the North are stating their appeals.

As the negroes are leaving the cities and towns in the South to come to the North there is a movement of negroes in the South from the rural districts to the cities and towns to take the places of those gone North. This in a measure is a betterment of the condition of the Southern negro, for it not only means some increase in wages but also an advantage in schooling for negro children. Rural education for negroes in the South means a sixty day school, while in the towns and cities there are six and eight months of schooling; in some cases nine months. The departure of the negroes for the North, it will be seen, has made opportunities for the country negroes to take their places, and it also makes the labor of the country negroes who do not go to the city or town a bit more appreciated than before.

JOSEPH C. MANNING.

NEW YORK, January 13.

Letters to Editor

THE EXODUS OF OUR YOUNG WHITE MEN.

Editor The Advertiser: 1-16-17

A great deal is being published in our papers about the negro exodus, but I have seen nothing in regard to our young white men who are going North to find work. I think that some of their letters ought to be published.

The lure of high wages has no doubt encouraged a good many of them to go, but they find conditions up North, or in the Middle West, anything but agreeable; some of them have to take all night work; they find the cold almost unbearable; the price of board and other things are so high that they can save but little. I heard of two brothers who have both been so sick that their father has written them to return home, one had grippe so severely as to be afraid of pneumonia, and another young man has written his brother that he had to eat with negroes, and that the latter were so abusive at times that a Southern-raised man could not endure it—if he resented it, a prosecution and prison faced him.

Our young men should be informed of these conditions.

—OBSERVER.

N. Y. SUN
AUGUST 22, 1917

NEGROES IN THE SOUTH.

A Side Light on the Reasons for Their Migration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I read Mr. Manning's letter and yesterday read a reply by a St. Louis clergyman in defence of the best people of the South and another letter by "Another Southerner." Both writers doubt Mr. Manning—rather, the letter. The other Southerner says: "I am of the opinion that lynchings are not more common in the South than in other parts of the country." There were fifty-four lynchings in the country last year, all in the South but one; this one was in Kansas.

Some 2,000 or 3,000 colored people have come into Hartford since this exodus began. Some of the things they are telling are heartrending. They all come from Georgia. I was talking to one the other day who is a carpenter and had lived all his life in one place until he came to Hartford last year. He spoke of a colored man "pushed into an auto, run out of town, riddled with bullets, brought back and thrown on the ground in front of an undertaking establishment as if he had been a hog." He knew of several cases where white men went in colored homes, took charge of women and told the men that if they said anything they would be lynched.

I shall not attempt to write what these people are telling, but as a matter of self-defence it seems these best people of the South would invite investigation instead of simply denying what is published in every paper in the country.

W. B. REED.

HARTFORD, Conn., August 18.

THE SOUTHERN DARKY.

Why the Black Men Are Leaving for the North.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* H. W. Howe, the "Vermont Yankee," who writes to THE SUN about W. B. Reed's letter from Hartford, Conn., is apparently indignant at Mr. Reed's lack of knowledge of the negro, that is, the Southern negro. Few who have not lived in the South ever come to know the real Southern darky, even if Harris Dickson has made him tolerably plain to all his readers. Your true Southern negro is, above all things, a courtier. He will agree, like Polonius, that a cloud is very like a camel, or like a whale. He will even go further and point out how the hump of the camel has taken the shape of a whale. He ever finds out what his auditor would like to hear and then proceeds to give it to him with corroborative details which will tend to lend verisimilitude to the most thrilling, if unconvincing, narrative.

There have been many reasons why negroes have taken to journeying beyond the boundaries of old Virginia. It was noticeable here in Richmond, and one of our city fathers, Alderman Paul, went among the darkies of Jackson ward to find out the reason. Among the steady, hard working negroes he found that a number of their kind had gone North because of better pay. They could earn more, support their families here better.

It is also a fact that a number disliked the dryness of the State and city since last November and went whither prohibition does not interfere with the Demon Rum. Then there are others who have the wanderlust, although they may not know it by that name, and give varied and wonderful accounts of the moving of the spirit within them. In Yankeeland they have a fair and fallow field for their gift of romancing, and being natural courtiers, they tell the tale which finds the best reception.

JAY LEWIS.

RICHMOND, Va., October 3.

From DISPATCH
Address: Pittsburg, Pa.
Date MAR 16 1917

THE NEGRO MIGRATION.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Regarding your editorial of Monday, "The South Disturbed," I have before me a pamphlet, "The Causes of Negro Migration," delivered at a conference of members of both races in the South. In it the writer, a prominent colored man, says: "The causes of this movement are far too many and stretch over too lengthy a period to be covered in a brief discussion." He then sums them up as follows: "The destruction of his civil and political rights. No protection of life, liberty and property under the laws; no educational facilities worthy the name of his children in most of the Southern States."

In discussing the various chief causes, he says: "Statue after statue has been enacted to curtail his rights, but in not a single instance has a law been passed for the purpose of enlarging his opportunity and surrounding him and his family with the protection of the laws or for the betterment of his condition."

In the South there is no protection, says he, for the life or person of any Negro of whatever standing, sex or age, against the intent of the bloody minded white man. "That the Negro has endured all these harsh conditions and remained in the South, contributing with apparent cheerfulness his due share of toil and labor, and more than his share of sacrifice in the upbuilding of the South was because there was no market for his labor, no haven of refuge where opportunity, a man's chance and real freedom beckoned him."

He concludes: "If the Southern white man remains blind to the facts or refuses to concede that the Negro is a human being, with human aspirations and ambitions, the same as humans of other races, and continues to withhold from him justice and a square deal, there is no alternative but for him to leave the South that he loves so well. Nothing less than justice will stay the movement of Negroes from the South. Its continued refusal will drive, in the next two years, a third or more of its Negro population to other parts of the country."

ARTHUR LYNCH.

Exodus of the Negro

EDITOR TRIBUNE:—The tide of migration from the Southern to the Northern States on the part of the negro population is within their constitutional right, as is the movement of any other class of citizens to Alaska or to any location in or out of the country.

If they wish to go, there is no power to prevent their going from the Sunny South to fill the hospitals and graves of the inclement North through pneumonia and other northern diseases.

The tide must find its own level, costly though it be.

The negro is better adapted to the tropics than any other race of men and thrive better here than in the frost, snow and ice on the other side of the semi-tropical border.

His social standing there is just as frigid.

His superior knowledge of agricultural conditions and his endurance in fulfilling them will be thrown away for the unknown conditions of the North.

The movement in all probability is the forerunner of one that will take him to the land of his forefathers, which is full of undeveloped riches where no white man can live and where the black man can respect himself and command the respect of others in advancin the cause of Christian civilization.

Here and in any part of the world other than in Africa the negro is nothing but a "nigger."

His association with the white race for the past few centuries and the modicum inocculation of whi e blood put him a thousand years in advance of the millions in his fatherland and qualify him to spread the English language, American civilization and democratic institutions.

We owe it to him to furnish free transportation and adequate equipment for the opportunities and work that await him in Africa.

Meantime, the pitiably poor of Euro e can supply the labor for Southern fields to mutual advantage.

A. R. MOORE.

Merritt, Fla., May 21, 1917.

Labor-1917
Migration

TELL CAUSE OF GREAT MIGRATION

Southern Minister Writes Real Causes Of The Negro Exodus.

The afro american
Jan. 26, 1918

A REGULAR "HELL"

South Likened To Lower Regions. Negroes In Constant Dread.

That conditions affecting the race in some parts of the South are almost intolerable, is expressed in a letter written by a minister by Dear William Pickens, of Morgan College recently.

The minister, whose name is withheld, for his own safety, declares that "whipping has become a pastime," and Negroes are compelled to steal away in the night if it becomes known that he is leaving for the North. The letter, which is printed below, gives the REAL cause for the great migration towards the North by hundreds of thousands of black men who are anxious that they may enjoy "life liberty and the purspit of happiness."

The letter follows:

My Dear Sir

Believing that you might get our many prosecutions and inhuman treatment in some reputable newspaper, where such can be seen by the public, I give you some of the few happenings over in the Delta, where so many of the Negroes are leaving and others want to leave. When I say want to leave, I mean to say no end of the big landlords chut down their gins as early as December 15th, and have up to this date refused to gin the whole crop of cotton as they well knew that the Negroes were preparing to bid Mississippi farewell. Being a mnister and insurance man, my work carries me far and near and I have seen more punishment heaped upon my people than ever before in my life.

As for crops—it is simply taken from them at prices to suit the white landlords. If he wants to allow a Negro from 15 to 20 cents, why, that is al lto it; maters not it the colored man can ship his cotton an dget 40 and 50 cents for it, it matters not, if the cotton is raised on the landlord's place. This kind of action is being given the Negro both in Arkansas and Mississippi—in the Delta part of each State. In a number of cases the landlord just says to "John", I will allow you $60 or $75 for your bale of cotton and that settles the mater. Yet "John" is cramped to death, but is afraid to say a word for his protection.

So in order to hamper the Negro, all kinds of deceptions a e practiced to keep him on the Delta farms, in many instances by judges, sheriffs, justices of the peace and every kind of state officer.

The Bone Dry Lay is a new leader for further inhuman treatment of the Negro as wel las untold humiliations. In company with a number of preachers I came up from Leland to Cleveland, Miss., a few nights ago, geting there about two o'clock a. m., and had to wait until 4:30 for another train. While we were waiting (there were about 45 in the party) two white men came in posing as officers, flashing revolvers and kicking our grips over and over, using all kinds of oaths and making threats. Finally a grip was found with some liquor in it (no one in our party owned it) they carried it outside the depot, drank the liquor and threw the suitcase and its contents on the ground. They came back and cursed the whole crowd out.

About two weeks ago, a white man at Shelby had sent a colored man to Vicksburg for two quarts of whiskey, and on geting off the train, a few dirty Italians ordered dhim to stop. Because he did not comply they shot him to death.

At Holywoods, Miss, a few weeks ago, the white doctor at that place killed a leading colored man about 12 o'clock in the day forr merely disputing a small account. He was shot three times in the back and after he had fallen the agent battered his head with an axe handle. This was done right in front of a large store owned by the high sheriff of the county (Tunica.)

At no end of places in the Delta the ordinary laborer must run off by night if it is known he is going to stay away.

Whipping Negroes has got to be a mere pastime. I was down near Mound Bayou, Miss., a few days ago, and was told that a white bully in the person of one Jim Thomas, had just been to Mound Bayou from Merigold, Miss., and had occasion to be at the store of one L. Brooks and wanted to call up lnog distance, and on being told by the colored operator that such calls must be at the Exchange unless sanctioned by the owner of the local telephone, he went over to the Exchange, pulled out his gun, put it in

Letters

SENATOR MANNING'S REPLY

To the Editor of the Sun.

Sir—A press dispatch in the daily newspapers from Tuskegee, Ala., January 17, says: "The chief cause of unrest among the colored people, it was declared, was the lack of adequate protection under the law. This is the expression of negroes from every section of the South attending the twenty-sixth annual Tuskegee Negro Conference," says the dispatch.

The Atlanta Constitution, in a recent editorial discussion of the exodus of negroe from certain localitie in Georgia, called for better treatment of negroes as a means of stopping the migration to the North.

In my letter recently published in The Sun there was no other disposition than properly to interpret the causes for this general movement on the part of Southern negroes, and it is certainly a compliment to my ability in having done so to have one of the readers of my letter state that it "sounded as if it had been written by a negro."

Katherine S. Crankshaw, the critic of my letter to The Sun, relates how she found improvident colored people in the South, but she does not relate what she could have related as to that other element of colored people of the South had she been as diligent while South in observation of them as she was of the less fortunate. She could have found thousands of colored persons who, despite their environment, own their own homes and their own farms. She could have found doctors, lawyers and business men and women. She could have found colored homes in Alabama as beautiful as is, perhaps, her own.

Again, this writer and critic could have found all the dirt and filth and squalor and indolence among an element of white people of the South to just as marked an extent as she discovered it among an element of colored people. She can also find some white girls, no doubt, in any community in the North whose services as domestics are no more desirable than that of the one negro girl from the South who did not make good. While this one case, cited and elucidated and made to appear as typical of the negro in general, may be true in the one case in question, yet there are thousands of colored girls in employment North and South, and this is sufficient answer to such an unfair and prejudiced arraignment of negroes as a whole.

There are eevn now localities in the North where in precincts the negro predominates and no one hears of the bugaboo of negro domination. As to the political phase of the criticism, all well informed citizens of the North have learned that the dominant element in the South exercised the voting for the negroes in the black belt and used this to overcome the majorities that were polled against the dominant oligarchy in the white counties. Intelligent Northerners have also learned that disfranchisement in the South was a scheme to continue minority rule by the political oligarchy and that whites as well as blacks are eliminated from the voting. By comparison of the census of whites with the vote cast, omitting the colored citizenship, it will be seen that the aggregate Democratic vote is only about one-third of the white male citizenship of voting age.

To intimate that all negroes should be disfranchised in the South because of the fact that "with education and enfranchisement comes self-assertiveness" is a new argument under the sun. I should think that a race treated as the negroes of the South have been treated need to be self-assertive. If lynching, browbeating, terrorism and the like do not call for manhood, what would? There is a measure of activity known as self-protection in which people are permitted to inbulge by the law of right. It is a law of nature.

The suggestion that it is impossible for me to express the views I expressed "unless he be an unscrupulous politician" has nothing to do with the truth of my statements, while the unscrupulousness of the partisan democracy of the South on the negro question is proved by the prevalence of light skinned negroes in the South.

JOSEPH C. MANNING.

New York, January 19.

SUN

: New York City

MANY WANT TO COME NORTH

Colored People from All Sections of the South Write for Information.

New York Age
2-22-17

LETTERS IN EVERY MAIL

The Age Besieged with Numerous Queries from Dissatisfied Negroes Who Want to Secure Employment in in the North.

In almost every mail The Age receives letters from the South in which the writers make known their intentions of coming North in search of employment. Both women and men write for additional information about industrial opportunities offered in the northern states. In several instances the writers are professional men, who, dissatisfied with southern conditions, have made up their minds to live in another section of the United States.

Following are excerpts from a few communications, which are indicative of the state of mind of thousands in the South to-day:

From North Carolina.

"Since my living back here in the South I have been trying to farm. I was farming a share crop with a white man and had a pretty good harvest, so he would not settle with me and I had to bring a law suit to try and redeem my part of the crop. The case is on the calendar for the March Court."

From Florida.

"When spring opens we want to come North. We see through the columns of THE AGE very encouraging words for those who want work. We are enthused over this intelligence. Have been reading in THE AGE about employment offered at Holyoke, Mass., and in the tobacco fields of Connecticut. Let us know how we can ket our tickets to come North, so we will be ready when the time arrives for our departure."

From South Carolina.

"I am a reader of THE AGE and all of the members of my family have been readers for years. I write to find out about the positions open to men in the factories or any other places in the North, as I want to get a job. I am a young man, a carpenter by trade. We don't get anything for our work. I want to better my condition and make myself a man."

From North Carolina.

"Having read in your valuable paper facts concerning the opportunities offered colored laborers in the North, I am writing to make inquiry concerning the outlook for professional men. I have been engaged in the practice of law in North Carolina for a number of years, but owing to prejudice in the South and also the scarcity of money, I contemplate changing my field of practice. Before resuming the practice of law in the North I am desirous of getting a salaried position until such time as I am prepared to meet the financial obligations connected with the legal profession. Please give me the names of parties or firms with whom I can et in communication with respect to a position."

From Alabama.

"Please see to it that the Rev. Mr. Brown of Rochester, N. Y., ets this letter. I saw an article in THE AGE that he is securing positions for colored girls. His full address was not given. I am a fatherless girl. Have no mother and a sister and would be so glad to get out there but have no money to get a ticket, I will agree to pay back money for tickets any way it can be arranged. My mother is a good laundress and my sister can nurse.

From Alabama.

"Will you please try to get me work in your city or anywhere in the North as a ladies' maid, chambermaid or even as a nurse for children or for an invalid. I have a little girl about ten years old. I would like to bring her along if convenient. I would like for the party to send a ticket for each of us, which can be deducted from my salary until paid. If you can find work for me, Mr. Moore, it will certainly be highly appreciated. While I have my preference and am qualified to do office work, I am willing to take what you can find for the time being."

THE HEGIRA OF THE NEGRO TO THE NORTH

In the year 622 A.D. Mohammed, the founder of Mohammedism, was forced, on acount of persecution, to flee from his home in Arabia, and find refuge in foreign lands. This epoch marks the beginning of the Mohammedan Era, and is known in history as the "Hegira" or the flight of Mohammed from Mecca.

The year 1916 marked the beginning of a new epoch in the destinies of another people—The Hegira of the Negro from the South.—When in Mid-Summer 1914 the cry "To Arms" resounded throughout the European Continent, the subjects of foreign Nations, who had been given preference in American factories and workshops, immediately left their places of employment and rushed to join the colors of their native lands. America, watching the ebb and flow of this mighty struggle, soon found that her industries would become crippled or paralyzed by the increased demands and scarcity of labor hence the eyes of the industrial world were turned to the Negro. The stone which had been so long dispised and rejected, became the head of the corner—the chief pillow for industrial support. From the factories of the North, to the Negro on the plantations of the South came the cry "Come up and help us."

Wisconsin Weekly Blade

The Negro has never failed to respond to America's call in time of distress and emergency. Whether in War or in Peace, on Land or Sea, he has ever been found ready and willing to offer himself for service or for sacrifice. Thus it was, in response to this urgent appeal, which started the migration of the Negro northward. In it he saw the long prayed for opportunity to throw off the southern yoke of oppression and persecution, and enjoy the Godgiven right to live in peace and harmony unmolested. Yet, when the South beholds this mighty exodus of the Negro by the thousands, they no longer cry, what shall we do with the Negro, but how can we do without him.

But in these new fields of industry let us not forget that we are only on trial. The eyes of the industrial world are upon us, some praying for our success, others hoping that we will fail. It's for the Negro himself to solve his own problems, work out his own salvation.

We must be loyal to duty, just as we have been loyal and true through all the trials of the past, and we stand today true patriotic Americans, ready to follow the flag through whatever perils yet may come, and defend our countrys honor at any cost. The Negro knows but the one Country, adores but the one flag, and trusts but the one God to shape and guide his destiny. And when the "Dove of Peace" shall once more settle over this fair land, God grant that there shall be no North, no South, no East nor West, but man to man the world over shall brothers be and America recognizing the universal brotherhood of man, will bestow upon the Negro the long denied, but full protection of the grand old flag, which he has learned to love so well and fought so valiantly to defend.

Oliver P. Mack,
Louisville, Ky.

Southern View of the Negro.

Editor Globe:—Referring to your editorial of Sept. 27 headed "The Negro Question": As a southerner of a family who have been large employers of Negro labor and before that slave owners, I would like to call your attention to the false note of your editorial, though the last five words are, I believe, correct, i. e.: "The Negro question has arrived."

You say that the whole country has taken a stupid, cruel, and supercilious attitude toward the Negro, which is supposed to be that of the south.

To go back to the days of slavery, history and unimpeachable data show that practically the only cruelty displayed toward the Negro was by the northerner, who came to the south generally as an overseer to get as much out of that part of the country as possible in the shortest space of time.

The southerners have always realized that the Negro had to be taken care of, nursed, and treated in much the same way that an undeveloped child would be. Of course we all admit that there are among the Negroes some really brilliant minds, but even these are not working on the problem from the correct angle. No one to date but the southerner has ever attempted to teach the Negro self-respect and to respect constituted authority. I ask that whoever wrote this editorial go to several towns or cities in the south and gain knowledge at first hand of the older generation of Negroes who were brought up by the white people as was the general custom a generation ago. These men are self-respecting, and therefore have the respect of all white people.

As to the Negroes being driven north by the southerner, this is absolutely false. They have been attracted to the north by the wonderful and unfulfilled promises of the labor contractors and others connected with the railroad companies. It is foolish to make the statement that the community that has always been dependent on a certain type of labor should drive out that labor without some chance of replacement and none can show that there has been any indication of this replacement.

In a few words, it is the opinion of us, who understand both sides fairly well, that if instead of teaching the Negro that he is just as good as, and here around New York that he is much better than a white man, he were taught to respect himself and his given word in no matter how small a matter, he would very soon gain the wholesome respect of all white people.

GEORGE H. NEILSON.
New York, Oct. 4.

FRANK D. DIXON,

NEGRO LABOR.

Being a member of the race, I feel it a duty to make mention of the race I feel it a duty to make mention of the present labor situation among our people.

Negro labor has become a severe problem; one that is arousing the thoughts of the entire nation.

The Negro race is taking advantage of the offer extended him by Northern Industries and today we find our people leaving by the hundreds for Northern fields.

All of this is caused by poor wages, disfranchisement, discrimination and general mistreatment.

All of these things have caused a continual unrest among our race and today we are seeking better fields of labor, better wages and more liberty and on the contrary I venture to say that none of these adventures will be gained successfully unless some stand is taken to prevent calamities, such occurancies as the East St. Louis riot and other conflicts that will follow this recent occurance.

The thing that hinders us as a race is incompetent leadership. We have hundreds of educational leaders at the head of institutions of learning who are silent on this public issue that is of so vital importance to the people whom they represent.

These kind leaders should be ousted by our people and we should search for men with backbone that will stand up for the common cause of liberty and justice for the people whom they represent.

We need to perfect an organization to deal with our present race conditions, supported by the entire race and all of its organizations and institutions combined.

I would suggest a conference of our educators, ministers and professional men from every State and district to confer upon the present situation and to consider the best methods to solve the problems before us.

Our labor must be organized, not for the purpose of bringing about strife or walk-outs, but to protect the laborer against unfairness and to make him more efficient and reliable, so as to demand more for what he does, to make appeals to the government against lawlessness that has begun to spring up to prevent the Negro labor rising.

We note an occurance at Shreveport, La., Tuesday of this week. An incident which was a violation of the 14th Amendment, when sheriff of that city prohibited two hundred members of our race from leaving that state for Pittsburg, Pa., to enter service of the Pennsylvania railway system, which had offered better wages than they could receive in their home state. Now for any state to pass a law to prohibit any of its citizens from exercising their rights as American citizens, that state is using state rights which is strick violation of the law between the states. I am for an organization that will make continuous appeals to the administration for the enforcement of the laws of this government that the Negro might receive a square deal in the South as well as in the North.

I believe that the white South has now awakened to the fact that Northern industries can use Negro labor at a better wage than he has been receiving in the past and now he will be willing to pay the price to maintain Negro labor in the future and when the South makes it worth while the Negro will find it as pleasant to stay in the South as to go elsewhere.

Let us come together and organize.

I make this earnest appeal to the men of our race for the betterment of our own conditions.

Respectfully yours,
FRANK D. DIXON,
4007 Avant Street.

N. Y. POST
SEPTEMBER 19, 1917

Why the Negro Leaves the South.

To the Editor of The Evening Post:

Sir: The cause is complex and many-angled, not simple and categorical. Perhaps the greatest element of all is the Jim Crow car. It is worse than lynching; lynching occasionally kills one man; the Jim Crow Car perpetually tortures ten thousand.

I am writing on board a Jim Crow car from Little Rock, Ark., toward St. Louis, Mo.—a horrible night ride. The colored women have one end of a smoker, separated from smoking white men by a partition that rises only part of the way from the floor toward the ceiling of the car. All of the smoke and fumes, and some of the oaths, come over. Some of these colored people have already spent two nights in this same car-end, coming all the way from the lower side of Texas. For them the name of the train must sound very much like irony; it is "The Sunshine Special."

Just behind us is a chair car for white people. They have paid exactly the same "first class" fares paid by these colored passengers. But in the Jim Crow car there are only straight-backed seats filled with the dust and grime of neglect. All of these colored people are wishing, and some of them giving audible expression to the wish, to reach Poplar Bluff, the first stop in Missouri, so that they can go back into that chair car and out of the squalor and discomfort of this car-end. And some of these colored men are in the service of the United States, summoned from the far corners of Texas to Newport News, Va., to be trained to fight for democracy in Europe; and because they travel practically all of the way through southern territory they must sit up for three nights and days, without change of clothing or a bite of warm food—certainly a good preparation for trench warfare.

Then "Why does the negro leave the South?" indeed! You would feel a large part of the answer if you could be on this train, in this Jim Crow car, and share for one night the longing of these people to reach the line that divides Missouri from Arkansas, or any other part of "the line" that separates Dixie from the rest of creation!

William Pickens.
Morgan College, Baltimore, Md., September 15.

Labor—1917

Migration

A SOUTHERN NEGRO'S OBSERVATION IN THE NORTH.

By G. W. Robinson, a Member of Redan Lodge No. 8871.

Miamisburg, Ohio, June 9, 1917.

Hon. B. J. Davis,
Atlanta, Ga.
Dear Sir and Brother:

Please allow me space in your well known and widely read paper to say something concerning the condition of affairs in the Northern states for the Southern Negro.

His presence is quite acceptable by the Northern capitalist.

That Negro who is shiftless and without a meaning is not wanted. There is a great financial opportunity here for an industrious colored man, but so many Negroes from the South are abusing this opportunity. They work one day here, they go over to another place and work two days, then leave there. Their wages are so good they become hysterically amazed, and make good nowhere.

They are looking for the end of the rainbow. But that person who will stick to his bush will come back with the berries.

I have been here about two months and have not lost a single day. I am studying the characteristics of both the Northern and Southern Negro.

First of all, I notice that the Northern Negro is sarcastic and stuck up over the Southern Negro, generally. He realizes that he is better than us and looks down upon us disdainfully, because he can sit in some car with the white man or eat at the same table with him, or because the Northern white man will call him Mr.

These petty things keep him asleep to his real duty. He is like a hog whose food lay abundantaly thick on the ground, and never sees no use of looking up from whence it came.

I see that too much social equality destroys the usefulness of the Negro. It causes him to sleep over things that otherwise he would be awake and alert to. If a snake does allow you to play with him, the poison is still there, for the use in case he needed it. Most every Negro of any note up here from the South, owns his own house and lot, or a farm. I have not as yet seen many colored Northern persons who own their homes. There are more practical men and women in the South than are up here. There are more teachers, more professors, doctors, editors, preachers, educated, more property owners below the Mason and Dixon lines than there are above it. The only thing they have to scoff at us about is the lynchings that occur in the South. While one of the Northern "Bon Tons" and I were discussing this iniquity of the South, I was trying to show him how it often occured from shiftless, good for nothing Negroes. We chanced to get a Dayton Herald at the time of our discussion. What did we see with glaring headlines of the great mob of East St. Louis, Ill.? In the great state where Negroes can marry white women; in the great home state of our Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of America. Brother Davis, I was in great want to read the columns of the Independent paper. I am lonely without it. The only colored paper I have been able to procure is the Chicago Defender.

If all the Southern Odd Fellows had listened to and gave you their support for your manly appeal you made before that august Boston assembly, Georgia Odd Fellows would not have been in the rear today, but they would have been in front where she fraternally and justly belongs.

Brother Davis, I was against you once, both tooth and toe nail, but like a dog, my eyes have come open. I have more to depend upon than to hear only. I have some seeing sense now. I am like Bishop Turner was on some topics in the Bishop's Council. If he didn't see a thing, it took all of the bishops or the strength of 25 oxen to pull him up to it. After he saw it, it took 50 oxen to pull him from it.

The Northern Negro doesn't like an intelligent, educated, brainy Negro from the South. Don't exercise any more judgment than he does, if you do you are all down and out if it's left with him.

I believe the exodus of the Negro North is proving a blessing to 65 per cent of them, while 35 per cent I believe will sadly prove a curse.

Above the Mason and Dixon line, do we find a Booker T. Washington? Do we find a Henry McNeal Turner? Do we find a Kelly Miller? In the Odd Fellow's ranks do we find another Benjamin Jefferson Davis, who has built in a few years, one of the greatest historic edifices that will stand as an everlasting honor to the race and especially to the Odd Fellows, not only of Georgia, but to the Odd Fellows of the world, at a cost of $500,000?

Call for your Henry Lincoln Johnson's above the line mentioned. You will not find them, who made one of the greatest speeches at the Chicago National Republican Convention that was made. The truth of the matter is, the Southern Negro has to make it through difficult environments. Like a man who has signed to a prize fight, he has to go through some awful ideals practicing for the battle day. The tighter you confine dynamite the greater the explosive will be.

Booker T. Washington, H. M. Turner, B. J. Davis and others I could mention, have been confined tightly in their struggles. We have gladly seen their explosiveness. I hope Brother Davis you will ultimately win in what you have always seen for the betterment of the Odd Fellows of Georgia.

Yours fraternally,
G. W. ROBINSON.

Letters.

A SPECIAL LITTER FROM THE NORTH.

230 Carrington St. N. S.
N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prof. A. T. Atwater,
Rome, Ga.

Dear Sir: Please publish this letter. Those who came from the South to this city are making good.

This city has a population of 500,000 for which 40,000 are colored and they find employment in shops mills and foundries.

The colored people are not Jim Crowed here, but are admitted to the public parks and other places of interest. Color don't cut any ice here. We have not had any summer weather as yet, there is a continual cool breeze which makes it deal pleasant, during the day the nights are real cool.

The greatest trouble that the new comer is having is to find some where to live. So many have come until one cannot find a house very easily. Houses rent from $20.00 to $30.00 per month.

I would not advise any one to think of coming North unless you are prepared to take care of yourself until a job is secured.

Mr. Editor I thank you very much for publishing my former letter.

Please continue to send me the Enterprise as I am lonesome without it.

I hope you a continued success, in all of your plans.

R. Taylor

JACKSON, MISS. NEWS
JUN 17 1917

STATE SHOULD STUDY THE NEGRO EXODUS

Some Thoughtful Words on Subject From Chas. Banks Of Mound Bayou.

Mound Bayou, Miss., June 9.

Editor Daily News: It was my pleasure to attend the afternoon session of the Delta Farmers and Business Men's meeting at the courthouse in Clarksdale Friday, presided over by the state agent, Mr. R. S. Wilson; as I sat and listened to the statements and addresses by such leaders as Messrs. Cutrer of Coahoma, Owen of Bolivar and Fitzhugh of Warren, I was profoundly impressed to note the underlying basic sentiment expressed by each in his reference to the labor situation in the state and particularly in the Delta.

They recognize that a cause exists for the unprecenteded exodus, that a remedy can and must be applied, that they seek the real truth, and whatever the investigation may develop, they will deal with it frankly, ably and justly. As I followed them in their remarks I wished that more of the negroes might have been there and heard the genuine, characteristic constructive Southern stock speak out boldly and strongly for a proper and thorough investigation and adjustment of conditions that so vitally concern the black man as well as the whites in this section, and which, to a regrettable degree, have been the foundation of unrest, culminating in a condiiton that threatens to undermine our whole industrial structure.

A large number of us who are fortunate enough to come in touch with the leaders in thought among the whites in the South are never alarmed, and teach those things that work for contentment and good citizenship, but however much we may labor in that direction, occasions arise when what we say and stand for must be reinforced by pronounced word and deed by the unmistakable, controlling factors among the whites. Dr. Davidson of Greenville, in his address to the meeting went straight to the heart of the situation and indicated a basis for probable understanding and subesquent solution when he referred to the Socialist being out of joint with true Americanism, and there being a cause for his impressions and conceptions, however erroneous and false they be, that is, get an understanding of the angle of his viewpoint, and then get him to think right.

Ninty-five per cent of the negroes in the South honestly and earnestly desire to live in peace and happiness by the side of the white man; his acts in peace and in war mark his as faithful to the individual and patriotic to the nation. The recent returns of the government's registration figures put at naught the demagogic and mischievous intimations, and in some cases direct statement, that he was a slacker or tainted with treason, and when the call is made to 'forward march," none will do more, so far as his ability and efficiency goes, to preserve, protect and make more potent the Stars and Stripes over and against the house of the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns than the American Negro. The speeches and sentiment of your meeting Friday show appreciation of this and more, and will have a far-reaching effect in allaying fears and erroneous impressions that have been creeping over those who do not have an opportunity or have not the capacity to study conditions and problems analytically. Subjects who are lynched for brutish crimes receive no sympathy whatever among the negroes, and their acts are as detestable to us as to others; the question as to the effects upon organic law by mob rule directely up to the white man, and his administration and civilization is responsible, but it would be the veriest hypocrisy to pretend easiness and satisfaction, when charred remains are brought and displayed on the principal street of negro businesses, and then to read from the pen of a high and superbly efficient government official suggestions that are as far from the Masters' Code and solid government as his statement that 10,000,000 negroes were freed when there were only 4,000,000, is from facts is disquieting to say the least.

When your organization begins its systematic and scientific study of unrest among negro labor which is now so general as suggested by Dr. Davidson, they will naturally arrive at a position where they will know the inmost soul of each, and consequently be prepared to apply the remedy in that broad, enlightened and Christian way with which your meeting was so pregnant yesterday. Students of economics ofttimes point out that no similar class of labor in Europe is as well off as the negro labor of the South. Tecnically speaking, this is true, but the simile is imperfectly drawn and the analogy fails for the reason that one is based on case and the other ethnical, but I do not hesitate to state that counting the advantages of one and the disadvantages of the other, the balance is in our favor.

And now, concluding, I beg to add that the thoughtful ones among us race earnestly and anxiously desirous of doing their part in any and all directions in helping onward our common country, making of themselves and the negroes generally citizens worth while, that peace and prosperity contentment and happiness shall be prevalent, each in his way and sphere, doing his full share, with consideration and forbearance on one hand, and regard and confidence on the other, with malice towards none, and charity for all.

(Signed) CHAS. BANKS,
Mound Bayou, Miss.

Labor - 1917
Migration

Letters

Negro Minister Tells Why Negroes Should Remain Here

Constitution - 8-30-17

Editor Constitution: I delivered the annual sermon of the Atlanta district conference of the A. M. E. church in the city of Atlanta a few days ago. When the minutes were read the following morning, on motion to adopt, one of the preachers of the conference rose up and asked me why, in my sermon the day before, I advised the colored people to remain in the south. I told him I would answer this question through the columns of The Constitution.

I now reiterate my statements with emphasis, without fear of successful contradiction. Having traveled extensively through portions of Great Britain, Europe and Africa, and throughout the states, and having come in contact with different nations and races, I feel competent to advise my people for their best interest. I know that the south is the negro's best home, because he is better known and understood by the southern white people, who have grown up with him, and by many considered as one family.

The northern people do not know these intrinsic ties. The southern white people know the idiosyncracies of the uncultured negro and, with such sympathy, will make allowances for his shortcomings and defects.

I know that many of our race have been lynched, but let the negro strive to remove the cause leading up to this infraction of the law, as well as to condemn the act of lynching. Let the good, law-abiding negro separate himself from the criminal classes and seek to expose and apprehend such villains and turn them over to the proper officers of the law, and I am certain that not an innocent, respectable negro will be harmed; for the best white people of the south will stand by such persons and protect them at the cost of blood.

On the above lines I had a long talk with Chief Justice William H. Fish, of the supreme court of Georgia. In this conversation he said that he loved the colored people, and as judge he would always see that the colored man had a fair trial and received justice before his court, regardless of the standing or influence of the prosecutor.

When the negro learns to love well his God and the church, and will fill the day schools, colleges and industrial institutions with neat and clean boys and girls, keep his home from the criminals, lift high his moral standard, and as an employee be honest, truthful, respectful, punctual and trustworthy, neat in his person and in his home, then there will be no race friction and the southland will be the negro's paradise. No people on the globe will do more for a worthy negro than the southern white people.

Other sections of our country may offer and pay higher wages, but the negro will find himself in the atmosphere of extreme exactness; every "t" must be crossed and every "i" must be dotted, and every minute of lost time will be deducted from his daily stipend. No patience, sympathy or credit are allowed him. Spot cash decides his fate, and friendship dies in the absence of the cash. Here in the south the groceryman, every dry goods merchant, and every dealer in all the commodities the negro needs, gives him a chance to live, regardless of his circumstances.

Here the industrious negro can buy a home, on easy terms; paying less than 50 cents per week for it. Here his black face does not bar him from working anywhere; skilled workmen and the common laborers have an equal chance in the meat and bread race. In other sections, these privileges are denied the colored man.

These are some of the reasons why I am advising the colored people to remain in the south, where sympathy and friendship flow in abundance toward the worthy negro. We know that some civic and political rights are denied the negro in the south, but when the negro, as a unit, qualifies himself, as a great number of our best men and women have done, the race will be accorded every right that is now enjoyed by the white race. To bring about this glorious epoch it will take time, patience, endurance, prayer and faith in God. When these things are observed, the change will be so great that, instead of leaving the south, the negro from other sections will be flocking to the south for better opportunities and true friendship.

I. N. FITZPATRICK,
An old colored Georgian, pastor St. Peter A. M. E. church, and president of the Law and Order league.
70-B Fort St., Atlanta, Ga.

Is The Negro Oppressed?

Editor The Advertiser: 1-27-17

I have read with profound interest the many articles published in your paper upon the great negro exodus from the South. I have been somewhat surprised and grieved at the way that some of the writers have rushed into print, condemning this side or the other because of these people going, without once trying to ascertain the real cause.

The negro has remained in the South almost as a solid mass since his emancipation. This, in itself shows that he loves the South, and if he is now migrating to the East, North and West by the hundreds and thousands, there must be a cause for it.

We should do our best to find out these causes and at least suggest the remedy, if we cannot accomplish it. The time has come for plain speaking on the part of us all. It will do us no good to try to hide the facts, because "truth crushed to earth will rise again."

In the first place, the negro in this country is oppressed. This oppression is greatest where the negro population is greatest. The negro population happens to be greater in the South than in the North, therefore he is more oppressed in the South than in the North.

Take the counties in our own State. Some are known as white counties and others as black counties. In the white counties the negro is given better educational opportunities than in the black counties. I have in mind one Black Belt county where the white child is given $15 a year for his education and the negro child 30c a year. See the late Dr. Booker T. Washington's article, "Is the Negro Having a Fair Chance?" Now these facts are generally known throughout this State by both white and black. And we all know that this is unjust. It is oppression.

This oppression shows itself in many other ways. Take for example the railroads running through the rural sections of the South. There are many flag stations where hundreds of our people get off and on the train. The railroads have at these little stops a platform about six feet square, only one coach stops at this point; the negro women, girls and boys are compelled to get off and on the train sometimes in water and in the ditches because there are no provisions made for them otherwise.

Again, take the matter of the franchise. We all agree that ignorant negroes should not be entrusted with this power, but we all feel that where a negro has been smart and industrious in getting an education and property and pays his taxes, he should be represented. Taxation without representation is just as unjust today as it was in 1776. It is just as unfair for the negro as it is to the white man, and we all, both white and black, know this. We may shut our eyes to this great truth, as sometimes we do, but it is unjust just the same.

Take the matter of the courts. There is no justice unless the negro has a case against another negro. When he has a case against a white man you can tell what the decision will be just as soon as you know the nature of the case, unless some strong white man will come to the negro's rescue. This, too, is generally known, and the negro does not expect justice.

None of us have forgotten the recent campaign of Mr. Underwood and Mr. Hobson for United States Senator from this State. Mr. Underwood's supporters attacked Mr. Hobson because he defended the negro soldiers when he was Representative, and Mr. Hobson's supporters attacked Mr. Underwood because they said that he had a negro secretary in Washington. Any politician who does defend a negro, however just the cause may be, is doomed to political death. This is another fact which we all know.

As yet, there has been no concerted actions on the part of the white people to stop mob violence. I know a few plantations, however, where the owners will not allow their negroes to be arrested without the officer first consult them, and these negroes idolize these white men as gods, and so far not one of these negroes has gone North. I repeat that there are out-croppings of these oppressions everywhere in this country, but they show themselves most where the negroes are in largest numbers.

But all of these the negro is perfectly willing to endure, and they may be all classed as the secondary cause of this great exodus.

The primary cause is economics. The storms and floods of last July and August destroyed practically all crops in a large part of the South, and especially in the Black Belt section. These people are hungry, they are naked, they have no corn and had no cotton, so they are without food and clothes. What else can they do but go away in search of work? There are a great many wealthy white men here and there throughout the Black Belt section. They have large plantations which need the ditches cleared and new ones made to properly drain their farms. They could have given much work to these destitute people; but what have they done? Nothing. They say that it is a pity for the negro to go away in such large numbers, and so it is, but that will not stop them. They have it in their power to stop them by making the negro's economic condition better here.

The South must do more than make cotton and corn; it must begin to manufacture some of the things that it uses. Why should we send our raw material to the North to be manufactured? Practically all the furniture we use comes from the North and they get the timber from us. The South must be both a manufacturing as well as a farming section, if it would hold its own with the other sections of this great country. The capitalists of the South must turn loose their money if this section would come into its own.

Thus far, the average white man of the South has been interested in the negro from a selfish point of view; he must now become interested in him from a humanitarian point of view. He must be interested in his educational, moral and religious welfare. We know that we have many ignorant, vicious and criminal negroes, which are a disgrace to any people, but they are ignorant because they have not had a chance. Why I know one county in this State today with 10,000 negro children of school age and only 4,000 of these are in school, according to the report of the Superintendent of Education. We cannot expect ignorant people to act like intelligent ones, and no amount of abuse will make them better.

We know that our race is weak and that the white race is strong. We know also that our race is sick and that the white race is well or whole. Now, how should the strong treat the weak? How should the whole treat the sick? Would a strong man say, here is a weak man with a heavy burden, therefore, I will put more upon him? Would a well man say, here is a sick man, therefore, I shall give him less medical treatment? Then why do you say, here is the ignorant negro, therefore, let us give him less educational opportunities than we give the white man? If the white man would be logical in this particular, he would say in the courts, because he is ignorant let us make his punishment less severe, because he is weak, let us protect him, because he is ignorant, let us give him greater educational opportunities. But this has not been done. There has not been one dollar increase in the negro public school fund in the rural districts in twenty years; if anything, it is less today than it was twenty years ago.

Sometimes we hear it said that the white man of the South knows the negro better than anybody else, but the average white man of the South only knows the ignorant, vicious and criminal negro better than anybody else. He knows little of the best class of negroes. I am glad to say, however, that there are a few Southern white men who know the better class and know them intimately and are doing what they can to better the negro's condition. I would to God that the number of these few could be increased a hundred-fold.

We used to deride the North for giving the negro a chance to spend a dollar while withholding from him the opportunity to make one. But in the Providence of God all this has been changed by the great war in Europe, which has created a labor society in the North, East and West, and the negro is now being given a chance to make a dollar there as well as to spend one. The white man of the North is due no special credit for this, the credit belongs to God. He is the Righteous Judge of all the earth and in the end He will do right.

We will hear many tales of the sufferings

of these people who go from this section. Many will die and some will come back; but still some will never return. You remember the fate of the Pilgrims, and the early colonists who first came to this country. You also know the fate of our troops now on the border; many must die that some be saved. It behooves us of the South who remain here, both white and black to re-dedicate ourselves to unselfish service and try more and more each day of our lives to live up to the great principle laid down in that memorable Atlanta speech by the immortal Booker T. Washington when he said: "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to material progress."

W. J. EDWARDS,
Principal of Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute (Colored), Snow Hill, Ala.

THE CAPTAINS AND THE SOUTH

(From the Birmingham (Ala.) Ledger.

I have read with much interest your good sense article under the caption, "Industrial Captains Can Stop Bad Practice." I have wondered for some time why the "Industrial Captains" to whom you refer, sit supinely by and allow their most valuable assets to be driven from their industries by the mild term which you use, "bad practice." Are they Rip Van Winkles? Will they awake, and that right early, to find the bird has flown?

Verily, you are right, when you say, he who thinks the Negro is a fool is in gross error, and the things that have been cannot continue.

The Negro will not continue to enrich the white man by hard labor for a little above starvation awages and at the same time be maltreated and, in many cases, brutally outraged. It is enough. The time has passed, an open door is set before him, whether by Providence or otherwise, and he is passing into it. No one but the Negro himself can tell what he has endured, the punishment inflicted the insults and humiliation borne. Those who inflict these cruelties are too inhuman to realize the pain, while those of better nature are so aloof they are not, perhaps, aware of it.

The petty offenses, which you mention, are far more numerous than you are aware of, besides other unjust treatments enacted daily on the streets, street cars and trains. Our women are inhumanely treated by some conductors, both on the street cars and trains. White men are often found in compartments for Negroes smoking, and if anything is said against it they who speak are insulted, or the car is purposely filled with big puffs of smoke and the conductor's reply is, "He'll quit to-rectly." Recently a white man entered a trailer for Negroes with two little dogs. One of the dogs went between the seats and couched by a woman; she pushed him from her and the white man took both dogs and sat them beside her and she was forced to ride with them. This is one of many, many acts of injustice which often result in a row for which the Negro has to pay the penalty.

These things are driving the Negro from the south, and you well said "The captains are strong enough to have these practices forever stopped" if they will get at it.

As a presiding elder of a district covering a large territory, and knowing the conditions and the situation, the feelings of unrest, and the determination of thousands to follow those who have gone, and of the means used and the influences brought to bear, it is well for those who can, if they will, to get busy and check at once this injustice heaped upon the Negro and treat him on fair and equitable terms, pay him as he is being paid east and north, I believe they can thereby stem the tide and keep the Negro in the south.

He is not going by wild or speculative ideas, but by force of circumstances. He loves the southland; all that is near and dear to him is here, and he would like to stay, but being a man of feeling and growing into a sense of selfrespect, how can he stay under the circumstances?

The ministers are holding him back to a great extent, but they are getting in the attitude of the people to whom Elijah spoke, when he said, "Why halt ye between two opinions?" And should they, the ministers, turn about and deliver sermons from the text, "Come thou with us and we will do thee good, for the Lord has spoken good concerning Israel," there would be few left.

You are right, Mr. Editor, when you say the more intelligent Negroes will not return; no, none worth while will return; why should they? With better pay, with better surroundings, with better school facilities, with fairer play in the common walks of life; why should they return to the opposite in every respect?

Will the captains and the south awake to their own interest ere it be too late? Can't the south do for the Negro anything that the east and north can do? Ha not the Negro a greater claim upon the sympathies of the south than the east and north, or any other section of the country? If anything is to be done the sooner the better. Intimidation intensifies the movement and newspaper stories of suffering and maltreatment are laughed to scorn.

T. W. COFFEE,
Presiding Elder of the Bessemer District, A. M. E. Church, and Associate Editor of the *Birmingham Reporter*.

From ENQUIRER

Address: Cincinnati O. FEB 28 1917

Date

Negro Migration.

There may have come considerable benefit to some of the negroes who have migrated in large numbers during a year from the Cotton States to those North, but reports from many of them to their old homes do not convey such an impression. From many sections of the South come reports of urgent call from these people to former employers in towns, and to former landlords on farms asking to be taken back. Those who can write their appeals or command amanuenses have hurried to do so. Here are some of the lines from a negro formerly of Lowndes County, Alabama, to his landlord of a year back:

"I want you to save me my same place for me, for I am coming back home next year, and I want my same farm if you haven't got nobody on it. When it is cold here you can't get out of the door. I wish I was round that old gully now, for it is naturally too cold here for us anyway. When I get home no one will never get me away any more."

A touch of the pathos of "Ol' Suwanee Ribber" in that!

Even compared to the ordinarily mild winters of their accustomed homes these people would have found a serious time in ordinary winter weather North, but what it must have seemed to them this last two months after coming North by thousands out of the mild climate they have been accustomed to we can hardly realize.

It is doubtful if Southern negroes to any considerable extent will benefit themselves, or Northern sections, by change of climate and conditions of labor. In Massachusetts there continues effort toward working out the experiment, but the Springfield Republican of that state says:

"It has been demonstrated that the average negro farm laborers around here are not very efficient. The questions whether the negroes would work on the farm all the year around, and whether they would live on the farms or elsewhere are important."

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier comments thus:

"It is patent, however, that the Massachusetts people who are backing this movement are acting in the dark. We only hope that if they succeed in taking any negroes North, some way can be found to compel them to take care of these negroes whether they are sufficiently efficient to suit their purposes or not."

Letters to Editor

VIEWS OF A NEGRO FARMER ON THE LABOR PROBLEM.

advertiser 2-1-17

Snowdoun, Ala.

Editor The Advertiser:

During this wet weather, I have been talking to different people of the county. Most everybody I talked to has a mind to go off on public work. They tell me some places are cleaned up, not a family on the place; some places nothing but women and children and their children are crying for bread. I have been talking to some of them. I told them have they one time thought that they were running up the price of the bread and meat on themselves; some told me they had not thought about that, but the merchant man and the land owner just would not let them have anything, and they are going where they can make the dollar. And some of them are making it and coming back under the doctor, that could be helped by our white friends by helping us through these hard times. I want our white friends to look at our condition on both sides. If there are one thousand farms laying out, if there are a thousand mules to feed, there are about two thousand people to feed. Just the same there are more people than that gone off, but I am just saying this to give you a little idea what I am talking about. This will throw up the meat and meal another year still higher, because there ain't no one to raise it. I was talking to a gentleman who had been off and he said meal was three dollars a bushel where he came from. You see that it would be better for us to stay here and raise seed corn, peanuts and peas, sugar cane, potatoes and raise hogs and cows and chickens. I think that we could do very well. It would be better for us to stay home because we are used to this climate. There is not a family that is no more compelled to go than I was.

MIKE ARRINGTON

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

Editor The Advertiser: 4-27-17

The basic cause of the negro exodus now in progress throughout the country is low wages, whatever may be said of lynch law and the political and civil disabilities of the negro as contributing causes.

The negro farm hand gets for his compensation hardly more than the mule he plows; that is his board and shelter. Some mules fare better than negroes. This, too, in spite of the fact that the money received for farm products has advanced more than 100 per cent. The laborer has not shared correspondingly in this advance.

High rents and low wages have driven the negro off the farms. They have no encouragement to work. Only here and there you will find a tenant who is getting a square deal and the proper encouragement.

Our Legislatures have enacted laws against the operations of emigration agents who come into our communities to entice negro labor to other sections of the country. A better law than this would be one that would make it worth while for the negro to work. There are thousands of idle acres in the Southern States, waiting for cultivation, but the people cannot get to them on account of the high rents which virtually put the laborer into industrial slavery. Texas and South Carolina have laws giving the laborer two-thirds of the crops. Such laws would give stability to our farm conditions. Working for one-half and furnishing everything is working without hope.

It is easily seen then that land monopoly is the direct cause of poverty and discontent. In a country like ours there should be no cause for poverty, as we have the finest lands and climate. But if the people cannot get to the land without giving up the major part of the fruits of their toil, there is always unrest and sometimes revolution such as we have in Mexico. Nature is very bountiful and produces more than enough to fill every mouth and clothe every back. Why should almost all of this go to the few, while the many go hungry and naked?

It is not charity, but opportunity that men need most. The Southern States should legislate our waste idle lands into use. The laborer is worthy of his hire; make it profit-

Labor-1917

Migration

Letters

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
AUGUST 1, 1917

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

To the Editor The Birmingham News:

Just a few words anent the exodus of the negroes, some of the causes and a suggestion as a remedy.

The present day negro is much concerned with the betterment of his race, and in search of conditions and environments which afford him greater opportunities and encouragement for his improvement and progress. For this he should be praised, and to this end all good citizens will unite by lending their aid and co-operation. The negroes cannot and will not accomplish their aim without the assistance of the white race, and they are largely dependent upon us, if material progress as a race is to be attained.

Most negroes prefer the South as a place of abode, and when due and proper inducements and privileges are provided for them, little effort will be necessary to retain them. Only a few days ago an old negro woman was in my office, having just returned from Chicago, where she was persuaded to go about six months ago with her married daughter. She informed me that she did not like the North, principally on account of the intermingling of the races; that she was too old to become accustomed to this, that she preferred the South, and was returning for good. The average negro feels just like the old woman; he doesn't expect nor want social equality, because it is unnatural, and when it is accorded him, he feels out of place, and has sufficient intelligence to realize what Senator Tillman recently said: "The Yankee has no love for the negro, except for political reasons."

The negroes in our district have been in a state of unrest and dissatisfaction for some time, brought about by the unfair treatment of them by some people of this vicinity, by their use of the negro solely as an instrumentality or agency to acquire profit and gain. The negro is underpaid for his labor, and thereby there is not afforded a fair competing field for labor organizations. If he is employed by a corporation, he is required to trade at the commissary, and to live in its house; he is compelled to borrow from the "loan sharks," and they prey upon him for an indefinite time; he is persuaded to pay his money to some of the so-called "industrial insurance companies," and when he becomes sick or disabled his policy has suddenly lapsed, and his claim is rejected; he is arrested for petit offenses for the fees provided; his home is ruthlessly invaded and searched by the alleged "purity squads," without justification and oftentimes without process of law; the street tax collector never overlooks a negro; frequently he is not given justice by our juries before whom his rights are tried, and often solely because he is a negro.

When you fail to administer justice to the just, to render every man his due, the injured one leaves the tribunal with a well founded suspicion that equal rights and privileges will have to be found elsewhere, and this tends to degrade rather than encourage good citizenship. "Justice is the basis of society; a sure bond of all commerce," says Vattel. When we have learned to administer justice, fairly and equitably, regardless of the race or color of the litigants, we have advanced that much in our efforts to help and render invaluable service to the negro.

The ancients painted the Goddess of Justice blindfolded, symbolical that she should not know who was before her in the administration of the law. No white man would live in a community where he was throttled by similar disadvantages in earning a living for himself and family. The average negro is human and has the same sensibilities that we possess, can be humiliated, wronged and shamed and made to suffer mentally and physically the consequences.

Criticism may be heaped upon me for these words, and I may be dubbed "a negro lover," but I care not, as they, in my opinion, but represent the sentiment of all good citizens. I was born and raised in the South, in Birmingham, and am ever ready to condemn the negro when wrong, but I stand ready at all times to help him when he is wronged. When we become awakened to these conditions, and permit the negro to pursue his labor upon a fair and equitable basis, and assist him in removing these impediments, we shall see a time when the negro will rejoice to live in the Southland and render more valuable service in the development of our fertile lands and growing industries. HUGH H. ELLIS.

A NEGRO EDUCATOR'S VIEW OF THE EXODUS.

Editor The Advertiser: 1-11-17

Please, may I have the space to say a few New Year words on this unsettled question of negro exodus? Since my letter of November 1st, I have been made to know some things that had not up to that, been published; such as the box car crowding, death on the roads and in the mines of the places where our people are engaged to work. On receiving a letter from Mr. W. A. Wadsworth of Prattville, Ala., in a friendly and fair-minded way, he expressed the real deplorable condition under which most of our people had to live and work after leaving here. Since then I have met with some who have come back. I heartily agree with him that it is not the going that we so much oppose, but the manner of going and the mode of living after going, are the facts that make the inner man revolt. Then, too, the coming back to take less jobs than some of them had before leaving and therefore receiving less pay and consideration than if they had not gone. As Mr. Wadsworth has further said: "If those who go will stay, then it will be better for those who remain." Races, like crops, need thinning out now and then so that others that are left can thrive more vigorously and be more productive. I still contend that our people in masses are not prepared to leave this part of the country, from the fact that they do not know conditions and will have to do much suffering before learning the same. There are three things the unlearned or uneducated negro has not learned and which very much handicap us in working with the class of people that look upon these as being very essential to success. They are accuracy of work, quickness of work, and continuation of work. The average unlearned negro works down here about eight months in the year and uses the other four, for what he calls a good time, and then at the end of the year holds that the white man has changed his account. He did change it, but the negro was the cause, for he was feeding the negro, his mule as well as his family, sometimes, families, when the negro was frolicking or "stepping" off to see somebody. When he is at work he loses three days in the week at his best. He takes Saturday to get ready for Sunday, Sunday is his all day, Monday he gets in late and has as his excuse his wife was sick last night or he had such a cramp in the stomach that he thought he was going to die, so it takes him that day to get right for the next. Lots of times he hasn't been home more than one hour before reporting to work. Thus his account got changed. I think we have a dance, they call the "slow drag." This fittingly expresses the kind of work that class of negroes has been doing. Not "slow drag" dancing, but "slow drag" farming. Left without intelligent guidance he exhibits no interest in neither stock or tools, and is thus a constant worry and expense to the employer. This kind of service will bankrupt a nation, to say nothing of the South. One only has to look around the fields and the homes of this class to observe that no accuracy is displayed.

I am glad to see that the churches are taking a prominent part in helping to intelligently direct our people as to what is best to do, but I feel that the church should also impress the fact and insist upon it being one of the fundamental principles of religion, that "an honest man is the noblest workman of God," and should place more emphasis on economy and living at home. Gathering up the fragments is a great part of Scriptural teaching. I believe that it is the schools' duty to co-operate with the State to make its citizens through the boys and girls, by making them industrious and self-supporting. It is all right to teach a man to know how to increase his desires, but to leave off teaching him how to supply these desires, we have only a half man. In other words, we have been too largely consumers and not producers of our many needs. I am glad to say, however, that the young men who have come out from these institutions of learning are not those who are crowding themselves off to other places to get jobs. For the most part they are finding a way or helping to make one. Therefore, the negro should be encouraged educationally, so that whatever he does will be done intelligently.

Now since the Spring-time is near at hand I feel that the white people should bestir themselves and have as many acres of land cultivated as possible; for every acre of land that lies idle is fifty dollars or more taken from their bank account Land that is not cultivated is like machinery lying idle and is a constant expense. Since this change has come, the white man should help to pick the best and most desirable colored citizens and make provisions for them to stay where they are. I say desirable, because there are many desirable ones and all of us will be delighted to see these remain. The white people can do this by having meetings and devising plans and means by which the colored man can see his way clear, and he will be too glad to enter into the race of partnership with the spirit of work and its return. I do not believe in the mob idea of keeping the negroes away from the trains, for that is but little better than the box car method of taking them North; but to talk to him as man to man such as no one knows like the white man, how to reach the negro's heart for after all you can do more with him through his heart than any other way. It is a fact that the white man is most easily reached through his pocket book, but if you want to ever use a negro it must be done through his feelings.

When we have chosen this better class of people the manly thing then to do, is to stand squarely by our choice and see that justice and fair play be given in proportion as they measure up to the responsibility and requirements, hence we will have a better land more thrifty people, and safer homes. Mr. Wadsworth is thoroughly right when he says that the negro is not looking for social equality. There is no respectable negro that would have his social life changed by external force, for he delights to have the other man stay out of his social functions. In many cases his leaving this section is purely for the want of encouragement and the want of needed advice. Let some of our best white farmers be made president and officers of the Farm Bank Association and use this money in ways that will save the farms. Then, they can both advise and do. Now is the time for the "Solid South" to act.

Some are constantly writing to us and others are coming to ask what is the best thing to do. We have in nearly every case made them see that they should "Cast down their buckets where they are." If the white people will get together in money matters and devise plans to lead us, we are no less disobedient than heretofore, and will be sure to follow. It is useless to discuss the evils of either race, for "There is so much good in the worst of us, and so much bad in the best of us, that it hardly behooves any of us to talk about the rest of us." We all must allow the great Shepherd of the Universe to lead us into green pastures, besides the still waters in the valleys of the Sunny South.

Very truly yours,
E. W. COOKE,
Superintendent of the Snow Hill Institute,
Snow Hill, Ala.

From TIMES UNION

Address: Jacksonville, Fla.

Date.....

Some negroes who left Jacksonville for employment in the North are writing lugubrious letters home. They make no complaint of the wages or the treatment but are knocked out by the cold. One of them says he finds his windows blocked by drifts and must dig his way out of the shack door —under such conditions the warm sunshine of Florida looks like a dream of heaven.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

There are influential Georgia negroes from whom a timely word of warning to the unthinking of their race counts for something, and who are doing what they can to check, in their respective localities, whatever immigration there may be from the worthy working class to northern cities; for they realize the truth made plain by the late Booker Washington, as to "Letting down your buckets where you are!"

But in some instances the situation has developed a somewhat humorous as well as serious side, as depicted in the letters of those who went away, to "the old folks at home," and to their friends among the white

Consult Gen 5-26-17

people for whom they had worked in various employments.

The Tifton (Ga.) Gazette summarizes the experience of one who "came back," as follows:

> Buster is back. Buster Cullen is a full-dyed son of Ham who went to Pittsburg from Tifton five weeks ago to find fortune, easy street. He has returned disillusioned. No more north for him, Buster says. Wages are high, but everything else is higher, and by the time a man pays for his board and keep, his wad looks like the widow's mite. To crown all, Buster says they treat niggers like red-headed step-children, and there is no corn bread; absolutely nothing but light bread and no "nigger" wants to live on that for a working diet. Lucky for him, Buster had money to pay his way home; many of his kind were not so fortunate. Still, despite these examples, thousands of negroes are leaving the south every week for new and untried fields.

One letter to "the home-folks" who had the good sense to remain at home contains the information that "it don't seem reasonable up here, where everybody thinks there's nobody else—where you tell 'em 'Good mornin'' and they go on like nothing had happened!"

But a negro woman of the "old mammy" type, living in Atlanta, "sensed" the situation in her quick answer to an invitation to join the exodus: "I'm home, and happy; I got nothin' to find up dar, kaze I ain't never lost nothin' dar. I'm here to stay!"

THIS WAYCROSS NEGRO BEGGING TO COME HOME

Constitution 7/8/17

Waycross, Ga., July 7.—(Special.)—C. S. Hardy, well-known business man of Waycross, has received a letter from a negro woman who went to Philadelphia several months ago. She formerly was employed at the Hardy home and now wants to return, begging Mr. Hardy to send her enough money to get a ticket to Waycross.

The woman writes that things are not so well with her and that she is anxious to get back to "God's country." This is not the first appeal that former Waycross negroes have sent to their old employers.

Letters to Editor

THE NEGRO LEAVING THE SOUTH.

Editor The Advertiser: 1-2-17

What turn is this in the negro's career? What effect will it have upon his civil, political and racial opportunities? What advice should be given him at this time? These questions are in the mind of every man or woman who has taken time to think at all upon this race as a constituent part of this country, too large a part to think of lightly and too significant to be overlooked.

It cannot be doubted that the man who is the friend of these people and who is best prepared to advise them whether he lives in the North or in the South, should now step forward. But who knows what to say to them barring the fact that there are people to criticise any advice that may be given? Even if a man close his ears to criticisms and even to danger, he is not absolutely sure that he is prepared to give the wisest and the best advice. This is true, not only because the argument for their going North or remaining in the South appears almost evenly divided, according to some, but also because if the one who assumes to advise is dead sure that he is free from prejudice, his judges may not be quite sure.

It is conceded by many that wherever negroes are in very large numbers, they are dreaded and feared as dangerous to certain "inherent rights" that belong to the dominant race. Some fear their political ascendency; others fear their uprising; all seem to fear that if not restrained in some way, they may be inclined to the spirit of social equality. Whenever a people is dreaded or feared in any or all of these ways, they can hardly hope to achieve without protest all of their natural rights. The scattering of the negroes, therefore, over all quarters of this great country rather than keeping them all together in one section will, no doubt, remove the fears referred to, whatever other disadvantages may come to them because they are thus scattered.

Again, if those who are leaving the South and going to other sections should "make good" as industrious, trustworthy laborers, and also be strong enough to withstand the many temptations to dissipation that are sure to beset them, they will remove much of the unfavorable opinions that have for several years been crystallizing against them in the North and perhaps the West. This would turn in their favor that great and powerful sentiment in the North which must be a very present help in trouble. This they would gain without losing anything that they have already gained in the Southland.

But suppose they fail to make good along these lines? It would be worse with them anywhere else than in the South, because their white neighbors in the South know them and will bear with their shortcomings more than those of any other section. For instance, many in the negro race do not know how to be faithful so as to hold a good job when they get it. Sometimes when their work needs them most, they are liable to go to a picnic, or on an excursion, or remain at home for a day or two to see how well they can live off the money which they have already made. Nobody but a Southern white man will still keep the negro in his employ and allow him to do that. The Southern white man allows it because he knows negroes and has grown to be willing to put up with their shortcomings. Then, too, the Southern white man knows that he cannot find a better and more contented laborer than the negro.

His going North assures him a better livelihood, temporarily at least. Of course they are going North to take the place of the foreign population, called to their homeland on account of the European war. I say "temporarily" because when the war ends, some of these foreign people will return to this country and the negro will be thrown into competition as a laborer with them. And who knows which will survive? Many of these foreigners will hardly return except through their descendants fifty or a hundred years hence. This will give to the negro an opportunity to shield himself as a laborer against all intrusion.

The inference is easily drawn from the fact of the negro being dreaded and feared where he lives in any large numbers than when scattered over the whole country these dreads and fears are somewhat removed.

Attention is drawn to the fact that there are several "if's" in what has been said in this article—contingencies that might happen and might not. What if the things mentioned should turn out the other way? Suppose the negro as a laborer and in morals, while in the North, does not make good? Suppose he proves to be a failure? Suppose this exodus continues until the proportion of negroes now in the South to those in the North will be in the adverse order? Have we any assurance that the white people in the North will not dread and fear the negro in large numbers? Do we know that the white man North will ever become so well acquainted with the shortcomings of the negro that the former will become tolerant towards him? A thousand other questions could be asked, and then we would have to wait a long time to get an answer. Moreover, many husbands are leaving their families here with the promise of either returning or sending for them. Many of them perhaps will never again live with their families. Consequently, the education and morals of the children will be left entirely with the mother; many wives, burdened and disappointed, will, no doubt, go to the bad themselves. Then, too, the churches, the schools, property, and fifty odd years of other development will have to start over again with those who go, and many of these will go under with those who remain. No race, or people, as such can move in very large numbers without dashing down the advantages of a life-time, even though this may be for only a short period. Can the negro maintain his institutions—schools and churches especially—in the North as he has done in the South? There may be, as are now, mixed churches and schools in the North, but who will be the pastors, the deacons or stewards, the presidents, the teachers? The separation of white people and negroes in the South has been a blessing in disguise to the negro. It provided pastors, deacons and stewards, bishops, presidents and teachers and more than all these, a training in leadership in those things that he never could have gotten otherwise.

The truth is, these negroes who are leaving the South in large numbers and others who are thinking of going, do not want to go. They prefer to remain here. But they want something to eat and to wear. They want a brighter future held out to them; they want to be reasoned with by their landlords, and want things made plain to them in the adjustment of yearly accounts; they want to be protected against lynching and personal abuse; they want better treatment on the farms, on the common carriers, and in public places in general. The immediate need is something to eat and to wear. The white people among whom the negro has lived and labored, in many cases almost without reasonable remuneration, can relieve this situation if they would awake to the consciousness of it and be willing to divide with the negro till these strenuous times are over. What can they do? They can give them something to do even if they have to go back and put out dollars that they planned not to touch at this time. They can rent them land and houses cheaper. They can prove to the negro now that they are equal friends and are therefore willing to divide. A black child or wife hungry is as a white child or wife hungry and it pains the loving father or husband, even though black, just as much as it would a white father.

My opinion is, the white people can put a stop to this exodus, not by force nor coercion, but by extending to these people who do not want to leave home the hand of sympathy and present help.

R. T. POLLARD,
President Selma University.
Selma, Ala.

Well-Known Negro Leader On the Northern Movement

Editor Constitution: I have read with great interest your editorials on the negro immigration north. I think your views are safe and sound. As to southern conditions you are well versed, and as to our racial situation you seem to be an unerring thermometer. You hit the nail on the head when you say that mob violence is the worst disturbing element in the south today. The white man started it and the white man can stop it. Nobody else can.

Let other southern editors speak out as you have done. Let the white preachers cry aloud and spare not. Let judges and juries do their duty impartially and without fear. Let influential citizens like Judge Adams and others speak out. Let our legislature do its duty, having in mind the welfare of the whole people. Let's put high-minded, self-respecting, God-fearing men in office and relegate the professional and cheap politician to the rear. Then, and not until then, will Georgia take her proper place among the states of this union.

I am opposed to my people going north or anywhere else in large numbers, unless it is absolutely necessary for race preservation. It matters not how many leave the south at this time, the fact remains the masses will remain here for a century to come. I have had flattering offers to go north, but my decision is to stay here where I can help the masses of my people. The white man should encourage the strongest leaders of my race to stay in the south; recognize him as a leader and help him in the uplift of his people. As executive officer of our denomination I am striving to place in every community a strong pastor. Our preachers are our real leaders.

Some of our people are returning from the north and others will return, but the bulk of those who have gone will remain. I fear the worst is yet to come. If we can successfully pass the spring months, all may be well. I think the leaders of both races should get together and discuss this matter in a formal way and reach the wisest conclusions possible. You cannot operate on our race from without any more than you can any other race. Forces from within must co-operate with those from without. I believe the state chamber of commerce should take up this question with the leaders, real leaders—not demagogues—of my people, and earnestly and honestly seek a solution. It cannot be denied that all the people of Georgia, white and black, are one in purpose and destiny. What affects one, affects all. Why cannot white and black alike lay aside nonessentials and unite on and pull together for every constructive measure which has for its object the elevation of the whole people?

I am not a politician. I am a preacher. I would not give up my work to be president. The destiny of the world has always been in the hands of the spiritual leaders. Let me appeal to the preachers, white and black alike, to exert every honorable effort to bring about peace and prosperity, brotherly love and forbearance in our great state. To the white man I would say that we have his religion and civilization. We believe we are right. Do not make infidels of us.

D. D. CRAWFORD,
Corresponding Secretary General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia.
Atlanta, Ga., January 6, 1917.

Labor-1917
Migration

Efforts to Handle Situation

WATCHMAN The World
EXAMINER
NEW YORK CITY
MAR 1 1917

Northern Migration of Negroes

By Howard Wayne Smith, D.D.

As in the natural world, so in the social, strong forces impelling great movements work silently. Multitudes of people have shifted their places of habitation on the earth with no blaring of trumpets, and their neighbors have scarcely been aware of their moving until it has become an accomplished fact. In this way European immigration to America began, and it is in this way that the past year has witnessed a large invasion of negroes from the South into certain of the Northern States. Only sporadically have the newspapers noticed this movement, which is one of undoubted importance to those who are aware of it. Estimates vary as to the numbers involved in this migration, running all the way from 150,000 to 300,000. Safety lies in moderation, and a safe statement is that at least 200,000 Southern negroes have come North since last spring.

The underlyng causes of this movement are complex. Some Southern papers attribute it to the efforts of Northern labor agents, and in some Southern States efforts are being made most energetically to curb their activities by putting heavy license fees upon these agents. In one State this fee is $2,500 for every county in which the agent operates. Of the activity of these agents there can be no doubt. The manager of one large railway system recently stated that under his direction 12,000 men had been imported to work on the tracks of his road, while another railway representative acknowledged that he had brought 1,000. To the efforts of these men must be added those of the agents of various manufacturers, munition plants and tobacco growers, all of whom have invaded the Southern labor market. In the mind of the Northern importer of labor the justification for his activities along this line is found in the scarcity of labor in the accustomed markets of the North, together with the increased demand for labor, and the consequently higher wages caused by the great industrial boom stimulated by the war demands of the last two years. Thus, while the Southern observers see only the, to them, pernicious activity of labor agents, those agents themselves are aware of the economic pull of the situation and purge themselves of any hidden motives. And it is inevitable that the negroes themselves should be attracted by the lure of the much higher wages assured in the North.

Many leaders of the race, both North and South, point to other conditions of life in the South as stimulants of the movement. Mob violence, although the number of lynchings seems to be a little on the decrease, is indicated as a pushing power away from the sections in which it prevails. But there is an even stronger impelling power in various other inequalities to be found in the Southern environment.

It seems certain that this migration is destined to increase in the coming spring and summer. The rigors of the winter act for the immediate present as a deterrent, but the pause is only temporary, if prosperity in the industries of the North continues. All observers agree in this deduction, which is further strengthened by the statements contained in letters from Southern Negroes themselves, which the present writer has had the opportunity to see.

The presence of these new neighbors creates and intensifies certain conditions, too long overlooked in the North. There is no denial of the fact that distance lends enchantment to the view and that familiarity breeds something very different from enchantment. The indifference of Northern people, sometimes verging on something worse, to the situation of the colored population in the large Northern cities, where they most do congregate, must give way to an intelligent sympathy and tactful interest or the problem will grow increasingly acute.

That there is a glimmer of hope of a better day is seen in the attention being given to the problem by a group of broad-minded citizens who are affiliated with the National League on Urban Conditions Among Colored People. Recently this League held a conference on "Negro Migration" in the City of New York. This conference was attended by about 150 people, white and colored, men and women, from all sections of the country, North and South, east of the Mississippi. The spirit and attitude of these sympathizers with the negro race in its struggle for betterment is evidenced by the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Conference:

Be it resolved—

1. In the South: That wherever possible, whether in the city or rural community, organizations be formed with the following purposes—

(a) To foster good feeling between the two races.

(b) To study the health, school and work needs of the negro population.

(c) To develop agencies and stimulate activities to meet those needs.

(d) By training and health protection to increase the industrial efficiency of negroes and to encourage a fairer attitude toward negro labor, especially in regard to hours, conditions and regularity of work and standard of wages.

(e) To increase the respect for law and the orderly administration of justice.

2. In the North: That similar organizations be formed or existing organizations urged to take action which, in addition to the purposes already mentioned, shall seek to instruct the negro migrants—

(a) As to the dress, habits and methods of living necessary to withstand the rigors of the Northern climate.

(b) As to the efficiency, regularity and application demanded of workers in the North.

(c) As to the danger of dealing or going with unscrupulous or vicious persons and of frequenting questionable resorts.

(d) As to the opportunities offered by the towns and cities of the North in schools, hospitals, police protection and employment.

(e) As to facilities offered by the church, Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association and other organizations."

It is in connection with this last suggestion that Baptists in the North may find their largest field of service. By far the largest number of negroes in the country have some sort of connection with Baptist churches. This offers at once a wide opportunity and a heavy responsibility to the members of both races in that denomination. Only a very few of our people are alive to this situation. There are fine race leaders, like Dr. W. A. Creditt, of the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, of Pennsylvania, who are aiming to be of practical service to their people in this need, but there are by no means a sufficient number yet interested. As to the attitude of white Baptists, it is lamentable. For various reasons a sort of stand-off policy seems to have been inaugurated, but this will not do. It is earnestly suggested that, wherever a community contains a large number of colored people, the white Baptist church undertake a careful survey of conditions and shape its policy so as to render the best possible service in correcting abuses and in sympathetically and intelligently helping the negroes.

Neglected, these black brothers become a menace to the community in which they live; cultivated, they become an asset.

HAIL COLORED METHODISM IN DETROIT!

Christian Index

This is Monday morning. The big rally is over. The connection is expecting to hear from Detroit this week. I wish I had words to describe what has taken place under the banner of Colored Methodism in this great city; but the words are not in the dictionary, so we can't describe it. I wish the whole connection could be here to see for themselves. You would be thrilled and sent out with an enthusiasm that would give the world a better knowledge of Jesus Christ.

10-18-17

I.

It was ten weeks ago when Bishop R. A. Carter, that brilliant giant, big souled, large visioned, tall and keen—that wonderful personality—acting for the bench of bishops, came here, sang, prayed and preached, gathered our members and perfected an organization. He purchased a

magnificent brick church and parsonage—a picture of the church is on the front page—for the sum of fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars, three thousand ($3,000) dollars to be paid in ninety days. Wasn't that running a mighty risk of humiliating our whole connection by a colossal failure? Three thousand dollars in ninety days! Where was the money coming from, especially during the Summer season? Appealing to the church through the Index, you say? What would that amount to? That has been done many times before with but small results; and where was the evidence that it would amount to anything this time? Wouldn't such a dash led by a young Bishop be considered rash and unwise, calculated only to furnish an opportunity for him to understand that he is a young Bishop and would not be allowed to go without a halter lest he run away with the church? Wasn't there danger that Satan would lead little, narrow, bigoted—shall I say wicked?—men to the mischievous conclusion that if the Detroit proposition went through that young Bishop Carter would get all the praise? No! that was all a mistake. But who knew it would be except a man of vision? Verily, it was a mistake to suppose any of the evil consequencies just hinted at. Bishop Carter knew it, and so he went forward. What happened? Why, as soon as Bishop Jamison was acquainted with the situation he got under the load. That was expected of "Uncle Joe." He never was a little man. And when he said, "It's a go," we all knew what that meant. Bishop Cleaves turned his face and heart toward the Detroit church. Those who know him never ask where he stands on matters concerning the advancement of the church. Bishop Williams sounded a note that was deep and earnest. He would "do his part" to make the work go. Wasn't that grand? But that's "Uncle Robert." But why call them by names, all the bishops were deeply concerned. How could they as leaders be otherwise; and it is far from me to make the impression that it was otherwise. Dr. H. E. Harris brought word from Springfield, Ohio, where he saw him that Bishop Phillips was heart and soul behind this work and was loud in his praise for the undertaking. Bishop Carter suggested a campaign through letters, backed by the Index. He thought four or five hundred dollars could be raised in that way. But when it was tried, behold nearly one thousand dollars came forth—to be exact it was $978.00 from that plan. The whole connection was seized with an impulse to give to the St. John Church at Detroit.

II.

The second Sunday in October was set for rally day at St. John. Rev. Mitchell, faithful and earnest, rallied his forces well. He and his amiable wife have been prayerful and determined. They must not be forgotten. They will not be. But Rev. Mitchell and St. John were not allowed to go it alone on rally day. Bishops Jamison, Carter and Cleaves were here. Dr. H. E. Harris of West Virginia and Dr. C. L. Knox of Philadelphia were here to encourage and to assist. A program was rendered beginning Wednesday night and continued until Sunday night. The people came out, a grand time was had.

When Sunday came St. John occupied the center of the stage. Why not, when three bishops would fill the pulpit? The people understood what was going on, they came out; they came out again, they stayed. Bishop Carter was at his best at eleven o'clock. His sermon was a masterpiece, thoughtful, and powerful. It was Bishop Carter's hour.

At 3 o'clock the Holy Spirit caught Bishop Jamison and used him mightily. His grasp of his message was simply grand, his delivery was easy but powerful. Yes, Bishop Jamison stood between the two young bishops and held the standard high.

Shall I speak of the night services, or would it be enough to say that Bishop Cleaves preached? Well, it was the climax—the silver-tongued, spirit-filled Cleaves "swept the deck." He swayed the vast audience like the mighty winds sway the oaks in the forest.

But St. John tried herself too. The choir sang beautifully and sweetly. Eight new members joined the church during the day.

III.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Saint John raised	$423.00
Miscellaneous donations from the Connection	978.00
Texas Convocation	500.00
Arkansas Convocation	250.00
Georgia Convocation	150.00
Tennessee Convocation	1000.00
Mississippi Convocation	100.00
Total	$3,401.00

All this has been raised since the last Sunday in July.

I must close this letter. Bishop C. S. Smith of the A. M. E. Church has invited the bishops and visiting ministers to dinner this evening. We go from Detroit tonight.

J. A. H

NOT OUR PROBLEM.

3-29-17

Certain cities of the north are becoming greatly exercised over the influx of negro population from the south.

The Philadelphia North American said in a recent issue that "migration of more than 300,000 negroes from the south to Philadelphia and other northern cities has brought about the most acute situation with which housing experts, social workers and public health officals have ever had to contend." A meeting was held in that city, attended by representatives of the city government Associated Charities, Travelers' Aid society real estate rental men, preachers and doctors and others; but when it adjourned the solution of the problem seemed as far in the hazy distance as when the chairman first rapped for order. There was a lot of talking, and theorizing and speculating, but no action, because no one seemed to know what ought to be done.

"The influx of colored people," says Zed H. Copp, general secretary of the Associated Charities of Camden, N. J., in a letter to The Constitution, "is startling, and disturbing social conditions in our cities. . . . It seems to me there should be some way of controlling an exodus that doubtless involves loss to the south and furnishes perplexities to the north."

"I am writing to ask you to ascertain what is inducing this immigration," Mr. Copp continues, and he asks The Constitution to "please have it carefully investigated, so that the volume may be reduced to include only those negroes who are financially able to take care of themselves when they reach here, until they find employment, or to such who leave to take definite places of remunerative employment."

The cause is not of southern, but purely of northern, origin, and is very simple of explanation.

For many months experienced and trained labor agents of the industrial enterprises and the great railroad systems of the north have been all over the south engaged in the effort to take the negroes north. They offer all sorts of alluring inducements, and have engaged hundreds of local agents to continue their work of convincing the negroes that it is to their interest to go.

Free railroad transportation was offered the negroes, and pictures of golden hue were dangled before the susceptible eyes of the colord folk—pictures of easy jobs, short hours, fat pay, etc.

The result has been the influx of negroes to northern cities, and general discontent on the part of both the cities and the immigrants.

Now, having taken so many of the negroes away from the south, where they were well off, it is "up to" the northern cities to take care of them, to see that they have food and clothing and habitable living quarters—in other words, to treat them humanely.

Certainly it is not the south's proble

Labor – 1917

Migration

Efforts to Handle Situation

Greater Demand Made for Negro Labor.

Freeman

10-13-17

Eastern Section of Country Nearly Begging for Colored Workmen.

(By Charles D. Marshall, Staff Correspondent The Freeman.)

McKEES ROCKS, Pa., Oct. 10.—The Pittsburg Council for Social Service Among Negroes, an organization composed of some of the wealthiest, educated and most influential white citizens of this state, held their first meeting of the fiscal year on Wednesday, September 26, in the Civics club rooms in the Keenan building. At that meeting Prof. Francis D. Tyson, of the University of Pittsburg, in the course of an informal talk, spoke of the great Northward Negro migration. He declared that the coming of the Negro to this section of the country was much desired as a citizen and fellow laborer in these times when industries suffered for the need of his kind. The Professor pointed out the fact that the Council was bending every effort to make it possible for him to remain after his coming by seeing that he was given every advantage that an upright citizen should have in the way of being well housed and employed at decent wages. The Council goes further to see that the colored laborer may find a school in his district that his children may attend, and that in the time of dire need, he receive aid, be it sickness or other adversities.

Recently your correspondent was given the opportunity to visit a half dozen or more of the big plants in and about Pittsburg, and more especially McKees Rocks, and there I saw hundreds of colored laborers working in positions heretofore held by white men. The Lockhart Steel Foundry at McKees Rocks has seen fit to build the big plants in and about Pittsburgh, and more especially McKees Rocks and there I saw hundreds of Colored laborers working in positions heretofore held by white men. The Lockhart Steel Foundry at McKees Rocks has seen fit to build a church and many nice dwellings for the accommodation of their Colored laborers.

The Carnegie Steel Company (perhaps the largest in the country) the Bethlehem and the Superior plants seem more than eager for the Colored workmen and seem to be in great demand throughout the state despite the fact that there are hundreds of Colored laborers being sent here daily by agents already engaged by various foundries, plants and mills. But the demand for Colored labor in Pennsylvania is on the highest wage scale that has ever been known. When you can get $3.90 to $4.90 for day or night and nearly double time for over time I think you are tipping the scale beam to the last notch, and it is time for one who does common labor to set up and take notice.

The Pennsylvania Railroad comes in for a good share of praise on the "good wages" idea. This company employs nearly 2,000 Negroes in various places along its lines and is receiving more daily. This railroad is paying its Negro labor $2.62½ for eight hour day and reducing the price of boarding by giving it at $3.00 a week. There is some talk of raising the wages of these men and it may be that the raise may come soon. However, the Negro laborer is proving himself to be of much satisfaction to the company and is certainly looking after him in a satisfactory way.

At Scully Yards Camp.

Down in Scully Yards near McKees Rocks is situated Camp No. 1 of the work train laborers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is the happiest little middle sex that has ever been inhabited by Colored workmen. Electric lights and jolly voices ring in your ears from morning until night.

Mr. Frank Barr, the most genial man I ever met, supervises over the work of these men. Mr. Barr has charge of the work train has charge of the work train on which Colored men work. You would have to go a long way to find his equal for fair and impartial treatment to all. His judgment of men and temperament is of the highest consideration and success in the management of affairs of his company is most desirable.

ONE THING NEEDFUL.

It was an interesting statement in yesterday's Press-Guardian that the New Jersey Department of Labor proposes to establish a bureau of negro welfare and employment, the main purpose being to aid the large numbers of colored migrants from the South who are being attracted to the North by the hope of bettering their conditions. The migration has been going on ever since the Civil War closed, each year with increasing volume, and the present high price of labor in the North is making the influx of unprecedented proportions.

TRSON. N. J. GUARDIA
TEMBER 22, 1917

The Press-Guardian has frequently referred to the miserable conditions which this natural endeavor to secure a change for the better has brought to these unfortunate people, it being in the great majority of cases really a change for the worse. Many of these people come here without money, or even clothing suitable for northern climatic conditions. They are without training for the new kinds of employment they hope to get, and in most cases they are barred by racial prejudices from all employment except domestic service. But a large proportion of them have not even been trained for that kind of work, they having been simply "field hands." Those that are fit for household service have no trouble about getting such employment in the present dearth of white "help," which really amounts to a famine.

Paterson has had its full share of this wave of southern migration, which has assumed such proportions that it has caused alarm in that section lest its supply of agricultural labor should be seriously impaired, and concerted efforts have been noted in all the southern states to check the exodus. But, while it would be far better for these southern negroes to remain at their homes and take their chances of better conditions there—and they are manifestly improving year by year—the white people of these states do not yet seem to have realized that the most effectual way for them to hold their negro population—which they have at least become conscious that they need—is to relax the political peonage which they still maintain towards the colored race, and to regard the negro as something more than a beast of burden. Social equality is not to be expected, nor is it desirable for either race.

As for the movement of New Jersey to help these southern migrants, it is certainly commendable and welcome. If properly managed it should do great good. But if our local experience with this migration is worth anything, it teaches that one of the most essential things to be done in any city where improvement of these conditions is attempted, is to provide decent living quarters for these newcomers, where they will not be surrounded by vicious and degrading influences.

It is well known that when these colored people from the South, of either sex, have come to Paterson in search of employment they have been obliged to locate in a section of our city which has for years been a notorious breeding place of immorality, although a large number of our regular population of that race of the worthiest character have been compelled to reside in that squalid section because they could not secure homes elsewhere.

It may be noted that several northern cities that have had this same problem to contend with, have solved it by setting apart a section where colored people of reputable character could find decent and comfortable homes. It is greatly to be feared that unless this new bureau can secure a more promising initiation into northern conditions for these negroes, many of whom come here in the most primitive stages of development, so as to make them useful factors in our industrial life, its efficiency will be greatly hampered.

A NEGRO WELFARE BUREAU.

The State of New Jersey has established a "Negro Welfare Bureau," the purpose of which is to "look after the Negroes and provide for their general welfare in New Jersey, to gather facts regarding their coming into the State, obtain good, wholesome and healthy employment and good wages for them, look after the housing of the families and schooling of the children and even the older people in evening schools." T. Thomas Fortune, founder and for thirty years editor of the New York Age, has been appointed by Governor Edge active director and secretary of the bureau. Journal & Guide 11/10/17

Migration of Negroes from the South has created many new social problems in Northern States where they have located in large numbers. Thousands of Negro families from the South have settled in New Jersey and to assist them in adjusting themselves to the new order of things that surround them Governor Edge has created the Welfare Bureau. Mr. Fortune is an experienced student of social conditions and carries into his new work a knowledge gained from many years of study and observation of the problems which his bureau will be called upon to adjust.

CINCINNATI O ENQUIRER
SEPTEMBER 8, 1917

TO PLAN NEGROES' UPLIFT

Prominent persons of both races will attend a meeting of the committees of Ohio Federation for Uplift Among Negroes at the Ninth street Y. M. C. A., Tuesday afternoon at 12:30. The organization was formed in Columbus, July 12, following the influx of negroes from the South. The meeting will be held to complete plans for the work of the committees.

Unreliable Workmen Injure The Chances of Negro Labor In the Northern States

War and warmer weather have given impetus to the migration movement, and the exodus of thousands of Negroes from the South-land and their presence in the North have created new conditions and new problems in both sections.

The demand for Negro labor in the North is even greater than ever, there being openings galore for unskilled workmen. Unable to secure the desired amount of Negro labor the National Highways Commission is importing Spaniards and Mexicans in large numbers who have been put to work building roads. In New York State alone roadbuilding has been almost at a standstill because of the scarcity of labor.

Although Negro labor is on trial in the North and prospects of the race assuming an important place in the industrial world are unusually bright at this time, the unreliable Negro workmen is beginning to make himself a nuisance, thereby embarrassing those who bring him from the South and vouch for his dependableness, and proving a costly experiment to those who advance his transportation and go to big expense in giving the Negro a chance to make good.

Two serious complaints have been registered against colored help by northern industrial firms recently. One has been that southern Negroes, after reaching the North, permit themselves to be lured away by labor agents who make false promises of higher wages. The other complaint is that some Negroes, after being brought North, work a day or two and then quit without giving notice, leaving their place of employment in debt.

What Happened in Jamestown.

One of the most recent cases in which a bad impression was created by irresponsible Negroes occurred at Jamestown, N. Y., which is a thriving town of 50,000 situated not many miles from Buffalo. There are not many colored people in Jamestown, and when the Gurney Ball Bearing Company brought Negro laborers from the South to work in the mills a race issue was started.

The question became of such vital interest that a resolution was introduced in the Common Council to prohibit the housing of Negroes in certain section of the city. Corporation Counsel Chester A. Price was called on to pass upon the validity of the resolution and he advised the Councilmen that if the resolution did not actually conflict with the Constitution of the United States, in his opinion it was an unwise move as it might arouse criticism in and out of Jamestown. Upon this advice, the resolution, which ha been passed, was rescinded.

The arguments of white people living in the vicinity where the colored men were quartered were that their presence tended to depreciate the value of property, which were met by facts and figures of Arthur W. Kettle, director of the Gurney Ball Bearing Company, showing that the building occupied by the colored workmen had formerly been used by foreigners, such as Italians, and that many improvements had been made and the building put in good condition for the Negroes, increasing, if anything, the value of the property.

After the officials of the Gurney Ball Bearing Plant had fought a winning fight to crystlize public sentiment in favor of the presence of southern Negroes in large numbers in Jamestown, several, after a week's service, left town owing for board and in debt to the firm for railroad fare, while two were discharged for drunkenness and fighting in the streets of Jamestown.

The following communication to John T. Clarke, industrial secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, who was instrumental in securing the opening for colored men at Jamestown, speaks for itself:

Dear Mr. Clark:

I regret to have to advise you that we were obliged to discharge two of the men you sent us in the first consignment. These men are — and —— and were discharged on account of drunkenness and fighting. From the reports which reached us they attacked one of the men who recently came up from Savannah, the disturbance occurring in the public streets of Jamestown just outside of a saloon not very far from the boarding house. Mr. Patterson and Mr. Dorsey both made complaints against these two men as being undesirable citizens; consequently we paid them off last night and sent them out of town, they desiring to go to Cleveland.

(Signed) A. C. DAVIS.

Here is another communication received by Mr. Clark, which gives an insight as to the difficulties some firms are experiencing with unreliable Negro help:

Easton, Pa., May 3, 1917.

Dear Mr. Clark:

Replying to your communication of the 2nd, wish to advise the nature of our business is that of manufacturing Portland cement. The work is of a general character, namely, quarrying, stripping clay from surface, unloading stone and coal from cars, general all-round, work inside the mills (does not require experience), packing of cement into sacks and barrels. Any man with ordinary intelligence can do this work.

Since writing our former letter to you we tried an experiment with colored help received through an agency in New York. We engaged through this agency eight men, paid the agency $3 per man, paid fare to Vulcanite, N. J., which is about seventy miles from New York City; gave the men their supper, lodging and breakfast. Four of the men reported to work the following morning and four cleared out. We are, therefore, out of the money paid the labor agency, their carfare and board. The following day, Saturday, we engaged four more colored men from an agency in New York City, paid the agency $3 per man, paid their carfare, housed them and fed them Saturday night, all day Sunday, gave them their breakfast Monday morning and packed them each a kettle with dinner.' These men left the boarding house but never reported.

After this experience we have come to the conclusion that the colored man is not dependable and is an expensive proposition under any circumstances. The four men out of the first lot are still working for us, but the work produced is far below that of the ordinary white man. We would, therefore, ask that you do not send any of this kind of help to us, unless you are quite sure that they are willing to work at least long enough to work out their carfare and board.

Yours very truly,
THE VULCANITE PORTLAND CEMENT CO.,
J. V. Relim, Supt.

NEWS

Newark, N. J.

NEGRO INFLUX ON, PLAN TO DAM IT

Welfare League Obtains Aid of State Labor Commissioner in Movement.

HE WILL SEEK FEDERAL HELP

Southern negro laborers have resumed their migration to this section, temporarily halted by the winter, and about 400 have arrived since Saturday, while many more are expected within a few weeks—so General Lewis T. Bryant, state commissioner of labor, was informed yesterday afternoon in a conference with the Negro Welfare League. He promised to seek federal aid for a state effort to discourage further immigration of the negroes.

To care for those already here, who are expected to form a labor problem in the future, as well as for future arrivals, James Vandervall of Orange suggested efforts to divert them to the farms of South Jersey, where agricultural help is needed. The president of the league, Augustus V. Hamburg, pointed out that a call of men to arms would open many opportunities for the negroes here, and that perhaps regiments of negroes could be formed.

While not optimistic for the success of plans to divert the colored immigrants to the soil, Commissioner Bryant agreed to lend his aid to the project. He said he would place the situation before Secretary of the Interior Wilson Monday, and urge that the disadvantages to be met by colored laborers in the North be extensively advertised by the government. Such advertisements could be placed in all Southern postoffices. Postoffices in this state might be used the same way, to advertise the need of farm labor. If the latter were done a special plea for colored help could be included. He also promised to notify the members of the State Grange of the opportunities here to obtain laborers.

Mr. Vandervall pointed out that most of the immigrants were accustomed to agricultural employment and that their best opportunities lay on farms. He admitted it would be difficult to interest in rural life those who had had a taste of city living. In reply to the statement of Miss Helen P. Pendleton, acting secretary of the league, that Jersey farms had no facilities to care for the large families of the incoming Southern negroes, Mr. Vandervall said that in many places the negro laborers live in nearby villages, going daily to and from their work.

Joseph Spitz, an inspector of the Labor Department, said that some of the incoming negroes had refused jobs offered them, while others had been placed at work paying from $16 to $21 a week by the municipal, state and federal employment office. Those who refused work should receive no further help, in the opinion of Mr. Hamburg.

RECORD

Philadelphia, Pa.

MAR 2 - 1917

DISCUSS NEGRO MIGRATION

Many Sub-Committees Named to Care for Newcomers.

The whole populations of many colored Southern towns and villages, men, women and children, with their pastors, barbers and storekeepers, are pouring into the city, it was declared yesterday, at a meeting of the Negro Migration Committee, held at the offices of the Philadelphia Housing Association, No. 130 South Fifteenth street.

High wages are not the only reason, it was said, but the treatment the negro receives in the South is playing a large part in the migration.

The meeting yesterday was to discuss and outline the work of the various subcommittees, and the chairmen just appointed made short addresses, telling how they planned to carry out their part of the work. The discussion then turned to the various reasons for the migration.

Miss Mary Gillete, of the Travelers' Aid Society, chairman of the sub-Committee on Receiving Immigrants, told something of the hosts of Southern negroes that were sweeping into the city. Rev. W. H. Graham, pastor of Holy Trinity Baptist Church, colored, of the sub-Committee on Churches, however, was the chief speaker.

He explained that railroad companies had started the movement by the free importation of Southern negroes, at times just stopping the train at any small station and inviting aboard any and every negro who wanted to go North. This, he said, was responsible for the gathering in of a large number of station loafers. This practice has, however, been discontinued, he said, and the negroes now arriving are workers, not drones, and sincerely desire employment.

So far they have not had much difficulty, as the demand for laborers is large and they have easily been assimilated. At the meeting yesterday fear was expressed, however, that the present conditions could not last, and it was declared that within the next two years a great problem of relieving the want of thousands of negroes would have to be faced.

The housing conditions were said to be still very bad, although Chief Crudden, of the Division of Housing and Sanitation, declared that certain houses where the conditions were especially bad and which had been called to public attention had been cleaned up, almost miraculously. Another evil, it was declared, was the fact that the children of many of the newcomers had not been started in school. The need of recreation centres in the congested southern sections was also brought to attention, but it was declared by J. Leonard Mason, of the Board of Recreation, that the new park between Seventeenth and Eighteenth and Catharine and Fitzwater streets would do much to remedy this condition.

The next meeting will be held March 21, in Director Krusen's office.

Labor-1917

Migration

INTER OCEAN

Chicago, Ill.

JAN 1 9 1917

BY GRAHAM TAYLOR.

TO SAFEGUARD INCOMING NEGRO LABOR.

There is a new national problem with very direct local bearings. It is the migration of negro laborers from the south to the eastern states, to New York and Pennsylvania, to Illinois and the middle west, with a full share to Chicago.

The reason for this influx of the tide of negro labor is the stoppage of immigration by the war and the exodus of many foreign born residents back to their fatherlands at the call of the colors. Some of the negroes are coming out of the south at their own prompting to better their conditions. Others, perhaps many more, are coming because employers have their agents among the southern negroes, offering them work and actually employing them. So many are leaving their southern homes and places of employment that in certain sections of the south there is arising not a little excitement and opposition. Employment agents from other sections are said to be warned away, or even threatened if they do not keep hands off the steadily employed or surplus labor of the south.

DANGERS TO BOTH RACES IMPENDING.

Hitherto it has been too generally the fact that the labor of negroes has been more tolerated than welcomed. At any rate, very many negroes have been made to feel that this is the case with them, even where, as in the south, there were no other laborers to do their work. And more and more, rather than less and less, in the north and at the west scant welcome has been extended to them at best, and direct antagonism has threatened them at the worst. Increasingly this has been the attitude of white laborers, unorganized as well as organized. Almost all labor unions profess to make no discrimination against color, but very few of them admit negroes as freely as whites to their membership. This antagonism is aggravated by the employers whose preference for negro labor seems to be a discrimination against white labor or its standards of living and wages. Landlords also are reluctant to rent their houses and flats to negro families, but not more so than the white population surrounding their property is opposed to having negroes move into the neighborhood.

Notwithstanding these disturbing conditions, negro labor is being sought and is seeking to meet the increasing demand and opening opportunity. But the situation thus being created in many localities is sure to become so dangerous as to demand immediate attention, investigation and provision for the future. Many are the dangers which are to be feared not only, but which already confront every community into which negro laborers are coming more rapidly than special provision for them is made. Housing conditions were among the dangers with which the increasing negro population of New York city confronted its public spirited citizens of both races. Overcrowding and the mixing of better and worse elements in the insanitary "old law" tenements were found, on investigation, to be very bad. Yet the movement of the better class of negro families to the better tenement houses in the Harlem district was found to be encouraging. Whole sections of that district were practically given over to the occupancy of this higher class of negro tenants.

SAFEGUARDING IN ADVANCE.

But there in New York, as here in Chicago, and nearly everywhere else, the poorer and weaker part of the negro population is forced to live in the most insanitary tenements and in districts or on streets to whose cleanliness, healthfulness and moral conditions both property owners and the city administration are most indifferent and careless. It is these neglected and self-neglected districts, in most of which criminals of both races mingle, and disorderly resorts patronized by each are not only permitted to exist, but are forced upon the people, that become the harboring places and the very breeding spots of vice and crime.

These conditions thus dangerously tolerated threaten to become more menacing with the sudden and increasing influx of southern negroes into Chicago. They will include a smaller element of the worse with a much larger element of the better people of their race. But the pity and the peril will be that both are likely to be crowded together in the already overcrowded and neglected "black belt" of the south side and its offshoot on the west side. The police and the health department should not be left alone, either to prepare for or deal with this impending situation. At their best they cannot be expected to do either. Personal interest, private initiative, voluntary agencies and co-operative effort must be relied upon to grapple with this problem in advance and as it develops.

For this grappling The Daily News has led the way by the timely facts, figures, descriptions and suggestions of Junius B. Wood in his recently published helpful series of articles on the negro population of Chicago. Their reprint in pamphlet form will greatly aid the effort to promote the understanding and improvement of the conditions of negro life and labor in Chicago. Fortunately this effort is to be made by the agency best qualified to undertake the task. It is the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. This league consists of able representatives of both races, who have organized to secure the co-operation of all agencies to promote the improvement of negro life and labor, to protect their women and children, to fit their workers for efficient work, to train and enlist negro social workers for boys' and girls' clubs, neighborhood centers, probation work, playground direction and for the prevention and relief of dependency, to investigate conditions of city life as a basis for practical work to improve the urban conditions of negro populations.

CHICAGO BRANCH OF NATIONAL LEAGUE.

This national league is now moving to form such a local branch in Chicago as has been successfully established in New York, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Memphis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and elsewhere. Among those Chicago citizens who have responded to the call of T. Arnold Hill, national organizer of the league, are Judge Julian W. Mack, Dr. George C. Hall, Miss S. P. Breckinridge, Judge Edward O. Brown, Mrs. Jessie Johnson, Horace J. Bridges, Mrs. Joanna Snowden Porter and A. L. Jackson, together with Jane Addams and Dr. C. E. Bentley, national directors. This local league hopes to ally 400 negro organizations—religious, social, philanthropic, industrial, recreative and educational—in co-operative efforts for their own race. It expects to investigate conditions of employment, housing, delinquency, recreation, education and public administration as they affect the negro population.

The league deserves far more attention and support from the public spirited citizens of Chicago than the few agencies, such as the Frederick Douglass Center and the Wendell Phillips Settlement, the Y. M. C. A. and the missions and churches, have yet received. Not only for the benefit of the negro population, but for the safety and progress of the city as a whole, this league should rally to its equipment and direction, its growth and efficiency, both the personal and financial resources adequate to this end. It should be organized in time to be represented at the national conference on negro migration to be held in New York city Jan. 26 at the Russell Sage Foundation building. It will thoroughly discuss the causes and consequences of the migration, the present condition of those migrating and what is to be done to aid the negroes' adjustment to their new environment.

Chicago Commons.

Efforts to Handle Situation

NEWARK N J NEWS

OCTOBER 10 1917

WANT NEGRO APPOINTED TO STATE LABOR BOARD

The appointment of a negro to a position under the State Labor Department rather than the erection of a bureau of negro welfare, as part of the department, has been asked by representatives of the negro race. A statement to this effect has been issued by the Federation of Colored Organizations of this state following a meeting of the executive committee of that body Saturday night, at which it was decided to appeal to Governor Edge, asking this change in the plan for aiding colored workers.

Members of the federation explain that they appreciate the Governor's desire to help the race in solving the problems arising from the sudden influx of their people from the South, but believe the benefits of the proposed bureau would be outweighed by the harmful influence such segregation would tend to create.

Sufficient machinery already exists to make possible all needed adjustments, the committee believes, and points out that the majority of newcomers are able and willing to work, and that their problems are largely those of labor, health and housing.

Resolutions adopted at the meeting are signed by these representatives of the federation and its constituent organizations: President, Hamilton Travis, Orange; J. E. Sadler, secretary and editor of the New Jersey Observer; Dr. George E. Cannon, chairman of the executive committee and president of the Hudson County Committee of One Hundred; J. A. Huggs, president of the Colored Men's Civic Association of Paterson; Dr. J. E. Proctor, president of the Civic League of Princeton; W. H. Cline of Plainfield, Oliver Randolph of Newark, J. H. Penn, secretary of the Young Men's Club of Passaic; Robert Tarvis, president of the Negro-American League of East Orange; W. H. PePaur, president of the Civic Organization of Summit; Rev. H. C. Van Pelt and R. B. Brooks, representing the Bergen County civic organization; Dr. Edward Terry of the Atlantic City branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Professor B. O. Harris of the Nutley Fortnightly Club; George E. Bates, grand secretary of the colored Elks; W. P. Burrell of the East Orange Social Settlement; Samuel Branch, president of the Bayonne Civic League.

WILL PROBE NEGRO HOUSING PROBLEM

Health Officer Promises Immediate Inquiry Into Conditions Exposed by the News.

NEWARK N J EVE STAR

NOVEMBER 6, 1917

RULE CHANGE A BIG FACTOR

Health Board President Expresses Desire to Further Improvement, but Result Depends Upon New Director of Public Safety to Have Supervision of Health Department After Nov. 20.

Health Officer Craster will undertake immediately a special investigation into the conditions under which the city's negro population is living, typical examples of which were given, with photographs, in the News of yesterday. With him, Building Superintendent O'Rourke will co-operate.

Dr. William S. Disbrow, president of the Board of Health, said yesterday that the board would aid in the work, but as the board goes out of office with the change in the form of city government on November 20, the extent and nature of the campaign, after the preliminary investigation, will depend largely upon the character of the new department of public safety, to be inaugurated with the incoming city commission, and to have control of the Department of Health.

Special inspectors from the Board of Health, under the active supervision of Dr. Craster, will be assigned to investigate the sanitary conditions in the negro habitations. They will be ordered to make daily reports, based on which demands will be made upon the interested landlords to make certain necessary repairs or improvements. In the event of non-compliance, these demands will be followed by prosecutions. In extreme cases the tenants will be ordered to vacate the premises.

Mr. O'Rourke will make a special survey of old or depreciated properties, and where structural weaknesses are discovered, will condemn the building and order it torn down. Buildings not subject to condemnation, but deemed uninhabitable, will be reported to the owners for improvement.

Both officials appreciate the acute housing congestion in the city, and are anxious not to promote a greater famine in habitations. Their primary purpose will be to improve conditions wherever that is possible, extreme measures being resorted to only where improvement is impossible.

That certain conditions are manifestly bad, both the health officer and the building superintendent confess. They have endeavored, they say to prevent the use of insanitary hovels and to compel sanitary improvements, but they claim little success in this movement.

Must Consider Housing Famine.

"I would order every one of these so-called dwellings torn down as a menace to the public health, if I could act only from the standpoint of a health officer and a sanitarian," declared Dr. Craster. "They are not fit abodes for man, and should be wiped off the earth. But if I should take such strenuous action, what would become of the hundreds of whom these wretched buildings now house? We cannot order them on the sidewalk, with the knowledge that they have nowhere else to go. We have to make the best of a very bad situation, and require the best conditions obtainable under the circumstances."

Dr. Craster was reminded of the possibility of a repetition of last winter's pneumonia mortality among this class of people. He took a somewhat hopeful view as to this.

"It must be remembered," he said, "that many of the colored people came here from the South during the winter. They were compelled to find quarters where they could, and many of them were uncomfortably and inadequately housed. At the same time, they were not acclimated and therefore were pe-

culiarly subject to the rigors of the Northern winter. While I understand that the negro will continue to flock here even during the cold months, I am hoping that those now here will be sufficiently acclimated to prevent any generally bad health conditions during this winter."

Then Dr. Craster declared his intention of compelling better living conditions provided he got proper official support.

"From a practical viewpoint these houses must remain open because of the housing congestion. Considered simply from the health viewpoint, they could not be razed too quickly. The present solution for this double-angled problem, to my mind, is a compromise measure, which would seek to improve existing conditions. This can be done by compelling landlords to make their premises sanitary, at least, and with the co-operation of the board this is what I intend to do.

Have Improved Some Conditions.

"In making this statement of intention I do not want it inferred that we have been idle in this respect. On the contrary, our sanitary division has been very active and has compelled the betterment of many conditions inspected and complained of. But through a more active investigation, such as we conducted last winter, I believe that we can lighten the housing burden for the colored race in this city."

With the assistance of Chief Clerk William H. Young and Inspector Bernard J. Cahill of the sanitary division, Dr. Craster went over the places mentioned in the News yesterday in order to demonstrate the activity of the department for the enforcement of more sanitary conditions. With one exception, that of 36 Vesey street, one or more inspections had been made and some form of remedy, more or less temporary, had been applied. In the case of the exception, it was shown that the wrong address had been given in the complaint.

Dr. Craster declared that this case would be investigated at once and that any nuisance, such as water standing continually in the back yard, would be abated at once. With respect to a previous complaint of this condition, he received the information from Mr. Young that no notice had been given until November 2, when the wrong address had been submitted. There was no record of a complaint said to have been made last spring.

As to the houses facing an inside court at 50 Oliver street, Dr. Craster told a story of a long fight to close the places. He said complaints of the condition of these dwellings had been frequent, and that after several judgments had been obtained against the owner without avail, he had determined to prevent further occupancy. The owner thereupon appealed to the Board of Health and obtained permission to open the premises after the most needed repairs had been made.

"The toilets and gutter spouts were fixed, the court was cleaned, and I believe there was some interior painting or whitewashing," he said. "But what is the use? I suppose these houses are nearly as bad as they were months ago. That is the trouble with these old shacks. The filth is in the walls and in the floors, and no amount of surface renovation will give a complete sanitary cure. The only sure way is to pull them down, and this is what ought to be done. But I do not see how we can take such action at the present time."

Discusses Houses Complained Of.

The house at 148 Broome street and others in the block Dr. Craster placed in the same category as the Oliver street buildings. Much of the plumbing trouble had been remedied, but razing would be the only sure cure. The house at Searing street and Summit place, he recalled, recently had been painted inside by the owner in response to a health notice, but he presumed the rooms would be just as dirty in a few months.

"We just cannot keep these places clean," he reiterated. "The negro as a class is a new problem for us, but, given a decent and clean abode, I believe we could keep them so. At least we could promote such a condition either through compulsion or education. Now we are helpless. The colored man is not ambitious to keep clean what is not clean; no one would be. We cannot compel the impossible, and education would be lost in such surroundings. We have to do the best we can under the circumstances."

Dr. Disbrow could see no relief except through the replacement of the dilapidated dwellings by new construction.

"It is most unfortunate at this time," he said, "when we have nowhere else to put them, that the colored people, victims of other people's necessities, should be compelled to live in places which have been practically abandoned. The board is well aware of the condition of their habitations. My opinion of them can be illustrated by the assertion of a colored woman, who told me that her home was 'worse than a buzzard's nest.' From a Southern negro this comparison is emphatic, but it about fits the situation.

"To clean these 'buzzard's nests' and keep them clean is an almost impossible problem. We condemn a condition and either order the place closed or require the tenants to move. The necessary repairs are made and the place is opened again, only to go through with the same trouble again. It is just a case of patch and patch, without end and without results. These properties cannot be permanently improved. I quite agree that they should be closed, but what is to become of the occupants?"

Board's Work Is Handicapped.

Dr. Disbrow pointed out that the board is without authority after the offenders have been placed in the hands of the Law Department. Suits might be entered and judgments declared, he said, without bringing the desired relief. He thought if more power were given the Department of Health better results could be accomplished.

Mr. O'Rourke could not see that the tearing down of any of these buildings would help the city's housing problem. At the same time he promised his co-operation in any effort along this line, and while it might be presumed that his department was cognizant of actual conditions, he said he would make a special investigation of the houses complained of to determine whether conditions warranted drastic action. He added, however, that he could only take such action if a building should be found to be a menace to public safety.

At the rate at which such old buildings are being torn down, Mr. O'Rourke believed, the city would soon be rid of the most of them. About 150 are razed every year, he said, and recently houses on Division place, Arlington street and at Arlington and Augusta streets were condemned. These are all in negro districts, he explained.

"Many of these old buildings," he went on, "are structurally in good shape. Some of them have beams of hewn oak, which are just as good as when they were first placed in the building. In such cases the construction is solid, and it is manifestly impossible for me to condemn them. As far as improving them is concerned, the sides, roof and flooring would have to be removed, and certainly no one would attempt such an improvement with these buildings. The only thing that can be done with them is pull them down, and this I endeavor to have done so far as the law allows."

The State Board of Tenement House Supervision, although its jurisdiction is limited, will co-operate in any effort to promote or enforce better living conditions within the sphere of its legal domain.

TO HELP NEGROES BETTER CONDITIONS

TRENTON N. J. TIMES
SEPTEMBER 19, 1917

Question of Employment For Migrators Also Discussed at Meeting of Local Citizens

For the purpose of adopting plans for the betterment of housing conditions for the great number of negroes who have come to this city from the Southern States within the past few months, a meeting was held last evening in City Hall by the Trenton League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, which was attended by many representative men of this section. Not only are efforts being made to better the living conditions among the colored race, but the question of employment for the migrators is also being thoroughly investigated.

John E. Gill presided at the session. T. Edward Kinney, principal of the Lincoln School, is secretary. Addresses were made by State Comptroller Newton A. K. Bugbee, T. Thomas Fortune, formerly in the United States diplomatic service, who now resides in this city; the Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree, the Rev. J. A. White, the Rev. W. H. Batchelor and the Rev. C. F. Flipper; E. L. De Paur, Elva Agee, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; Warren Hannum, president of Central Labor Union; Vincent P. Bradley, Frank W. Thropp and Surrogate Samuel H. Bullock.

REPORT ON SURVEY.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to make a survey among the negroes of the city, with a view of ascertaining the condition of the new-comers, submitted a report of its work to date, as follows:

"Gentlemen—Your committee appointed to make a survey among the negroes of the city submit the following partial report:

"To this time we have visited 390 homes, covering the portions of the city where most of our people live. We find that these 390 houses have 2,551 rooms, an average of 5.79 rooms per house. Total number of persons living within these houses is 1,942; of this number, 388 are children of school age, 661 are negroes who have come to Trenton within a period of three years, and the rest, 1,281 have resided for a longer duration.

"Sanitary Condition—The sanitary conditions found and reported through informants are as follows: 240 good; 109 fair, and 41 poor. Oft times the sanitary conditions within the homes are good, the houses themselves are in such poor conditions, some leaking with water in cellars, which render it very difficult for tenants to maintain good sanitary condition in such homes.

"Recreation—A large portion take no recreation at all because no suitable places are provided. A small percentage resort to the moving picture places and parks, while some of the young men organized baseball teams and engage in other sports. A few resort to saloons and other places where the influences are harmful and degrading.

"We regret that we cannot report a complete survey of conditions among our people, but what we have reported has been accomplished carrying out pastoral work, not being able to give the time required for such a great task. However, at our convenience we hope to be able to make a complete survey which will relate the actual findings among our people.

"Respectfully submitted,

"REV. J. A. WHITE,
"REV. W. H. BATCHELOR,
"REV. C. F. FLIPPER."

Mr. Bugbee stated that there are probably 200,000 colored people in this State for whose welfare no scientific work has been undertaken at this time, but made it known that the matter would soon be brought to the attention of Governor Edge, that comprehensive efforts along that line might be made.

Mr. Bugbee said that this subject would be placed in the hands of the department of labor, and if the experimental work there was satisfactory, legislation would be sought for the creation of a commission to take charge of the matter.

After Pastor White had notified the league that the police department was conducting a survey similar to that of the committee, a resolution by Henry M. Herbert, calling for the appointment of a committee to confer with Commissioner La Barre on the subject was adopted.

Samuel Haverstick and the Rev. Mr. Roundtree were named by the chair to serve.

State Agriculture Secretary Agee told of efforts being made to procure the services of the negroes in agricultural work, and stated that already the Department of Labor has made plans for the handling of the matter so far as possible.

LABOR PLEDGES SUPPORT.

Incidental to the detailed discussions on housing conditions and employment of the negroes, the question was raised as to the attitude of organized labor toward the colored race, when Mr. Hannum, of the Labor Union declared that the Union stood ready to do all in its power to remove race prejudice and better the conditions of the colored man.

Mr. Thropp told of the employment of many negroes in his plants of industry and stated too that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is now employing negro women to assist in the sorting of scrap iron. The method employed by some landlords of charging higher rent for negro tenants was condemned.

Mr. Bradley, who is engaged in the real estate business, stated that many properties in this city have been arranged for the housing of the colored folks.

Following the proffer of Pastor White of the use of a large, vacant building for the purpose of establishing for negroes a meeting and recreation place, along the lines of the Y. M. C. A., a resolution to take the matter up was adopted.

It was voted to arrange a conference with manufacturers regarding the housing question, and to invite State Labor Commissioner Bryant and Mr. Agee to be present at the next meeting of the league.

On suggestion of Chairman Gill, who said the situation under probe had been brought about by conditions caused by the war, a resolution was adopted to ask the war emergency committee to appropriate $100 for the use of the league in defraying expenses incurred in its far reaching work.

A letter from George B. La Barre, director of public safety, to A. K. Leuckel, president of the league, was read. It was as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Leuckel—Confirming by 'phone conversation with you, I beg to state that the resolution of the Committee on Urban Conditions, requesting the appointment of a negro policeman, does not embarrass me.

"I informed some of the citizens of Trenton some five years ago that I was perfectly willing to appoint a colored patrolman, providing that I could obtain one with the proper qualifications. As a matter of fact, about six years ago, I endeavored to coach a colored man for this position, but he failed in the Civil Service examination. I have forgotten his name but he had been the head bellboy at the Hotel Windsor for years.

"Dr. J. T. White called upon me some two years ago with a like request. I informed him that I was willing to make such an appointment, providing that the representatives of the colored people selected a man with the proper qualifications, and I felt that they should exercise care in making such a selection for the result would be that the manner in which the appointee performed his duty would either reflect credit or discredit on the colored race. I further informed Dr. White that under the law it would be necessary for applicants to take a Civil Service examination and for their names to be certified to me by the Civil Service Commission; that the law prohibited me from making appointments for a longer period than sixty days unless they were so certified and that I would not make any appointments for a period of sixty days because such appointments would not be for the best interests of the city.

"I request you to kindly communicate this information to the other members of your committee.

"Very truly yours,
"G. B. LA BARRE,
"Director of Public Safety."

Without discussion the letter was received and ordered filed.

COX ORDERS PROBE OF NEGRO MIGRATION

COLUMBUS O. CITIZEN
AUGUST 1, 1917

Governor Cox Wednesday directed the State War Board to investigate the migration of southern negroes into Ohio and report its findings to the National Council of Defense.

Cox also ordered the State Health Department to do all possible in improving sanitary conditions in negro sections of some Ohio cities.

Labor—1917
Migration

Efforts to Handle Situation

EVENING SUN
New York City

NEGRO INFLUX PROVES BURDEN

Philadelphia Perplexed by Labor Immigration.

CROWDS COME NORTH

Social Agencies Work to Meet Conditions.

The problem of properly housing the large numbers of negroes that are daily arriving and asking admittance at the gates of the city of Philadelphia is deeply perplexing the city authorities, for the new arrivals are rapidly flooding all the accommodations that the city has been able to provide for them, crowding into houses so that in one case thirty-two persons were found in a five-room house on Kenilworth street, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

The need of cheap labor for the great rush orders in the hands of the big manufacturing establishments of the North has led to a general movement of the employers to seek among the Southern States and bring both negroes and Mexicans here to perform work until recently done by foreign immigrants.

Many thousands have come North already, and it is said this number is only a small proportion of those expected in the early spring. Some members of the committee of social workers in this city appointed to deal with this problem estimate that Philadelphia's share of this new influx has reached at least 5,000.

When the negro arrives in the city an entirely new phase of life greets him. He is entirely ignorant and falls an easy prey to any unscrupulous person who wishes to exploit him. In the South he has lived in the cotton fields, has looked on the white man with a far different attitude than his Northern brother and has had to live in constant fear of him.

Surprised by Liquor Here.

On reaching the North he is suddenly allowed freedom. The saloons call to him with a smile of welcome and he falls an easy victim to the curse of liquor. One fellow who recently arrived was heard to remark: "There sure am a pow'ful lot of liquor here. Ah neber seed so much. Ah'se jes' goin' to take ma fill till ah can't hold no mo' an' den ah's goin' back home."

This attitude seems to have been carried out by many of the new arrivals and is especially evident among the women, who before reaching the city knew nothing of side entrances, while many came from temperance States.

Again, the difference of climate causes a large amount of sickness, and the Department of Health and Charities has found them a serious menace to the general health of the community. From the warm and sunny cotton fields they arrive suddenly in this cold, damp climate and are huddled in vast numbers in poorly heated and unventilated houses until they become an easy prey to tuberculosis and pneumonia. A report recently made to the Board of Health estimates that nearly 2,000 of the negroes in the city are ill and that the Douglas and Mercy hospitals have every bed filled.

One difficulty that confronts those who are wrestling with this problem is the question of where to put the new arrivals. The sections of the city now mainly occupied by negroes are already overcrowded. This causes the question of the advisability of opening up new territory for the negroes.

Explains Housing Conditions.

In speaking of the desirability of building tenement houses, John Ihlder, secretary of the Philadelphia association, said in such invasions of industrial workers housing accommodations are always the first to fail.

"Philadelphia has come through previous invasions comparatively well," he said, "for while it has built court and alley houses in the interior of many of its squares, it has not made the great mistake New York and Boston committed when they transformed their small houses into large tenements to hold the first invasions of immigrants from Europe. New York and Boston soon found that the relief given by the big tenement was only temporary, the big houses quickly became just as overcrowded as the small ones had been, and to the evils known before were added those peculiar to barrack or tenement life.

"This change in the type of dwelling not only affected the tenants, but it affected real estate and building, for the population became more concentrated, unbuilt upon areas were not developed as rapidly as they would have been and the amount of building was reduced.

"The loss and folly of this policy or lack of policy are now clearly recognized and New York is trying to prevent its continuance by a zoning ordinance that checks the erection of tall tenements in undeveloped areas. The real estate men and builders who once denounced all attempts to check tenement building now advocate them, for they have found by experience that overintensive use of land, while it may bring a temporary profit to a few, soon causes loss to the great majority.

"Tenants too, have reason to demand small houses instead of tenements, not only because they make better homes but because rents are lower. Philadelphia is one of the illustrations of this. Its rents are lower than those in tenement house New York or Boston, just as the rents in London, a small house city, are lower than those in tenement house Paris or Berlin.

"If the negro migration this spring reaches anything like the proportions prophesied, Philadelphia will have a difficult problem on its hands, because the number of good vacant houses now available for negro tenants is small. There is always danger that we shall take the easiest way of meeting the difficulty temporarily, forgetting that in housing any lowering of standards cannot be temporary. If we build an unfit house to-day it will probably stand for fifty or eighty years. And it will set a standard for new houses in the neighborhood."

Many of these new arrivals have been employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and these men have been housed in camps especially constructed. There are eight such camps in different outlying sections of the city, giving a home to 150 to 400 men at each. The camp at Hillcrest Station, on the Cresheim branch just northeast of the city limits, is built in the midst of a large wood and resembles in every respect a Canadian lumber camp.

The houses are built of wood, coated with a waterproof paper which has a surface of fine stone. Each house has one or two stoves, and is kept thoroughly warm and clean. The "dorms" take care of about forty men, who sleep in suspended canvas cots in tiers of two or three. In the centre of the "dorm" is a sufficient number of washstands to allow comfort and cleanliness to all.

The menus are arranged by conferences of the heads of the different camps, and include fresh meat and fish every day, and, as was evidenced from the samples seen at any time, only the best quality is bought.

She was a type not often seen in the North, being very shy and rather good looking. I found that she had married when 14 years old, and I asked her why. "Well," she answered, with her head hung coyly, "we all marry at that age in the South." These people are making good citizens, and it is a shame to let them be herded together and ill treated, so as to render them useless for further work through ill health.

Just lately one of the social agencies working on the problem uncovered a negro agency run by a Southern negro to help the others as they arrive, but the ignorance of this benevolent individual was so marked that grave concern has been expressed about his ability to help the others. In another case it was found that a proprietor of a greatly overcrowded tenement on Nineteenth street had evidently advertised in the South for new arrivals and explained especially how to reach his place.

The Travellers' Aid Society is one of the chief agencies in dealing with the immigrants. They have special agents to meet all the Southern trains and are trying to direct the families to decent homes and to watch them and see that they become settled and do not locate in some of the worst neighborhoods.

HUMAN PROGRESS

NEW CHANNEL FOR WELFARE WORKERS

OHIO'S PROBLEM

COLUMBUS DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 20, 1917

Migration of Negroes from the South Causes Formation of New Organization.

COLUMBUS STUDYING FACTS

Secretary Says Finding Work for Colored Women Most Serious Difficulty.

Little has been said concerning the work of the welfare movement for negroes which has been organized about five months. Columbus has felt more keenly the migration from the South than any other city in the state except Cincinnati. We realize what a great railroad center Cincinnati is for the Southern traveler, and what valuable assistance can be given these people in directing them. Columbus finds a similar situation, inasmuch as persons going to way-by points over the C., A. & C. railroad make their second journeys here. Many of these people make from three to five changes before reaching their destination.

The first effort along this line was suggested by our leading ministers of Columbus. Later, a committee of representatives from the N. A. A. C. P., the Federated Women's Clubs, Y. M. C. A., and various church organizations were called into a meeting to discuss plans with the ministers to perfect an organization, caring for the migration problem and all other uplift work of the negro race. The outgrowth of this committee meeting was an organization, with the following officers elected for one year: Dr. W. J. Woodlin, president; Mrs. Cordela Wynn, vice president; Miss Anna Hughes, secretary; Rev. R. Doyle Phillips, treasurer, and Mr. Nimrod B. Allen, executive secretary of the Spring Street Y. M. C. A., general secretary of the organization.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS.

The executive board includes the above named officers, together with J. W. Williams, real estate dealer; Mrs. E. W. Moore, wife of Rev. Mr. Moore of Second Baptist church, and Mrs. J. E. Johns, member of the Federated Clubs of the city and state. On May 1st a social worker was employed by the organization to meet the trains and direct the strangers with headquarters at the Y. M. C. A. Since that time Miss Elsie Mountain, acting in the capacity of the social worker, has met 807 trains, directed 941 persons remaining in the city to the Y. M. C. A. or other addresses furnished by the people, and 652 persons assisted in changing to other points in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. Miss Mountain has visited the homes of many of these people, instructing them as to the advisability of obeying the school code, and their conduct in public places.

Of them and the work she has undertaken, Miss Mountain says: "We could not expect these people who have been so neglected in the past to conduct themselves as a people who have had some redress in the courts, and be able to enjoy at least some of the privileges alotted to mankind; and so let us not be too hasty in determining their destiny. Our social worker up to date has not reported over ten cases needing financial aid, coming into our midst or changing out to other points. The industrial problem is being well cared for by the welfare league, Mr. N. B. Allen looking after the industrial situation for the men, and our social worker for the girls and women.

"At the present time I am in counsel with the employment agent of one of the factories for the employment of colored women. Reports from the various factories where negro men have been employed have been very favorable. The woman's situation is indeed critical; it has been a wonder in my mind how the white women of the South could accept these women

in their homes in service. Conditions with these people could not be greatly improved, owing to the low wage and the neglect on the part of the more favored, but with all these obstacles to combat we have been successful in placing a number of these women.

BAD HOUSING CONDITIONS.

"The housing proposition has been a trying one, but has been solved to a great extent by the chairman of our housing committee, Mr. J. W. Williams. We are aware of the crowded districts and unsanitary conditions existing, and in time hope to overcome the situation. Mrs. E. W. Moore took a survey of the housing conditions in quarters principally occupied by our people, for the chamber of commerce. It is not the purpose of this organization to take cases coming under the jurisdiction of any other organization, but instead turn all such cases over to the proper authorities. Two cases coming under juvenile court work have been turned over to Miss Ransom, probation officer, and several to Mrs. Wynn of the Associated Charities. Columbus is a broad field for social service work and much good can be brought about through united effort. We should realize that this great work cannot be carried on successfully without the proper financial support which must come from the people in the community which is being benefited. On October 6, the Welfare League will launch a tag day throughout the business districts of the city to help finance the work for the coming winter."

The State War Board says today:

No war was ever won in a hospital.

That's why Uncle Sam sends a whole army of doctors to the front to keep his fighters in trim and out of the hospital.

Typhoid fever is a filth disease. It is spread by flies.

September is the "death month" for typhoid. Flies are thickest then, and the fever victim toll is heaviest.

The army requires inoculation of every soldier against typhoid, demands that mess tents be screened, and provides safe waste disposal and pure drinking water.

Let the folks "back home" take a tip from Uncle Sam.

Typhoid fever is preventable—but it took 772 lives in Ohio last year—representing a vital capital loss of $5,780,000, or an amount almost equal to the annual loss by fire.

The community which fails to provide safe waste disposal and pure drinking water is not doing its bit to protect the nation's biggest asset—the public health.

Negro Labor Council Convenes at Columbus

Cleveland Advocate 8-10-17

COLUMBUS, Aug. 5.—More than 100 representative Negro citizens of Ohio met here today at the call of the U. S. department of labor in Ohio.

The purpose of this organization is to study, plan, and advise in a co-operative spirit and manner with employers of Negro labor, with Negro workers and with the U. S. department of labor in securing from Negro workers greater production in industry and agriculture for winning the war by increasing regularity, application and efficiency, by increasing the morale and general conditions of Negro workers. Thirty members, at least five of whom shall be women and including the chairman of the Ohio defense council, the federal director of the public service reserve and the federal director of the U. S. employment service, will constitute the advisory committee of which the governor will be honorary chairman.

An executive board of nine members, two of whom will be women, will be named from this general committee; appointments of these committees will be made by the secretary of labor linking the organization directly with the U. S. department of labor at Washington. Community organizations will be formed in various districts of the state along a similar line.

Prof. George Edmund Haynes of Fiske university, who has been called into the service of the department of labor as director of Negro economics, directed the formation of the Negro advisory committee in Ohio today and expressed himself as highly pleased with the spirit of co-operaiton shown by citizens of Ohio. Dr. Haynes made a strong appeal to Negroes to give to their country their utmost energy for increased production for winning the war. "There are just two classes of citizens in this country today," said Dr. Haynes. "Those who DO and those who DON'T. We want to enlist every Negro in the ranks of those who DO."

"The government has already seen the loyalty and patriotism of Colored men." More than 110,00 Colored boys are now among the fighting forces in France. We have subscribed more than $100,000,000 in liberty bonds and millions in war savings stamps and donated millions to the Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross funds. Our women are taking the places of men in industry where men have been called to the colors." It was also pointed out that Negro women are working in machine shops, on drill presses, in Cleveland and in glass factories in Columbus.

One of the big problems of the Negro advisory committee will be the question of women industry—improvement of conditions under which women work. Negro physicians represented at the meeting today have under consideration problems of sanitation and hygiene and the lawyers formed a committee to advise with the U. S. department of labor on state laws relative to employment and working conditions.

In the distribution of labor for war work it is not the policy of the department of labor to prevent the moving of Negro labor from the south to the north, although the matter did not come up in the sessions today, yet it has been rumored among Colored people of Ohio that the new labor program would compel Negroes who desired to leave the south to return there.

Among the delegates at the conference here today were many assistant employment managers and Negroes filling responsible positions as heads of departments in industrial concerns.

OLD WOMAN

Who Lived in Shoe

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER SEPTEMBER 12, 1917

Had No More Trouble 'n Dr. R. J. Condon.

"Topsy" and Kin Clamor For an Education.

Schools Must House at Least Five Hundred,

Who Journeyed North During Summer — Mothers Seek To Keep White Children at Home.

Influx of hundreds of Southern-bred negro children to this city during the spring and summer months, as a part of a general, widespread migration of negroes northward, has presented a problem to heads of the Cincinnati Public School system of almost equal importance with the question of what is to be done about teaching of German in the schools.

It is occupying the attention of Superintendent Randall J. Condon and Assistant Superintendent E. D. Roberts, who admit the assimilation by the city schools of several hundreds of negro children from the Southern States is presenting difficulties.

Assistant Superintendent Roberts yesterday estimated approximately 500 negro children who never previously had attended the city schols would be enrolled as pupils before the end of this month. Several hundred of these Southern negro children have entered Stowe, Jackson, Guilford, Twelfth District and Douglas Schools, and numbers later will be entered.

Two Hundred There From South.

Attendance records at Stowe School (special negro school) showed 324 pupils entered there the opening day of 1916. Monday 478 pupils were enrolled. Additional enrollment of 75 pupils at this school was recorded yesterday. Estimates believed to be fairly accurate place Southern negro children attending Stowe School for the first time at fully 200. This number is expected to increase materially. In addition there are those negro children who at their request have been granted transfers to Jackson School and those who have entered schools in the districts in which they live.

Mr. Roberts said yesterday that aside from the difficulty presented to the schools of assimilating hundreds of children who were new to the Cincinnati schools there was the trying problem of dealing with and providing educational facilities for children, many of whom are greatly retarded in their studies.

Retardation among the negro children from the South is admitted to be considerable. Most of the children, it is said, have not enjoyed equal nor anything near equal educational opportunities with negro and white children of this city.

Many Nearly Illiterate.

Some of the children entering the city schools ranging in age from 9 to 14 years barely have learned to read and write. Others cannot do that, it is said. One girl, 19 years old, entered at Stowe School, earnestly desires to gain advantages denied to her in the past, she says.

The perplexing feature of the problem demanding solution is that of providing educational facilities adapted to the real needs of these pupils. Most of the children who are well along in years will be given manual and domestic science work principally.

Official figures for the first day's registration in the public schools, completed and announced yesterday by Dr. Condon, show a total increased attendance on opening day of 337 in excess of last year. Opening day attendance was 40,374 for this year. Last year it was 40,037. High schools showed a decreased attendance of 174 pupils, accounted for by students having joined the army and others working because of unusual inducements in salary offered to boys. The elementary grades showed an increase of 455 pupils. Special schools showed an increased attendance of 56 pupils.

"German" Votes Awaited.

Dr. Condon said yesterday no figures had reached his office to enable him to advance an estimate of the withdrawal of pupils from German classes. Results of the referendum vote by parents of children who last year studied German are expected by the Superintendent to be available to-day.

Unofficial figures obtained showing the withdrawals from German classes at Garfield School, South Cumminsville, a strong German neighborhood, indicate the decrease to be 38 per cent. These figures are based on returns of ballots by parents.

Estimate figures at Garfield School show three classes now below the minimum of 20 pupils and two classes with just the required number.

Another problem facing the school management this year is the desire of parents to withdraw from school children who are of less than the minimum working age. Harry C. Moffett, Director of Attendance, said yesterday he was having as many as 12 visits a day from parents who wished to keep children out of school. Where it is explained the children are too young to work, Mr. Moffett said the parents then wish to keep them home to help in the house while the mothers go to work.

Mr. Moffett said that in instances where actual need of the child's earning power could be established, recommendation for the child's assistance would be made. Special funds, it is claimed, are held by the Board of Education for this use.

CHICAGO URBAN LEAGUE MAKES SPLENDID REPORT

Chicago, Ill., June 1.—(Special)—"Members of the race are coming to Chicago because Chicago needs them. Therefore, it is the duty of all people of Chicago to see that they are justly treated." This was the statement made by Horace J. Bridges, active member of the Chicago League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, at a mass meeting Tuesday night at Bethel A. M. E. Church. T. Arnold Hill, executive secretary of the Urban League, and one of the speakers of the evening, summed up the work done by the organization since its incipiency three months ago, and gave a fine report of its accomplishments in that period.

NEWARK N. J. EVE STAR OCTOBER 9, 1917

Negroes Disapprove Bureau

Resolutions expressing disapproval of the proposal to establish a State Negro Welfare Bureau will be forwarded to Governor Edge by the Federation of Colored Organizations. The federation feels that a precedent will be established if their social problems are dealt with apart from other races.

Labor—1917

Migration

Efforts to Handle Situation

ASKS CITIES TO CARE FOR MIGRANT NEGROES

LEAGUE SENDS APPEAL TO MAYORS IN THE NORTH.

Need of Better Facilities for Housing and Employing Newcomers from the South, Set Forth by Mr. Wood.

L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, 2303 Seventh Avenue, said to-day that plans had been made to get in touch with the Mayors and responsible citizens of all industrial centres throughout the North where serious problems in civic and industrial life had been created by the arrival of thousands of untrained negroes from the South. The purpose is to effect organizations which will forestall repetitions in other cities of the recent mob outrages in East St. Louis, Ill.

"During the last year," said Mr. Wood, "some 350,000 negroes have flocked to Northern industrial centres, and thousands more are coming each week. At first the migrants came at the direct request of certain large employers of labor, who had jobs ready waiting for the newcomers. Since then the report has spread throughout the South that there is plenty of work at high pay in the North, and thousands of untrained men and women unused to city ways have drifted into our industrial centres with no idea of how to seek work or of how to take care of themselves in their new surroundings. They have been an easy prey for the unscrupulous, and have been forced in many cities into conditions which are a positive danger to the community in health and morality.

USED AS STRIKE-BREAKERS.

"Furthermore, many of these migrants have become strike-breakers—in most cases through sheer ignorance—and thus have incurred the suspicion and in some places open opposition of organized labor. Compared with the many thousand migrants, there were few negroes in East St. Louis, but the disorder which occurred has aroused America and has been reported in the press throughout the world.

"What precautions are the other cities taking with their thousands of the migrants that some day similar outbreaks may not occur with mobs, black or white, running through their streets, murdering and pillaging as they go?

"The National Urban League, which is organized in eighteen cities North and South, is doing its utmost to turn this raw, ignorant labor from a possible danger into a civic and industrial asset. It is eager to aid other cities to meet their problems in a constructive way, but the scope of its work is dependent entirely upon the coöperation of the best white and colored elements in the communities, as well as upon the financial support of its contributors. Letters are being sent to the mayors and responsible citizens of the many cities affected by the migration, asking them to organize for constructive work and outlining a programme based upon the League's experience.

"An example of the way in which one city is meeting the situation is Detroit where the National Urban League aided in forming a branch a year ago last June. In a recent editorial on 'Detroit's Negro Problem,' the *News*, of that city, had the following to say of the way in which Detroit is handling its new problem:

CAME AT RATE OF 100 A DAY.

It is to Detroit's credit that it is taking steps to handle the influx of negro labor from the South so as to make impossible any such outbreak of racial hate as has disgraced East St. Louis, Ill.

That orgy of shooting, lynching, and burning was the result of the importation of many thousands of negro laborers without any provision for ultimately absorbing them or for taking care of them in the meantime. It is this mistake that the Associated Charities, acting through the Detroit-Urban League, of which Forrester B. Washington is director, is trying to avoid.

Since about a year ago more than 400,000 negroes have left their homes in the South. Detroit's negro population has been swelled until it is now about 20,000, with some 100 newcomers arriving every day. Pennsylvania has 75,000, and Ohio 30,000. Shortage of labor, due to the cutting off of European immigration and high wages paid in the North, are held to be among the causes of an exodus that is declared to be second only to emancipation in its importance to the negro race.

In cities that do not make some provisions for assimilating the newcomers, Southern predictions of harsh treatment are likely to be realized in some variation of the Illinois outrages. Detroit fortunately has Mr. Washington on the job. He is making an attempt to solve the housing problem for the newcomers, to place them in night schools, to supply them with wholesome recreation, and to give them continuous employment. Volunteers in the factories help in keeping track of the latest arrivals and in seeing that they are registered with the agency ready to look after their welfare. A novel feature is the passing out of cards telling these Southern people how they must behave to keep on good terms with the white population.

At the recent convention on charities and corrections in Pittsburgh it was stated in the discussion following Mr. Washington's report that Detroit was leading the country in the way in which it is meeting the problem.

Eugene K. Jones is executive secretary at the New York headquarters of the League. Among the members of the executive committee are Robert R. Moton and Mrs. Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee; John T. Emlen, of Philadelphia; Prof. John Hope, of Atlanta; Roger N. Baldwin, of St. Louis; Dr. George C. Hale of Chicago; Kelly Miller, of Washington; Dr. James H. Dillard, of Charlottesville, Va., and A. S. Frissell, and Miss Elizabeth Walton of New York.

NEGROES, AFTER LIVELY MEETING, FAVOR BUREAU

TRENTON N J TIMES
OCTOBER 13, 1917

Politics and Personalities Figure in Discussion of Plan to Direct Race's Welfare

GOVERNOR SCORED; EQUALITY IS URGED

Hot charges of politics and caustic personalities were injected into the meeting of representative negroes of the State last night in the Assembly chamber at the State House. The meeting was called to discuss the creation of a Negro Welfare Bureau. After a hot session, the plan to establish a segregated bureau under a negro chief, apparently fostered by Isaac H Nutter, an attorney of Atlantic City, was decisively defeated by a vote of 44 to 5. The idea of having such a bureau attached to the Department of Labor was, however, approved.

Three negroes at the meeting voted against the creation of a bureau of any sort.

Nutter was chairman of the meeting and in opening he explained that Governor Edge was in favor of the welfare bureau for negroes, which had been made necessary by the influx of colored people from the South.

The Governor, he explained, was leaving it to the negroes of New Jersey to decide just how the bureau should be operated. Nutter added that it was to decide this question that the meeting had been called. He asserted that he felt the negro was capable of solving the problems of his race and for that reason favored a segregated bureau which should be responsible only to the Governor.

PROTEST FROM BRYANT.

Right there Nutter's scheme picked up a tack. Commissioner of Labor Bryant, who attended the session, arose and stated that he never knew there was any thought of creating a separate department. It was his understanding, he said, that Governor Edge wanted the bureau within the Labor Department, with which it was to co-operate.

After several others had spoken, Dr. E. B. Terry, of Atlantic City declared that before the meeting went any further, he thought that thanks should be extended to Governor Edge for his efforts to aid the negro and that the colored people of the State ought to be grateful to the Executive, who, although overburdened with great problems, yet had time to stoop and see the colored people and their problems.

At this point, Dr. W. G. Alexander, of Orange, incensed at Dr. Terry's remarks, arose and declared that he was under no debt of gratitude to Governor Edge and that it was not necessary for anyone to stoop to look at him. He could look Governor Edge right in the eye, he asserted, and didn't want Mr. Bryant bamboozled in any way.

Because of the ramifications of Nutter's plan of a separate bureau, it would cost $70,000, Dr. Alexander said, as it would go into the work of all the departments of the state which dealt with housing, labor, educational and other problems affecting the negro people. He said it would mean a great duplication of work.

"I don't like it," Dr. Alexander cried, "it looks too much like a political sop to help the Governor in his political aspirations. There have been lots of opportunity to do things for negroes, but this has been seized upon to put colored men in colored men's jobs."

The Rev. A. A. Collins, of Salem, then joined in the fray and denounced any attempt to bring politics into the scheme. "For God's sake, keep politics out of it," was his plea. He said he saw a worm in the cocoanut and urged that there be no separate bureau established. Asserting that the negro race wanted conditions improved, Dr. Collins said that they didn't want the bureau to provide jobs and that the negro was getting too old for such nonsense.

INSISTS UPON EQUALITY.

He indignantly declared that he didn't want a handful of upstart people who, he said, couldn't pronounce their own names, keep negro children from the white schools as was done here in Trenton.

Dr. Collins wanted the laws administered equitably, he said, and couldn't see why he should be treated differently than any other man.

His remark was taken as a slap at the people of East Trenton who had the Board of Education provide portable schools for negro children of that section.

Major Jones, of Asbury Park, asserted that there was plenty of work for the negro. In fact, he added, that there was too much work. What the negro wanted was to rent houses without getting on a step-ladder to reach the price.

Dr. Stubleville, of the Negro Welfare League of New Jersey, contended that there was no greater need of a separate bureau for the negroes than for any class of foreigners. It only served to put additional emphasis on class distinction, he asserted, and he moved that a man representing the negroes be placed on every State board. Dr. Stubleville is a white man.

ANOTHER WHACK AT EDGE.

The final touch was added when Thomas T. Cheshire wanted to know why the commission headed by Dr. Stubleville to Governor Edge was not heard. Cheshire declared that the Executive had turned a deaf ear to them and said he suspected that this scheme was backed by Edge to further his political moves.

"Somebody's looking for a little gravey," shouted Cheshire. "Why wait till the political campaign of 1918 is looming up to take this sudden and great interest in the negro?" he asked. Continuing he asserted that it "was almost a disgrace to call the negroes for such a meeting" and added that Nutter was also seeking to further his politcal ambitions.

Mrs. Pauline Baxter, principal of a Newark School, said she was sorry to hear Governor Edge criticised in such a manner, and Dr. Terry also said it was a disgrace to insult the Governor by seeking to show that he had ulterior motives in establishing a bureau to work for the interest of the colored race.

In concluding, a vote of thanks was tendered to Commissioner Bryant, but a vote of thanks to the Executive was conspicuous by its absence.

TO CONFER OVER IMMIGRATION OF COLORED PEOPLE

DISPATCH
8, 1917

Leaders of Negro Race in Columbus Asked to Meet at Chamber of Commerce.

CO-OPERATION OFFERED

Problem of Caring for Great Influx from South Will Be Subject of Discussion.

To meet the tremendous problems which are arising, and which will continue to arise out of the northward

move of the Southern negro, Manager James L. Fieser, of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce's social service bureau, has started a project to form a central committee of influential colored people to confer with the chamber, and with the city's philanthropic, civic and social organizations.

Questions regarding the health, housing, employment, education and social and moral welfare of these incoming colored people are now being cared for by a newly organizzed body of colored leaders, known as the Federated, Social and Industrial Welfare Movement for the Negroes of Columbus.

WANTS CO-OPERATION.

It has occurred to Mr. Fieser that the Chamber of Commerce and all white social and benevolent organizations should be in touch with this organization and its aims, and to this end he has started the construction of a centralized unit of colored leaders. Mr. Fieser proposes to act as a go-between with both bodies, knowing the desires and aims of the colored leaders and the wishes for co-operation of the white organizations.

To this end, during the past week he had a conference with Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Moore, a leading colored minister and his wife, a colored social worker; Secretary Hill of the Y. M. C. A., and Mrs. Cordella Wynn, a colored social worker. They seemed eager to have the co-operation of the chamber's social bureau, and Mr. Fieser has appointed a day for a future meeting, at which about eight to a dozen other colored leaders in social work are to be present.

CONDITIONS ARE BAD.

Mr. Fieser hopes to organize a committee which will be able at any time to present to white social workers the needs of colored people. "Conditions are very bad at present," he said, "especially in some districts where the negroes just from the South are congregating. We must work out means of better and cleaner living for them. In most cases, now, property is not turned over to the newly-arrived negroes for habitation until it has been discarded by the lowest whites. We want to alter this condition, and to work out districts for colored dwellers, so that there will be no race friction. The matter of health, schools, social and moral welfare and employment also are big questions which must be handled.

"We feel that intelligent negroes know their problems better than we do, and we feel that our white social, civic and benevolent organizations can be of great aid in ministering systematic help. Therefore our purpose is to get the new negro representative committee organized, and then to get it in touch with the white organizations through the Chamber of Commerce social bureau," said Mr. Fieser.

NEGRO UPLIFTER

TALKS ON NEEDS

NEWARK N. J. EVENING STAR
OCTOBER 5, 1917

Says Housing and Recreation Facilities Are Lacking in Newark.

Under the leadership of William M. Ashby, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare League of New Jersey, much has been accomplished in the past few weeks to bring about a better understanding between the employer and employe.

Mr. Ashby's work, which starts at the league headquarters, 249 Mulberry street, has been conducted on the lines of housing, sanitation, recreation, industrial conditions and other investigations to bring about the uplift of his race.

What the Bureau Is Doing.

To a Star-Eagle representative Mr. Ashby said he had gone into factories that employ a great number of colored men and informed them that it was their real industrial opportunity, insisting upon the point of efficiency.

"Since the organization of the bureau four months ago," said Mr. Ashby, "I have handled 860 cases, in many of these employment has been given, corrected exploitation, sent five families to their homes in the South and clothed a large number."

As to the financial end of the undertaking, Mr. Ashby stated the league had handled about $350, part of which was obtained from the Bureau of Associated Charities, poor and alms committee and from persons in the South who sent funds for distribution to some relative or friend through the league.

"For one party we are paying off a debt of $600, all but $150 having been paid over, and in various other ways aiding to uplift the colored people," Mr. Ashby said. The league has 272 members, fifty of whom are whites.

Must Meet Housing Problem.

One difficulty which will have to be met at no distant day, Mr. Ashby said, was the housing problem. To all inquiries made to many of the agents for places to rent for respectable negroes, the one cry is, "Nothing to rent, but will sell." As a matter of fact, the average negro laborer, helper or whatever he may be called, cannot buy a home, and the question arises, "What is to become of those who come North for work, and what is to be done to house them?" One other problem, and equally serious, is the lack of recreation.

PREDICTS INFLUX AFTER WAR

LEAGUE MEET

The New York Age
9-1-17

Commissioner of Immigration Among Other Well-known Men, Discuss Welfare of Colored Newcomers from South at Urban League Conference—Gov. Stanley Praised

New York, Jan. 30.—An interesting conference on race migration was held on Friday afternoon and evening last at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, New York City, under the auspices of the National League on Urban Conditions

Some of those addressing the conference and leading in the discussion were: Frederic C. Howe, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration; George F. Haynes, Executive Secretary, National Urban League; John T. Emlen, Secretary Armtsrong Association of Philadelphia; E. J. Triay, Jr., Special Agent of the Erie Railroad; Miss Helen B. Pendleton, Assistant Secretary Associated Charities of Newark; C. T. Erwin, Agent Negro Organization Society, Virginia; Forrester B. Washington, Director Detroit League on Urban Conditions; John J. Murphy, Tenement House Commissioner, representing Mayor Mitchel; Oswald Garrison Villard, publisher New York Evening Post; William H. Baldwin, 3d, of the New York Evening Post; Hollis B. Frissell,, principal Hampton Institute; J. H. Butler, Assistant Secretary Savannah League on Urban Conditions; Second Deputy Police Commissioner Lawrence B. Dunham, of New York City; Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., editor Christian Recorder, official organ of the A. M. E. Church, and N. K. Jones, Executive Secretary National Urban League.

Professor Kelly Miller, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, and Vice-President of the League, presided at the afternoon session and L. Hollingsworth Wood, President of the National Urban League, at the evening session.

Commissioner Howe, speaking on "Migration After the War," said as follows: "The end of the great war will find America facing a floor of immigration—workers, refugees and defectives. I expect heavy immigration, not from Germany and France, but from Central Europe, because of the great devastation it has suffered."

L. Hollingsworth Wood read a letter from Governor Stanley and requested the body to pass the following resolution:

Whereas, Testimony offered at this conference has shown that lynching and fear of mob violence has led to a stimulation of migration, almost depopulating some communities;

Be it Resolved, That Governor A. O. Stanley, of Kentucky, be heartily congratulated for his loyalty to his oath of office at great personal risk of saving a colored prisoner from lynching, the administration of the law from disgrace and the federal court officials from threats of mob violence at Murray, Ky.

Commissioner Lawrence B. Dunham, speaking on the "Attitude of the Police," in part said: "I don't know whether you realize that we have newspapers printed in 34 languages and dialects and 42 per cent foreign population in New York City. However, we never consider in the Police Department that we have a colored problem, although in the Sixth Inspection District we have about 65,000 colored people. In my work there I have found co-operation in trying to get self-government started among the people. We are trying to train the police to be reasonable, sensible; enforce the law with judgment and kindness and get people to believe the cop is their friend. I know that is a hard thing to do; and it is going to take a period of education, but we are working towards it. We have a good many colored men in the Department and they have made splendid records. Those of them that have gone on with the work have found the present administration has helped toward a better understanding."

Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., editor of the Christian Recorder, official organ of the A. M. E. Church, opened the discussion, and said in part: "Colored people do not know their economic power, and the white people will not admit it. When they leave, their very moving,

ASSOCIATED COLORED EMPLOYES

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—Your publication is most certainly doing its share in aiding the United States in its present war with Germany. Your interest in these matters leads me to think that you would perhaps be interested in the Associated Colored Employes.

Our object is to bring about a more equitable and harmonious relation between the races. Especially is this desirable in view of the present crisis which confronts the country. The efficient organization of all the nation's forces, their proper co-ordination and effective employment in the vigorous prosecution of this fight for democracy which has been forced upon us are absolutely essential if victory is to be ours. The greatest of these forces is labor, and an important factor in the labor supply is negro labor.

X-18-17

The Associated Colored Employes of America are endeavoring to help the nation by increasing the efficiency of negro labor and by distributing such labor where it can be most effectively employed.

Its New York branch is conducting a survey and census of all negro workers in the city of New York and vicinity. It has already collected a mass of information regarding the trades in which negroes are to be found and in what numbers. These facts it will use as a first-hand source of information for colored workers eager to come here from the South. In this work it is functioning as an employment bureau, making no charges to its members, who pay $1 to enter the union, and advising the members where their particular work is to be found.

Although the survey is yet far from completed, the association has found an amazing number of instances of misfit workers. It has found graduate engineers and electricians and experienced carpenters, painters and shipbuilders doing the work of porters, elevator men and janitors. To find the work which these men should really be doing, thereby [illegible] its war with Germany, is one of the aims of the employment bureau of the union.

Branches of the association are to be established in all cities with a negro population of 5000. We have recently established a branch in your city located at 1508 Lombard street, and we believe that a similar survey in Philadelphia will reveal a proportionate amount of misfit workers, whom the manufacturers now engaged in munition and other war work would be glad to get in touch with. The association is able to furnish colored men and women in any quantity to those in need of labor. No charge is made for this service, as the employers are requested to reimburse us only for actual expenditures incurred in their behalf.

The New York Evening Mail after an interview with our president wrote an article on July 20 regarding the work of the association. At the request of Hon. George McAneny an article will soon be published in the Sunday section of the New York Times relative to the work the association is endeavoring to accomplish. The New York Globe and other newspapers have published articles concerning the aims of the association. The Merchants' Association of New York, at the instance of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington, has investigated us and rendered a favorable report. We are members of the Federation of Noncommercial Employment Agencies. The United States Labor Department, New York State Labor Department and the Public Employment Bureaus of New York city are co-operating with the association.

Members of your large family of readers will look to you in the future as they have always done in the past for aid in the solution of their problems.

JOHN A. ROSS

New York, September 14.

WHITES TO AID NEGROES.

Indianapolis

[Special to The Ledger.]

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—The Colored race here have been told by responsible white philanthropists that they may expect help from them in completing housing arrangements for the great exodus of the race from the south which is invading Cleveland. 6-5-17

Labor-1917

Efforts to Handle Situation

Migration

NEGRO INFLUX A PROBLEM

STEPS TO MEET GRAVE CONDITIONS ARE TAKEN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Kansas City, Mo

Spread of Disease, Destitution and Crime Follows Failure to Provide Proper Housing for Migrant Workers.

STAR MAR 1 1 1917

From the Philadelphia North American.

Migration of more than three hundred thousand negroes from the South to Philadelphia and other Northern cities has brought about the most acute situation with which housing experts, social workers and public health officials have ever had to contend.

In the last six months this city has seen an influx of more than twenty-five thousand Southern negroes. Hundreds more are arriving daily by train and boat into this city, according to workers of the Travelers' Aid Society. As a result, 2-story dwellings in the negro sections of the city are housing, in many cases, five or more families, with the consequent spread of disease, destitution and crime.

SOUNDS A WARNING.

The seriousness of the situation was brought out at a conference of representatives of charitable organizations, social workers, health officials, housing experts, educational authorities and churchmen, held the other day.

Dr. Wilmer Krusen of the department of health and charities, sounded a warning of the gravity of the problem. A committee on negro immigration to Philadelphia was organized and various methods to cope with the situation were discussed.

Shortage of labor in this city, the great demand by the industries for help, and stoppage of immigration from European countries, are the vital factors in this general negro influx.

CHEAP LABOR IN DEMAND.

Railroad companies and industrial and munition plants, badly in need of cheap labor, are the magnets to which the Southern negroes are being drawn. Along the Pennsylvania Railroad in and near this city about twelve thousand negro laborers, brought from the cotton fields of the South, are at work.

Thousands of negroes and their families, packed in freight cars, have come here from Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama, many of them sick and destitute —only to be crowded into "bandbox" rooms in the congested negro sections Clad in clothes ill fitted for the Northern climate, the negroes fall easy prey to pneumonia and other diseases.

DR. TURNED CALLS FOR BETTER HOMES

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Philadelphia, Pa., March 30.—Dr. John P. Turned, who is making a weekly report on the condition of the new-comers, made the following report to real estate dealers: "Those who refuse to open up new residential sections for the Race are largely to blame for this condition. It would well pay them to look after the needs of these people, who are able to pay more in rents than any foreign nationalities, who have no trouble in getting all the houses to rent. Our people are cleaner than most of these foreigners. This prejudice against us is bound, sooner or later, to be communicated to the white population."

The account we summarized yesterday of the work of the Detroit League on Urban Conditions among Negroes to smooth the path of the colored immigrant from the South contains a lesson for other cities. Neglect the negro emigrating northward, make him feel an outcast, allow him to be exploited by influences which demoralize him, and you have helped prepare the powder for such an explosion as took place in East St. Louis. The human material coming from the South is plastic. It can be made industrious, law-respecting, and progressive, or can be abandoned to the saloonkeeper, gambler, and drug-vender to be made into the criminal character which furnishes the excuse for white violence. The Detroit League does what a similar body of whites and negroes working together could do anywhere in guiding colored newcomers to wholesome living quarters, providing sound amusements, helping them find work, and giving them an interest in self-improvement and civic usefulness. It should be imitated. Meanwhile, it is a good sign that a delegation of Southern business men headed by a Congressman, asking the Government to stop misrepresentation by Northern labor agents, has suggested that the task be given to a bureau with a negro at its head.

Jersey Plans New Negro Welfare Bureau

NEWARK STAR MAR

SEPTEMBER 20, 1917

Trenton, Sept. 20.—Lewis T. Bryant, state commissioner of labor, announced to-day the formation of a new bureau in his department to be known as the negro welfare and employment bureau. It will be conducted as an experiment for a few months, and if its results justify its existence will be suggested as a permanent bureau.

The influx of negroes from the South is the reason for the bureau. Many of the negroes come without proper clothing and money and with no idea of the climate. At one time last winter a single morgue in Newark contained the bodies of eighteen negroes who had died of pneumonia.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR NEGROES PLANNED

TRENTON N J TIMES

SEPTEMBER 28, 1917

The Committee on Evening Schools has decided to open the Escher Street School, on Jefferson Street, for night school purposes. Prof. T. Edward Kinney, principal of the day schools, will assume charge of this new venture.

There are in the East Trenton section a number of men and women and older boys and girls who will be glad to accept this opportunity of furthering their education or beginning it. To the young man or young woman who was forced to leave school at an early age is offered an opportunity of attending school four evenings a week, two hours each evening. Instruction will be given in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and other elementary subjects. If the demand will warrant it classes will be organized in cooking and sewing. This class will be in charge of a teacher from the Lincoln School corps.

The Lincoln Evening School, Bellevue Avenue, of which Mrs. Lucy White is principal, offers the elementary branches and wood working for men and women and for boys and girls who have discontinued school. A number of women took up the wood working course last year and have expressed a desire to return.

A record enrollment is anticipated in both schools on opening night, Monday night, October 1. Sessions will be from 7:15 to 9:15.

OUR NEGRO NEIGHBORS.

HARTFORD CONN TIMES

OCTOBER 9, 1917

Confidential Exchange Proposes to Devote Session to Discussing Their Welfare and Needs.

The conference committee of the confidential exchange, consisting of the Rev. Albert C. Dieffenbach, Mrs. Joseph R. Hawley and Miss Martha J. Wilkinson, announce that the first monthly conference will be held in Center Church house, Thursday, October 18 at 10:30 a. m. to consider important subject, "Our New Negro Neighbors."

In view of the large number of colored people who have recently come to the city, it will be illuminating to hear from those best informed, as to what is needed and what is being done in their behalf.

Professor Jonas M. Tompkins, principal of the Northeast school, will speak on "The care of their children in the schools."

Dr. C. P. Botsford, superintendent of the board of health, will speak on "Their health and ours." The Rev. R. R. Ball, pastor of the Zion A. M. E. church, will speak on "What the churches are doing," and Atwood Collins, president of the Charity Organization society, will speak on "Their need of suitable homes."

WORK FOUND FOR THOUSAND NEGROES

TRENTON N J GAZETTE

DECEMBER 3, 1917

NO REASON WHY THEY SHOULD BE IDLE, SAYS HEAD OF BUREAU.

PLANS FOR WELFARE

Isaac H. Nutter, director of the negro welfare bureau recently established by order of Governor Edge to look after the interests of the negroes of the state, announces that he now has an opening for the employment of a thousand negroes, at an average wage of $3.52 per day, with opportunity for advancement. He says that there is no reason why negroes should claim, as many do, that they are unable to support their families, when there is plenty of work for all in field and mine and factory, in domestic service and in the many preparedness works being operated by the government. All negroes, therefore, who wish work, can apply to Isaac H. Nutter, at 14 Schwartz-Riddle building, Atlantic City, or to T. Thomas Fortune, assistant director and secretary, at 25 Lamberton street, in person or by writing.

As far as the work of the bureau is concerned, it may be stated on the authority of Mr. Nutter, that there has been organized in connection with the bureau a body of social workers in all of the communities of the state, for the purpose of looking after the living conditions and occupations and habits of negro children, to the end that they may be constrained, as far as the law requires, to conduct themselves so as to get the best results for themselves and for the state out of their developing stages. The organization of the social workers will be systematically developed and strengthened. In line with this purpose, the boards of education of the various counties of the state will be asked to use one teacher in each district as a social worker among negro children, a system now operated with much success in Philadelphia and other large centres of negro population.

The bureau is also assisting in organizing committees throughout the state whose purpose it will be to help furnish entertainment, such as concerts, lectures etc., at Camp Dix, for the negro soldiers.

In co-operation with the Bordentown Industrial institute, the bureau is arranging for a conference of the negro farmers of the state; the purpose being to effect a permanent negro farmers' association, to meet at least once a year, with exhibition of products of their farms, and for the promotion of their interests, and to instruct them, as far as possible, in all of the modern methods and practices of agriculture.

Urban League Moves; Adds College Graduate to Staff

The Chicago League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes has moved its headquarters to 3303 S. State street. While the league has been actively at work only four months, the volume of work demanded of it has grown to such proportions that larger office space and better facilities are necessary in order to give proper and efficient service to the public. The new offices comprise the second floor of the building at 3303 S. State street and will afford the staff necessary conveniences for the prosecution of its work.

The league has been instrumental in getting the Travelers' Aid Society to place a worker of the Race on its pay staff at the Illinois Central railroad. The action of the Travelers' Aid Society follows the vigorous demands on the part of the League to have the Travelers' Aid increase the recognition of our people in its program of work. Mrs. A. W. Moffett, the new appointee, meets the trains at the station which bring the largest number of people, although as other visitors, she is supposed to render service to all like.

The league has added to its staff Charles S. Johnson, a graduate student at the Chicago University. Mr. Johnson will give his time to investigations and studies of conditions which will permit of statistics. The league wants to be properly informed on conditions among Colored people in Chicago, particularly those affecting the newcomers. In order to refute false statements of conditions among the Race and to demand improvements, the league must have at its command authentic facts and figures compiled from first hand investigations. The appointment of Mr. Johnson will add greatly to the efficiency and serviceableness of the Urban league.

HARTFORD COURANT

OCT 17 1917

"Our New Negro Neighbors."

To the Editor of The Courant:—

The meeting Thursday morning, October 18, 10:30 o'clock, at Center Church House, which will be addressed by four prominent and informed persons on the general subject, "Our New Negro Neighbors," is a public meeting.

The impression is abroad that the Confidential Exchange conferences, of which this is a most important one, are attended only by representatives of our many civic and philanthropic organizations. They are not held behind closed doors. They are always public conferences. Not only are they for the people, but they are free from academic and professional abstractness, and the subjects are invariably alive and right at our doors.

How many people know we have had more than 2,000 colored people come to us within six months? The speakers on Thursday are those who are caring for these new neighbors, and they certainly need it. Rev. R. R. Ball of the Zion A. M. E. Church, Atwood Collins, Superintendent of Health C. P. Botsford and Principal Jonas M. Tompkins of the Northeast School are the speakers.

Albert C. Dieffenbach,
Chairman Conferences of the Confidential Exchange.
Hartford, Oct. 16.

INFLUX OF NEGROES CONSTITUTES PROBLEM.

CINCINNATI OHIO UNION
SEPTEMBER 15, 1917

For the pats several weeks there has been an influx of tsrange Southern Negroes into the city of Newport and the local authorities are becoming worried and will take immediate steps to check it.

Hundreds of Southern Negroes have settled in the "Bottoms," formerly occupied by the foreign element, and since their arrival, it is claimed, there has been much disturbance.

The health authorities say they will seek to force them to leave town.

With winter coming on the authorities fear there will be a serious housing problem. The matter will be discussed by the authorities and an effort made to solve the problem of getting rid of them.

NEGRO INFLUX IS DISCUSSED

COLUMBUS O CITIZEN
SEPTEMBER 6, 1917

Housing code conditions, with practical reference to the influx of colored people from the south, were discussed at a meeting of the Social Workers' Committee Monday. There is a general feeling that something must be done to meet the new situation.

Appointment of Miss Jennie Tuttle, superintendent of the District Nurses Association, to fill the vacancy on the Board of Health brought about by the retirement of Dr. O. H. Sellening, was favored by the committee. It is believed that she is particularly fitted to look after this particular phase of the city's need.

The committee will recommend her appointment to Mayor Karb. If appointed, she would be the first woman to be member of the Board of Health and it would be first recognition of women under the new suffrage law.

NEGRO WORKMEN MEET

CINCINNATI O TRIBUNE
DECEMBER 5, 1916

At a meeting of negro workmen from the South who are employed in many of the manufacturing plants of Cincinnati, which was held Tuesday evening, W. B. Fleming, Secretary of the Negro Workmen's Conference, read a statement from employers commending the good conduct of the workmen. President J. M. Tadlock urged the men to deserve the respect of the community by saving money and making good their promises when given.

SAYS DETROIT HAS ADOPTED NEGRO WITHOUT A CLASH

CHICAGO ILL HERALD
NOVEMBER 7, 1917

"Detroit extended a friendly hand to the negro and thousands of families have found homes there within the last year without a single clash of race feeling," Forrest B. Washington, secretary of the Urban League of Detroit, told the Chicago League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes yesterday in the City Club.

"Our league found jobs for no less than 10,000 men during the last year," Mr. Washington said. "The negroes came to us by the thousand, many of them penniless.

"When Detroit objected to having primitive folks from the backwoods in Alabama take off their shoes in the parks and dress as they used to, our league organized the Dress Well Club, and we taught the emigrants to dress according to northern standards."

"Ignition plants," T. Arnold Hill, secretary of the Chicago League of Urban Conditions Among Negroes, branded the tenement houses on LaSalle, Federal and South Dearborn streets, where most of the 25,000 negroes who came to Chicago within the last year are quartered.

ANNOUNCE PROGRAM OF RACE CONFERENCE

COLUMBUS O CITIZEN
JULY 7, 1917

The inter-race conference, to consider the problems growing out of the influx of colored people from the south, will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium July 12 at 1:30 p. m. The public is invited. The mayors of Ohio cities have been asked to name delegates. The following program has been arranged:

"Labor Supply, Demand and Systematic Distribution," Fred C. Croxton, chairman of labor division, Ohio Branch, Council for National Defense; "The Press as an Ally," Ralph W. Tyler; "Model Home and Community Housing," J. C. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati banker and philanthropist; "Home Life and Delinquency," Miss Alberta Ransom of the Columbus Juvenile Court; "Ohio's Opportunity," Rev. Pezavel O'Connell, Ph. D., Cleveland; "Sanitation and Health," Dr. Joseph Bradfield, Lima; "Assimilation Thru Education," President Scarborough of Wilberforce University.

Governor Cox has been invited to speak.

COLORED MEN PLEDGE SUPPORT TO GOVERNOR

TRENTON N. J. GAZETTE
SEPTEMBER 24, 1917

A state conference of colored men to devise ways and means to co-operate with Governor Edge in looking after the welfare of colored men was held last Saturday night in Newark. The meeting, which was largely attended, was called by Attorney Isaac H. Mutter, of Atlantic City. Ernest L. De Paur, of this city, acted as chairman and represented the Trenton branch of the organization.

A state meeting of white and colored societies will be held in this city on October 12, when prominent men will give addresses. The colored men promise their hearty co-operation to Governor Edge.

Age HERALD
Birmingham, Ala.
MAR 2 1917

Negroes Defrauded In Pennsylvania

According to a recent issue of the Philadelphia Bulletin, the state department of industry and labor of Pennsylvania has discovered that thousands of negroes have been lured to Philadelphia and vicinity through fraud. It is estimated that fake promises of work made by unscrupulous labor agents and others have cost more than 500 lives during the past three months.

Inspectors have been running down bogus employment agents and persons operating alleged beneficial associations, insurance companies and religious organizations. The inspectors state that southern negroes, posing as missionaries and preachers, have opened offices in Pennsylvania and other northern states and by advertising extensively in southern newspapers have collected money as fees for obtaining positions which never materialize.

Some of the negro preachers who are under surveillance have been selling insurance policies for 10 cents a week and enrolling negroes in associations, charging from 50 cents to $2 for each enrollment. Foremen in mills and factories are also charged with operating employment bureaus which enable them to prey upon ignorant negroes from the south. They accept a fee for giving employment to a negro and in a few days he is discharged to make room for another applicant who is ready to pay for a job.

Of sanitary and housing conditions much has already been written. The alarming death rate among southern negroes who have migrated to northern states is due not only to the severity of the climate during the winter months, but also to overcrowding filthy surroundings, insufficient food and like conditions which make them susceptible to disease.

TO IMPROVE NEGRO RACE.

Colored Commissioners in Maryland Under Reform Movement.

NEWPORT R I NEWS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1917

To the Editor of the Daily News:

I am glad to say to the readers of your paper that we are beginning to see the results of the important move known as the Pastors' and Laymen's Humane and Reform Movement to improve the conditions of the life and service among the negro race throughout the United States. Governor Harrington of Maryland has appointed colored commissioners through the organization formed there a year ago. The pastors and laymen in Baltimore are together.

In the last 12 months have come from the south about 400,000 of the negro race to New England and other parts of the North. They are crowding into the large cities. They are needed on the farms and other places for work. There never was a better time for my people to make good than now. The writer is now preparing a little booklet, setting forth the work in detail. It was my pleasure to talk with Rev. James Coyle of Taunton, Mass, this month. He approves heartily the work I am doing in a letter received from him last week.

H. N. Jeter,
Founder of Pastors' and Laymen's Movement.
Newport, August 31, 1917.

NEGRO MIGRATION HERE

Brooklyn Urban League Needs Funds to Meet Problems.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
AUGUST 10, 1917

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

Never was sharper contrast drawn than in the inclosed reprint from the New York Evening Post, showing East St. Louis driving out its potential labor supply by pillage, fire, murder and torture of unexampled barbarity; Detroit getting in touch with the negro migrants as they arrive and developing them into powerful civic and industrial assets.

East St. Louis is no less an American city than Detroit, but it got started wrong. If all the 400,000 negroes who have come North in the past year had settled in East St. Louis and Detroit, the contrasts would be interesting in an academic way. But several thousands of the migrants have come to Brooklyn to drive the contrast home to us.

The Brooklyn Urban League, like the Detroit branch, is organized under the National Urban League on the principle that the problems of the negro in the city must be solved by representatives of the best colored and white men and women working together. Brooklyn, like Detroit, can draw on the experience of the national organization in a score of other cities North and South.

If the Brooklyn League can obtain the same generous support as the Detroit committee has, it can build up the same machinery for handling effectively its share of the migration problem, but until it can raise the necessary funds it must, perforce, mark time. The migration of negroes to Brooklyn is not marking time.

JAMES H. HERBERT.
Secretary, Brooklyn League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.
Brooklyn, August 7, 1917.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

Springfield is feeling the effects of the general northern movement of Negroes. Although the migration to this city has not yet been large enough to have definite results, it opens up possibilities for the future. The ministers of the two local colored churches, Rev Dr William N. DeBerry and Rev Dr Garnett R. Waller, are doing what they can to look after these newcomers. But as the situation in Holyoke, where the influx of Negroes has found no colored church in the city, is more exacting than conditions here, they have undertaken no definite task locally beyond securing positions for many of the Negroes and trying to get them identified with the churches. The Negro civic league of Springfield hopes to get good results from a get-together meeting next month which will be inclusive of all the Negroes in the city. Dr DeBerry believes that the new arrivals are on the whole a pretty self-respecting lot. Superintendant Chester W. Allen of the local state free employment office in his report for the year, which will be issued this month, says of the Negro women whom he has recently placed in positions: "The southern 'colored women who came to this office 'seemed to be good workers who had 'been regularly employed and had come 'north to better themselves. Most of 'these women were married and had 'done general work by the day in the 'South." The southern Negro is on the move, and if he continues to find work here no one can predict the economic changes that may follow.

TO DISCUSS EVENING SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

Superintendent of Public Schools Ebenezer Mackey will meet with representative citizens of the negro race Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the administration building.

The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss ways and means by which the evening schools may be used to the best benefit of the great influx of colored people who have come here from the South.

Labor-1917
Migration

NORTH AMERICAN

Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL ROUND UP 50 BOGUS PASTORS FLEECING NEGROES

Commissioner O'Neil Learns They Sell Fake Insurance to Brethren From South; Jobs Promised Don't Materialize

More than fifty bogus negro ministers, who have been mulcting new arrivals from the south thru fake insurance and employment agency schemes, are to be rounded up today or tomorrow by J. Denny O'Neil, state insurance commissioner.

That the fake ministers have been preying upon thousands of negroes brought here from the south during the last few months, and that they have succeeded in getting big sums of money from the unsuspecting, has been disclosed in an investigation conducted by the state department of labor and industry.

James J. Moran, inspector in the bureau of employment, yesterday announced that considerable evidence has been obtained against the swindlers and that a score of the men will be sent to jail.

City and state officials say that more than 20,000 negroes have come to the city in the last six months.

"They have been lured here by the prospects of high wages," said Moran, "but upon their arrival found themselves in the hands of vicious characters who pose as clergymen. These clergymen are actually responsible for the presence of a big percentage of the men and women, and after getting them here proceeded to bleed them thru fake insurance and employment games.

"When a negro arrived he was met by one of these fake preachers and asked to join a bogus church society. For 10 cents a week, or whatever they could get out of the victim, they promised to insure their lives and also promised to find employment for him.

"Altho operating under the cloak of religion, the bogus preachers were mulcting their own people out of big sums of money. We have the evidence against nineteen men who have been operating insurance schemes in violation of the state law. Mr. O'Neil is coming to the city Tuesday or Wednesday to raid the crowd.

"In many instances the preachers were collecting 50 cents and $1 a week from the victims. For the purpose of joining fake beneficial societies, hundreds of the negroes gave $2, which went into the pockets of the preachers. Those men who have been operating employment agencies without a license will also be prosecuted."

WHAT OTHER CITIES ARE DOING.

DETROIT MICH. JOURNAL

AUGUST 6, 1917

L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman of the National League Among Negroes, has announced that the league would seek the co-operation of municipal authorities in every city affected by the northward migration of negroes. Detroit is registering the blacks who come in at the rate of 100 a day, and a committee helps the newcomers and keeps track of their movements. Such action on the part of a city with a negro problem does much to prevent the accumulation of such hatred as broke out in East St. Louis, Mr. Wood said, and, if the same tactics were adopted by other cities the influx of negroes would lose its present menace.

The first migrants, he said, were responding to the propaganda of northern employers who were short of labor. The rest followed in blind confidence that up north there were big wages to be had for light work.

JERSEY CITY N. J. JOURNAL

OCTOBER 18, 1917

NEGRO WELFARE MEETING TO-MORROW

A public mass meeting under the auspices of the Jersey City Negro Welfare Association will be held to-morrow at Whittier House.

Prominent speakers are slated to speak including L. T. Bryant, State Commissioner of Labor; former Judge Robert Carey, William M. Ashby, of Newark; Isaac Nutter, of Atlantic City; Judge George G. Tennant, Mrs. Ella B. Brown, Rev. J. H. MacDonald, Rev. Harry L. Everett and E. M. Forrest, former superintendent of the Newman Industrial Home.

James G. Stuart of the board of directors of Whittier House, who is president of the local association, will preside at the meeting which is scheduled for 8 o'clock at the Settlement at 174 Grand Street.

The meetings of the association at Whittier House are arousing widespread interest in the negro welfare movement and are calling the public attention to conditions in Jersey City now, according to statistical records, the home of more negroes than ever before.

A well known leader in economic circles explains that the reason so many negroes are now found north of Mason and Dixon's line is due to the stoppage of immigration from southern Europe and also the return of many thousands of laborers to their nati lands in order to fight for their country. To meet the shortage of labor thus caused, northern employers have been forced to recruit for help in the South among the negroes who have been induced in tens of thousands to come north for employment.

As pointed out this more or less sudden immigration of negroes has produced a serious economic problem, complicated by new environment and standards of living as well as a lack of co-operation, due to ignorance on the part of northern people. To study intelligently this problem the Negro Welfare Association, composed of prominent white and colored people, was formed last spring with the idea of working with the negro newcomer to better his condition as well as the city's.

POST

Boston, Mass.

FEB 26 1917

Survey of Negro Problem Planned

Plans are maturing for a social survey of the Negro immigrants of the Pittsburgh district. Within the last year 6,000 Negroes—including skilled and unskilled labor—have come from the South to become laborers in the Pittsburgh industrial district, it is estimated.

The survey work is to be done under supervision of a committee representing the University of Pittsburgh, the Associated Charities and the social service commission of the Churches of Christ, with a council of the American Association on the Urban Condition of the Negro. The field work is to be done by students of social economics and the members of the Social Science Study Club.

The survey is designed to learn the places in the South whence these Negroes came; their reasons for coming; whether it is a transitory single-man movement of laborers or a permanent family migration due to the ravages of the boll weevil in the cotton fields and the floods of the last year; the success or failure of the new labor group; housing condition with a view to improve conditions so that the efficiency of the laborers may be increased; whether they purpose to bring their families from the South and their plans for settling them in this district; use of the Negroes' leisure time for good or bad purposes.

EFFORTS MADE TO AID NEGROES

CLEVELAND PRESS

OCTOBER 25, 1917

Efforts to Handle Situation

Cleveland's negro churches and other organizations are co-operating to solve the problem of caring for southern negroes here.

Ten thousand of them, it is estimated, have come here in the last two years.

Methods of housing the newcomers and of supplying them with fuel and suitable winter clothing were discussed at St. John's A. M. E. Church Wednesday night.

The list of speakers included Eugene K. Jones, New York, secretary of the National League of Urban Conditions Among Negroes; A. W Castle, assistant superintendent of schools; Sherman C. Kingsley, director of the Welfare Federation; Allen T. Burns, director of the Cleveland Foundation, and J. W. Wills, president of the Ohio Federated Body.

The Cleveland chapter of the Ohio Federation for the Uplift of Colored People is taking an active part in the movement.

WILL RAISE $4,000 FOR COLORED SOCIAL WORK

MILWAUKEE WIS. SENTINEL

OCTOBER 3, 1917

A campaign to raise $5,000 for social settlement work among the colored people of Milwaukee has been started by the Rev. J. S. Woods, formerly pastor of St. Mark A. M. E. church of this city.

The headquarters for the work will be in the neighborhood of the negro churches and will be known as the Booker T. Washington Social and Industrial centers.

It is planned to have dormitories for men and women, employment bureaus, and community work rooms and day rooms to care for the children of employed women.

ENQUIRER

Cincinnati, O.

But Race Will Not Show Personal Feeling Now, Says Clergyman.

"We feel as though President Wilson has not given us a square deal," said Rev. David E. Skelton before a conference of Working People of the Negro Race, at Park Street M. E. Church yesterday afternoon. "But now is not a time for personal feelings," he continued.

"The interests of our country come first in the present crisis, and personal grievances will be fought out after the war is over. The freedom of this country was purchased by blood, and as a race our freedom was purchased by blood, and we would show ingratitude if we did not show our loyalty to Old Glory and our country.

The conference was called for the purpose of studying negro problems, taking care of the Southern negro and getting him employment when he arrived in this city without means of support.

NEWARK N. J. NEWS

SEPTEMBER 28, 1917

STATE WILL CO-OPERATE WITH WELFARE LEAGUE

Assurance that the State Department of Labor would co-operate in every possible way with the State Negro Welfare League in its efforts toward the betterment of the negroes of New Jersey was given yesterday afternoon by Colonel Lewis T. Bryant at a conference with league representatives at the Federal-State-Municipal Employment Bureau at 9 Franklin street. Besides Colonel Bryant, those at the conference were Arthur W. MacDougal, treasurer, and Miss Helen B. Pendleton of the executive committee of the league for the negroes' welfare, and Joseph Spitz, state director at the employment bureau.

The meeting was called to correct an impression that had arisen in the minds of some people interested in the success of the move to help the negroes, that the proposed work of the Department of Labor along these particular lines, as recently suggested from Trenton, would conflict with the activities of the state organization already working for the negroes.

"Nothing could have been further from the intention of the State House Commission and those directly in charge of the situation within the Department of Labor," said Colonel Bryant, "for, as a matter of fact, the Federal-State-Municipal Employment Service has for months been co-operating with the State Negro Welfare League and their joint forces have succeeded in securing satisfactory positions for a large number of negro workers."

It was pointed out that the employment service within the Department of Labor has used its best efforts to secure opportunities for the negro migrants as well as those permanently located in the state, and plans are under way for a more comprehensive campaign to meet the situation.

"This whole movement would certainly seem to be one that should receive the support of all those desirous of improving the living and working conditions of our negro citizenship," said Colonel Bryant. "There is absolutely no thought to supersede the work of the organization for the improvement of the negroes, especially as the appropriation available for this work would be so limited that the activities of the Department of Labor would in all probability be inadequate to properly cover the entire state without the help of the individuals and organizations interested in this movement.

RECORD HERALD

Chicago, Ill.

MAR 19 1917

Churchmen Heed Negro Migration

By A. G. Fegert

MEANS of obtaining a negro leader to devote himself exclusively to Sunday school work among Chicago's rapidly increasing colored population were discussed yesterday afternoon at a meeting under the auspices of the Cook County Sunday School Association at the Wabash avenue Y. M. C. A., 3763 Wabash avenue.

Thirty thousand negroes have been added to Chicago's population during the last two years and 10,000 more are expected this spring. Increased efforts must be put forth to meet the religious demands of this influx, according to Elbert Beeman, general secretary of the Sunday School Association.

Other topics discussed were divided into four heads. Elementary work, with special attention to story telling for teachers and workers among boys and girls under 12 years of age, was explained by Miss Mary E. Hargreaves, elementary superintendent of the Cook County Sunday School Association. Secondary and adult work conferences were directed respectively by Herbert C. Mayer, secondary division superintendent, and A. L. Bishop, field secretary of the association. Mr. Beeman led the talk on the work of pastors, superintendents and associate superintendents.

NEGRO INFLUX STOPPED, SAYS LEADER OF RACE

CLEVELAND O PRESS
APRIL 18, 1918

William R. Conners, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare Association, says the peak of the negro influx has been reached in Cleveland and that the estimated population of 20,000 negroes is decreasing.

Conners is making a survey in cooperation with the Welfare Foundation. He came from New York late last year after national welfare work in behalf of negroes.

"Many negroes have gone from Cleveland to other Ohio cities, following the heavy influx last year," he said Thursday. "And many have returned south, where improved conditions attract them in their home land.

"This is brought about by the shortage of labor and higher wages in the south due largely to the high price of cotton and big government contracts.

Conners is studying criminal courts as the main step in his survey, and has taken remedial steps with the assistance of Muny and County Criminal Court judges.

In a conference Thursday with Judge Frank E. Stevens he explained the association is looking up past records of all negroes involved in Criminal Court, and that separation of known offenders is tending to lessen crime among the race. He is acting as parole officer in several cases.

Conners is preparing for a Health Week campaign, beginning April 28, in co-operation with the Health Department. Social diseases, sanitation, tuberculosis and child saving will be discussed with the negro population. The housing congestion problem among negroes also is to be considered.

SUN

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAR 26 1917

Sanitation Campaign Is Planned in City

Health Education of Negro Immigrants Sought.

To safeguard the health of thousands of Southern Negroes who recently came to Pittsburgh and are located throughout the Hill district and elsewhere, Director J. F. Edwards of the department of public health this morning instructed the corps of sanitay inspectors connected with the several bureaus under his jurisdiction to pay strict attention to the condition of all premises occupied by the newcomers, especially in boarding and lodging houses.

"As the health department has a force of about 100 inspectors daily making their rounds in every district of the city," said Dr. Edwards today, "every precaution will be taken to prevent an outbreak of disease among the Negro population. If any violations of the local health and sanitation rules are reported, the complaints will be turned over to two special inspectors who will devote their entire time to the Negro sections of the Hill and other districts. A large majority of the Southern Negroes were brought here to work in the industrial establishments and are willing to comply with Pittsburgh's sanitation regulations if brought properly to their attention.

"Our efforts are prompted by a desire to conduct a campaign of education, not a crusade of punishment for minor offenses or shortcomings that can be easily adjusted. We are conducting the sanitation inspections for the double purpose of preserving the health of the Southern Negroes and to protect their neighbors."

INTER OCEAN

Chicago, Ill.

MAR 20 1917

WILL HANDLE NEGRO PROBLEM

Colored Leaders Prepare to Cope with Caring for Latest Influx.

Plans were being laid to-day to meet the pressing social problem thrust upon Chicago by the great influx of negroes from the south. Following a mass meeting of colored social workers, ministers and professional men, held at the Institutional church, 3825 South Dearborn street, arrangements were cade for temporary handling of the problem through the churches and Sunday schools.

The migration of negroes to the north side colony in the heart of "Little Italy" is growing steadily, according to officials of the Swedish Methodist church at Orleans and West Oak streets. Two blocks away, at Locust and North Franklin streets, is a colored church with rapidly growing membership.

"Our church has not been sold to the negroes, as was reported," said John E. Johnson, 2217 Burling street, a trustee of the Swedish church, to-day. "But the colored church in the neighborhood is booming, I am told. The negroes are moving into the district in steadily increasing numbers and the Italians seem to be leaving."

FT WAYNE IND GAZETTE
OCTOBER 11, 1917

NEGRO PROBLEM TAKEN UP BY ROTARY CLUB

Proper housing for Fort Wayne's negro population was taken up at the first weekly luncheon meeting of the Rotary club at the Commercial club Wednesday noon. Dr. L. P. Drayer city health officer, told of his investigation bringing to light the poor housing conditions for the negroes and said the physical condition of many of those who have been brought to the city recently, is such as to demand prompt attention. At the suggestion of Dr. Drayer, Robert Koerber, president of the club, appointed a committee to work in harmony with Dr. Connors, the resident colored physician, and a nurse to bring about improved conditions before winter. The members of the committee are Dr. Drayer, S. W. Greenland, E. H. Kilbourne and E. E. Greist.

Plans the Rotary will take in the Liberty bond canvass were also discussed, Arthur F. Hall outlining the work. J. Ross McCulloch, Maurice C. Niezer and others talked on the subject.

EVE SUN
SEPTEMBER 21, 1917

Would Uplift the Negro.

TRENTON, Sept. 21.—The great influx of negroes from the South has been recognized by the State, and Gen. Lewis T. Bryant, State Commissioner of Labor, announced the establishment by his department of the Division of Negro Welfare and Employment Bureau. The action resulted from many conferences between Gen. Bryant and the State House Commission, composed of Gov. Edge, State Treasurer Read and State Comptroller Bugbee.

HARTFORD CONN POST
OCTOBER 15, 1917

TO DISCUSS NEGRO PROBLEM

Adequate housing accomodations for the rapidly increasing negro population of the city will be discussed at a public meeting in Centr Church House Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock. A general invitation to the public is extended.

The meeting is the resut of a discussion at the last meeting of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. Atwood Collins, who has taken a deep interest in the subject has a long list of applicants who wish to obtain rents. Rev. Richard R. Ball of the A. M. E. Zion Church will speak on "What the Churches are Doing;" Principal oJnas W. Tompkins of the Northeast School will speak on "Care of Children In the Schools" and Superintendent of Health Dr. Charles P. Botsford will speak on "Their Health and Ours." The general subject is, "Our New Negro Neighbors: What Will They Do?" Rev. Albert C. Dieffenbach will preside.

NEWARK N J NEWS
OCTOBER 2, 1917

CHARITY WORKERS CONFER WITH NEGRO WELFARERS

A conference of district workers of the Bureau of Associated Charities with representatives of the friendly visitors' committee of the Negro Welfare League was held yesterday afternoon at the leagues' office, 249 Mulberry street. Problems of aiding families by other means than through material relief were discussed.

Arthur W. MacDougall, superintendent of the bureau, and Miss Helen Fenelleton, supervisor of district work, were present with the district workers and among the league's workers were William R. Ashby, the executive secretary, and Mrs. Eugene Gregory, chairman of the committee.

The second of a series of cooking demonstrations was held last night under the auspices of the league at Tabernacle Baptist Church. The speaker and demonstrator was Miss Maude A. Conley, visiting housekeeper of the charity bureau. Food conservation and palatable and nourishing substitutes for more expensive foodstuffs were discussed by this food expert. At each meeting she demonstrates one dish. Last night she prepared escalloped cheese as a meat substitute.

EETING WILL TAKE UP NEGROES' IMMIGRATION

A meeting to discuss the influx of gres from the south will be held Antioch Baptist Church Thursday ght, Alexander H. Martin, Young en's Christian Union president, anounced Monday.

At a meeting Sunday Rev. W. K. zbill, Dunham Christian Church, id alien enemies are at work to ir up trouble between white and egro laborers. The Young Men's hristian Union Home, now under onstruction, will help solve the ousing problem, Rev. Azbill said.

HARTFORD CONN EVE DISP
OCTOBER 24, 1917

The Negro Problem

For the first time in many years Hartford has a race problem on its hands. The problem is what to do with the negroes who have come here from the south and how they shall be housed for their own interests and for the interests of the community.

Recognizing the existence of this problem the chamber of commerce appointed a committee to investigate the matter and a conference took place to-day under the auspices of the confidential exchange to determine what ought to be done.

Negroes in Hartford suffer from cupidity of landlords. They are obliged to live in poor tenements and under unhealthful conditions because accommodations of another class are withheld from them. For such inferior accommodations they are charged outrageous rents because selfish property owners know that negroes must live and they charge all the traffic will bear.

The conditions under which the negroes live are conducive neither to their own nor public morality nor to their own and the publics physical well being. To-day's conference was intended to find a way out of the difficulty. The welfare of Hartford demands that the problem be solved.—Hartford Post.

The Daily Herald. Dec. 1, 1917

Yesterday afternoon, at the church of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, 12th and Walnut streets, a meeting looking forward to the betterment of ohmes for colored people was held. During the past year a large number of Southern colored people have migrated North and the housing problem has become a vexing question for home seekers to secure and real estate agents to furnish. The meeting was presided over by Bishop Philip M. Rhinelander to hear a report of a committee especially appointed by him. Some were of the opinion that alluring help want advertisement by many employment and industrial operators have attracted a large exodus from the South to the general detriment of health and moral condition because of the crowded situation in many neighborhoods of the city and the southern section particularly. Many ideas were advanced for the general betterment of the race from a housing viewpoint. A resolution authoring the appointment of a committ-

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Labor-1917
Migration
Continued

ROME, N. Y.

MAR 21 1917

GOTHA NEGRO PROBLEM

Advent of 150,000 Unacclimated and Many of Them Uneducated From the South.

New York, March 21—New York's Negro problem is becoming increasingly difficult, according to speakers at the first luncheon held by the Business Men's Meetings, which was in Delmonico's downtown place.

William J. Doherty, deputy commissioner of charities, said that 150,000 southern Negroes had come north since wartime prosperity came into evidence. They were lured by high wages and plenty of work, but when they got here they found they were not acclimated, educated or experienced enough to care for themselves. Their emigration from the south gave the southerners a problem, but eventually, he said, southern employers will have to meet the high wages offered in the north.

He said that the city had only three institutions to care for colored persons. He spoke highly of the Howard Orphanage.

George Foster Peabody said that when the south realized that the colored laborers were flocking north productive conditions there would improve and the Negroes would stay there.

CHICAGO ILL HERALD
OCTOBER 10, 1917

AFTERMATH OF MIGRATION.

This hospital, which serves both white and colored people, and which includes among its benefactors and admirers some of the best known citizens of Chicago, is now in straits. It is not to be closed, but its activities have been curtailed. In particular the dispensary and the social service department have suffered.

This work can ill be spared. If for no better reason than to combat disease in their own families, comfortable white people should make possible the continuance of health education among their colored neighbors. At such a time as this when the war is making heavy calls and when demands more onerous may be in the offing, it takes courage to suggest that any peace cause is good enough to justify appeals for money. But overwhelming facts defend the Provident Hospital.

The friends it has acquired during the quarter of a century of its existence ought to come to its aid at this time. The people who profit by the migration of the negroes to Chicago might ask themselves if they have any responsibility. They may be glad to know that 45 per cent of the cases cared for last year were charity cases and that very recent residents of the city composed an important part of this burden.

The reputed shortage of workers gave rise to a new health problem. So far the supporters of this hospital have carried an undue share of the expense.

Efforts to Handle Situation

NEGRO PROBLEM BEING STUDIED IN YOUNGSTOWN

YOUNGSTOWN O TELEGRAM
AUGUST 21, 1917

A body of citizens met several weeks ago for the purpose of organizing a club to find a solution to the Southern negro migration problem. Rev. W. O. Harper, pastor of the Third Baptist church being the head of the welfare committee. In Columbus recently, a conference was held for the purpose of finding a solution to the negro migration problem. The members of this conference consisted of some of the best colored and white citizens of Ohio. Men and women of means, intelligent and conversant on civic and racial issues, formulated the Ohio federation for uplift among colored people.

J. Walter Willis of Cleveland was selected as president with T. M. Robinson, secretary and A. G. Bookwalter, treasurer, both of Cincinnati. The work will be conducted thru departments, each having a set of officers and all responsible to the federation which are research and statistics, organization and publicity, welfare, labor and housing. The work of organization and publicity is going on very rapidly in all parts of Ohio. The most encouraging thing to be noted is the interest and part being taken by the white people. "After all, what we need," says one of the promoters "is better understanding between the best element of both races. Thru the Ohio federation for uplift among colored people, we hope to get in closer touch with the vital question of all humanity."

~~RECORD~~ HERALD

Chicago, Ill.

MAR 4 - 1917

BIG INFLUX OF NEGROES RAISES HOUSING PROBLEM

Renting Agents Studying Situation Due to Increase in Colored Population.

Good wages earned by negro workers in Chicago has brought prosperity to them and has attracted so many to the city that the Chicago Renting Agents' Association is finding it a problem to obtain proper housing facilities to accommodate them, according to Ivan O. Ackley, secretary of the organization. To meet the situation, L. M. Smith, president of the association, has named a special committee, of which Adolph Kramer is chairman, to make a study of the problem and confer with leaders in civic organizations and with representatives of the colored race in Chicago. This committee is to report next Saturday.

EXAMINER

Chicago, Ill.

MAR 30 1917

AN INTENSIVE survey of housing conditions in the city's "Black Belt" was planned at a conference of the housing committee of the Chicago Woman's Club yesterday.

"Chicago's negro problem is vital," said John Whiting of Hampton Institute. "With more than 500 negroes coming here daily, we must meet the resulting complications.

"The negroes are not permitted to join labor unions here and that brings about a problem. The housing question is important because an epidemic of infantile paralysis among negroes would affect the entire community."

HOW WE SHOULD DEAL WITH OUR PEOPLE WHO ARE MIGRATING FROM THE SOUTH.

(R. R. DOWNS.)

Voice of Missions 6/1917

THE proposition, as stated, suggests a connectional consideration for thought and which would, if logically treated, ignore every narrow claim founded upon selfish provincialism of geographical lines or political division: The "Our People" if sincerely meant, has or knows no "Mason and Dixon Line." The African Methodist Episcopal Church, has ever, through its pleaders and advocates, declared that, "The Church knows no south, north, east or west."

Again, the "Our People" the subject of the stated proposition, are coming from that part of The A. M. E. Church in America where it has the largest numerical following, and whose representatives form the majority of the General Conference—our law making body—which shape as well as control the destinies of the Church. Hence, if we are inclined to be politically selfish, we should hail an increase to our numbers of the north, and thus swell our representative strength and power; thus, we could shift from the south to the north, the seat of legislative authority.

There are many styled representatives of the south holding seats in the National Congress who owe their presence there, simply to the fact of the millions of Negroes in the South. Such representatives, it may in a large measure be said, only mathematically represent numbers, rather than men in political equity. The Negroes are denied the right of suffrage because in color they are not "white."

Aside from these general observations, I would suggest the following particulars, in dealing with our people who are migrating from the South:

First and foremost: We should give them A RECEPTION IN FULL ACCORD WITH AND WORTHY OF OUR INSTITUTIONAL PROFESSION.

The fact that people are often oppressed is not new in either history or in our own experience. This same fact causes them to look and move forward toward those localities of freer habitation and toward those equitable institutions, whose systems of governing morality and loftier, humanic principles are noted and distinguished for virtuous strength, which essays to protect the weak and defenseless from the arm of the strong; and, at the same time, unite the highest and the lowest in an equality of rights which has ever been the undoubted object of desire; nor otherwise can there be any rights at all. This characterization idea is not peculiarly Ciceronian; but the belief and sincere expression of humanitarian intelligence everywhere and in all ages: it has been the human cry and prayer, to God the Father, of nation against nation.

Such, as here outlined, was and must be the fundamental truth of American Democracy. This truth was voiced in the imperishable Declaration of Independence; and further, this same principle of human rights gave birth to African Methodism; eliminate this basic principle and "Our Church" so styled, has no right to a legitimate, institutional, religious existence among the family of Methodist churches. It must represent such an idea of right principle or it is nothing and we are, in the eyes of others, false in proclamation. Therefore, our brethren from the Southland, fleeing from injustice and oppression, should receive from us a

frank and open institutional reception according to our proud profession. I cannot understand why their ministers —their real leaders—should be warned that "there is no room for them." Many of the preachers are, in any equal sense, truly as well qualified as the preachers of the north: if there is room for the Church in the North, there is also room at her altars for her ministry. Warn that class only who favor the Southern whites' "Jim Crow" methods.

In the next place,—WE SHOULD GIVE THEM A RECEPTION AS INSTITUTIONAL PROPAGATORS.

They are men of a class, who have, in spite of every species of hatred, ill will and contempt suffered on account of their color, organized and fostered great moral, financial, educational and religious institutions for the well being and general uplift of themselves. In so doing they have practiced and demonstrated every phase and degree of sacrifice and worthy devotion. They are "foemen worthy of our steel" neither knaves or cowans but real benefactors, as the many monumental buildings of the South testify in incontrovertible silence. To shut our eyes to such things and present an unwelcome front would serve to add and intensify the racial prejudice in our midst, which is already too general. We might profit by the words of Mordecai in his message to Queen Esther—his kinswoman. —"Think not with thyself that thou shalt escape in the king's house, more than all the Jews. For if thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then there shall be enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place; but thou and thy father's house shall be destroyed: and who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"

Again,—GIVE THEM A RECEPTION IN ACCORD WITH THEIR MECHANICAL SKILL AND ABILITY.

They should not be met at the city's gates with doubts and suspicion, as though they were enemies to and destructive of civilization. The largest number of skilled laborers and mechanics are in the South and not in the North, in so far as the Negro people are considered. We have in mind the fact of statistics prior to the civil war, that there were in the South, in 1850, two hundred thirty-eight thousand one hundred eighty-seven free blacks as against one hundred ninety-six thousand two hundred sixty-two in the North. Skilled men among these people have been from generation to generation in all branches of industries; besides, many of them are men of money and property. They are very far from being beggars or loafers; they may, many of them have come from the farms, but we cannot from that argue that they are unfit and a menace. Many of them owned farms and are the children of farm owners. They may have the crudeness of country manners, but are not vicious or immoral. It is as cruel as it is unkind—even un-Christian to charge all vagrancy, immorality to people from the South.

They have left the South because they want fair play and not so much because they are paupers; they are looking for peace and safety of their children. They are seeking and desiring those things which we seek and desire.

They have sacrificed, in innumerable instances, well built, comfortable homes in order to find a freer air and more human treatment. Even if it were true that they were all poor we should not despise them as there are not so many among us in the North who can boast any too much of wealth and the management of great business enterprises—to a large extent "we are living on borrowed land" and on the installment plan. To attempt a show of contempt to the new comers would be an argument of our own belittlement and add to the scorn and derision of arrogance against us as a people and who are regarded by our enemies as being inferior. We cannot afford to give them otherwise than a reception in accord with our knowledge of their mechanical skill and ability. Upon their own merits they must either stand or fall; our fears are the products of our own diseased imagination and our doubts of them evidence our lack of faith in the Negro and our own moral weakness.

Lastly,—WE WANT TO GIVE THEM A RECEPTION DUE A BROTHERHOOD CONSISTENT WITH HUMANIC TEACHING.

The principles of the African Methodist Episcopal Church are: "The Fatherhood of God" idea; the "Man our brother" idea; and the "Christ our Redeemer" idea. At our altars all tongues, kindreds and peoples are to be welcomed; not the color of a man's skin or the texture of his hair but the one, only requirement—"Are you a man?" if so, "then in the name of God our Father, I welcome you!" We are to greet them as companions in tribulation and not as aliens and foreigners.

WE ARE TO GIVE THEM A BIBLE-DIRECTED RECEPTION, EVEN THOUGH WE MIGHT REGARD THEM AS STRANGERS: They are not hyphenates—aliens or foreigners, but Americans by birth and every form of development.

Abraham, the father of the faithful, was a stranger; our fathers were strangers and we ought to know the heart of a stranger; "For the Lord your God is God of gods, and Lord of lords, a great God, a mighty, and a terrible, which regardeth not persons, nor taketh reward: He doth execute the judgment of the fatherless and the widows, and loveth the stranger, in giving him food and raiment. Love ye therefore the stranger: for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt."—Deut. 10:17, 18.

We should not by word, act or intimation seek to turn aside the stranger from his right, of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as a citizen of a great and glorious country; and, by no means, least of all, as a Christian, worshiping at the altar of such a broad, beneficent, doctrinal, religious shrine, wet with the tears, sanctified by the prayers and made precious by the fostering of a hundred years. The Lord will preserve the stranger which we dare to turn from our door, or cause others to regard him with doubt and suspicion—"I was a stranger and ye took me in" says the Holy Writ. We are not to be forgetful in the entertainment of strangers.

If a stranger should happen in our community, anywhere, and be found in fault, there is but one law for the home born and for the stranger, it is quite easy to accuse the stranger of evil; Potiphar's wife found no trouble in accusing, saying to her husband—"The Hebrew servant, which thou hast brought unto us, came in unto me to mock me." Circumstantial evidence may do for a while but truth will finally prevail.

I will conclude this paper with the following from Lev. 19:34—"But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt: I am the Lord your God."

A good and true African Methodist is against all forms of caste, prejudice, ostracism and proscription on the ground of color and is for MAN wherever found on land or on sea.

Labor-1917
Migration

NEGRO WELFARE MEETING OCT. 19

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
OCTOBER 10, 1917

Prominent Speakers Will Address Public Session at Whittier House.

State Commissioner of Labor Lewis T. Bryant will be one of several prominent speakers at the meeting of the Negro Welfare Association at Whittier House, 174 Grand Street, Oct. 19. Others who have been invited to address the meeting, which will be open to the general public, are: William M. Ashby, executive secretary of the Newark Association; Isaac Nutter of Atlantic City, Judge George G. Tennant, Mrs. Ella B. Brown, Rev. J. H. MacDonald of Emery Methodist Church, former Judge Robert Carey, Rev. Harry L. Everett of the First Congregational Church, and Rev. E. M. Forrest, former superintendent of the Newman Industrial Home and now secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

The meeting is the outgrowth of a recent session of the executive committee of the association, of which Thomas J. Stewart is chairman, at which it was decided to resume the work devoted to the study and improvement of negro living conditions in this city started at Whittier House last spring.

The exigencies of war, according to an eminent authority on industrial and economic conditions, have created within the past two years unprecedented demands for unskilled labor, which demand is daily becoming more urgent. To supply the shortages in the ranks of unskilled labor, caused partly by the stoppage of immigration from Europe and partly by the increased activity in industries running night and day in support of the war, Northern manufacturers have gone into the South and rounded up great numbers of negroes and transported them North. It is estimated that over 60,000 negroes from the Southern cotton fields have been in this manner induced to come above the Mason and Dixon line.

More negroes are now resident in Jersey City, it is said, than ever before in its history. Coming from "dry" territories and conditions of living totally different from our own, they congregate here in poor quarters and present serious problems. They are said to frequent saloons of the lower type, live in outrageous tenements, for which exorbitant rents are demanded, and are liable to become a menace to the communiay if intelligent aid and assistance is lacking.

THE SPIRIT OF CHICAGO DURING THE EXODUS.

7/14/17 Voice

We all know that Chicago has always had a large Negro population that you can find enough colored people from every state in the Union to form a small town. For a long time the Chicagoans were puzzled as to what they would do for their southern brother who was coming north where he did not know how to live. After much thinking and praying over the situation some one was able to devise a plan to organize into clubs and take charge of their southern brothers from their respective states. The result is that they have an Alabama Club, Georgia Club, Mississippi Club, Tennessee Club, and so on. The slogan is "Alabama must care for Alabama; Georgia for Georgia; Tennessee for Tennessee, etc. Committees from these organizations meet the trains, help them to find homes, work, and teach them how to live. This marks a new era in Negro history and means that the Negro will be more firmly united than he was in the south, and that he is going to stay north and do well and make the south and his southern brothers look up and take notice. We who live here in the south hope that other cities will take up this plan. It means that the northern Negro will keep his rights and be stronger and more able to fight prejudice and discrimination.

PLAN SCHOOLS FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

TRENTON N J TIMES
SEPTEMBER 22, 1917

Plans of the Board of Education for the establishment of evening schools for colored people flocking to this city from the south were formulated at a conference of representative colored citizens last night with Superintendent Mackey and Charles P. Messick, supervisor of evening schools, in the Administration Building.

The colored representatives were: Prof. T. Edward Kinney, principal of the Lincoln and Nixon Schools; Dr. Paul Collins, Dr. A. L. Thomas, the Rev. John A. White, the Rev. Samuel A. Gatling, Charles Jones, P. F. Lee, Harry Rodman, Lee Morrell, Charles Hale and Robert Royster.

The schools will be started as soon as the room space can be procured. It is intended to establish classes in domestic science for the women of families also. The schools will be in the Nixon School, the Lincoln School, Escher Street, and one on Assunpink Street. Others will be established in the city as the need demands.

Efforts to Handle Situation

MIGRATION GRAFTERS

A word of special caution seems necessary to those people in the South who think of coming North in search of employment. Do not send any money to unknown concerns who offer to find work for you on the payment of a fee of one dollar or some such amount. Information has come to THE AGE that irresponsible parties have hit upon this means of making some easy money by raking in the dollars of intending immigrants and giving no service for the money. Of course, this warning does not apply to reputable employment agencies, who have established genuine connections with employers of labor and who perform what they promise.

New York 7-3-17

The petty grafters who take the money from those seeking employment in the North without giving any return employ a variety of high-sounding titles to deceive the unwary. Find out whether the concern seeking your dollar is a genuine employment agency or not before sending the dollar. This can be done by writing to the authorities of the city where they claim to do business, as all reputable employment agencies are obliged to secure a license before doing business. If the concern is all right, the inquiry will do it no harm. If it is doing a fake business the authorities will suppress it and thus save hard earned dollars from lining the pockets of grafters, as well as save the intended victims from disappointment or greater loss and suffering.

Investigate all concerns offering to find you work at the North, before sending your dollars or taking any decided steps in the matter. and the rights of citizenship, even under the restrictions he prescribed.

The trouble with him, as with most of his kind, is that he has but little knowledge about his subject, which is a dangerous thing. Dangerous to himself and to the subject discussed. Let him get acquainted with his Negro fellow citizens.

UPLIFT OF COLORED PEOPLE CONSIDERED

CLEVELAND O PLAIN DEALER
OCTOBER 25, 1917

Ohio Federation Discusses Plans for Aiding Workers From South.

Winter Relief Needed for 10,000 Colored People in Cleveland.

The Ohio Federation for the Uplift of Colored People, formed in Columbus a few months ago, with the aid of other welfare bodies, is seeking to solve the problem of caring for 10,000 negro workers who came from the south to Cleveland.

At St. John's A. M. E. church, 2253 E. 40th street, last night, the problem was discussed by representatives of local, state and national organizations. A banquet preceded the meeting.

Alpha Chapter of the state federation has headquarters at 2539 Central avenue S. E. It has about seventy-five members. The housing of newcomers will be looked after through these headquarters.

The speakers last night included Eugene K. Jones of New York, executive secretary of the National League of Urban Conditions Among Negroes; A. W. Castle, assistant superintendent of Cleveland's public schools; Sherman C. Kingsley, director of the Cleveland Welfare Federation; Allen T. Burns, director of the Cleveland Foundation; J. W. Wills, president of the Ohio federated body, and W. T. Blue, who was toastmaster at the banquet, attended by forty well known social welfare workers.

It is estimated that the influx of southern negroes to Ohio will reach 125,000. It was stated last evening that these negroes must be taught to wear clothing suitable for winter conditions in Cleveland. In planning winter relief it is proposed to prevent the overlapping of work by different organizations. Local charity and welfare associations, white and colored, pledged their support.

The education problem is one that will be worked out. Social environment and home surroundings, sanitary conditions and religious instruction are other phases of work mapped out last evening.

There are twenty-two churches for colored people in Cleveland, several of which have a membership of more than 1,000. These will co-operate in uplift work.

The fuel problem is one of those to be solved. The colored representatives present expressed their gratitude for suggestions and aid offered by Castle and others.

Jones, speaking from a New York viewpoint, said Cleveland's colored people must work in unity to solve many of the new problems confronting the race in every northern state.

URGES EMPLOYERS AID COLORED MEN

CLEVELAND O PLAIN DEALER
NOVEMBER 22, 1917

North Carolinan Says They Can Help Solve Problem of Negro Labor.

Wants Draft Board to Give Troops Copies of Patriotic Song.

"There are but two things involved in the solution of the labor problem in so far as the colored people now coming from the south to northern states are concerned," said J. E. McGirt, Greensboro, N. C., last evening while in Cleveland on his way to Buffalo.

"First the city has a duty, and the next duty is one an employer owes colored men working for him. Let the city do its part in seeing that employers do their bit, and the negro labor problem in the north will be easily solved."

McGirt called on the draft board in the Central armory to have distributed 100 copies of a patriotic song he has written for distribution among negro soldiers now in army training camps. The song is entitled "The Stars and Stripes Shall Never Trail the Dust." He is the author of several poems and short stories and is giving recitals in large cities.

"I want this song to be placed in the hands of every negro trooper," said McGirt, "for I am anxious that the men of my race will become true patriots and demonstrate their worth in defending democracy in Europe.

"I am opposed to negroes taking the jobs from white men by working for less money than the whites. This practice should be discouraged and employers will some day see the folly of hiring negroes over the heads of whites because the former will work for less wages.

"Negroes must line up with either labor or capital in coming north and my advice to men of my race is to stick to labor."

EVENING SUN

New York City

2 1917

Negroes in New York.

The migration of 150,000 negroes to New York since the beginning of the war abroad has brought a problem. The Commissioner of Charities, Mr. DOHERTY, is authority for the number of these immigrants and for some details of the problem which they create. As he recently pointed out, these people came here as workers, lured by high wages and the ease with which employment could be found. They have learned that expenses as well as wages run high here, while certain hardships unknown in the South must be accepted. Housing for these people is scarce and sometimes wretched. As for money, there are so many more inducements to spend it here that the earner is tempted to curtail comforts.

Even in good times like the present these new arrivals from the sunny South are frequently within a stone's throw of becoming dependent on outside aid. Should a period of severe economic stress come on the heels of the present prosperity the new floating population would be hard to keep afloat. At present and for some time to come Southern fields must suffer for the lack of the hands drawn away from the section. Most of the 150,000 would in the long run be better off and more useful in the parts they have forsaken. That most of them should return thither after a taste of sophistication in clothes, food and surroundings is doubtful.

The tendency of the Southern negro population, left to its own devices, is thus to spread its surplus along the northern Atlantic seaboard, which may eventually as a result have its own color problem.

INFLUX ON COLORED JERSEY DEMANDS MEETING

New York News,

Newark, N. J., March 10.—At a recent meeting of a committee of the Colored Welfare League held in the Board of Trade roooms, arrangements were made for a mass meeting to be held Monday evening, April 16, when Dr. Cuditt of Philadelphia and probably Miss Nannie Burroughs of Washington will speak.

The purpose of the meeting is to procure first hand information from members of both races in trying to adjust the problem that arises with the increased influx of colored people from the South.

NEGROES ORGANIZE TO PROVIDE HOMES

CLEVELAND O. PLAIN DEALER
SEPTEMBER 12, 1917

Form Housing Company to Care for 3,000 Families in City.

'Not Money-Making Scheme,' Booster Says; Many Apply.

BY GRACE GOULDER.

To meet the house shortage confronting the city's negro population, a group of prominent colored men have launched a housing association. It is the Realty Housing and Investment Co., with J. Walter Wills as president.

Cleveland lacks homes for 10,000 families. It has been estimated that about 3,000 of these are colored families. The colored population is now about 20,000. This is practically double the number who were here before the recent negro migration from the south.

Cleveland's house shortage is not due to the increase in colored population. This is only one of the factors. Houses for rent under $22 a month are unavailable. This has resulted in a wholesale doubling up, that, particularly in the poorer sections of the city, has made a health and moral situation which, officials say, is a menace and a real danger to the entire community.

The colored man feels the pinch in the house situation even more keenly than his white brother. In the first place, fewer districts of the city are open to him, because of prejudice. Landlords act on the conviction that, once a colored family has occupied a dwelling, the value of it is decreased 40 per cent. Rents are, therefore, much higher for the colored man. In many instances rent has been raised from 50 to 100 per cent. over the figure paid by the white tenant.

This has forced colored families to share already crowded quarters with friends and relatives from the south. Every possible space that could be converted into living quarters in the colored districts is in use. Basements, store rooms and tiny attics, even stables and in one or two sections, tents, are used as shelters.

And for all quarters, bad or good, rents are so high that the colored people are glad to take in the boarders to help with the rent.

The new company is incorporated with $10,000 capital with shares at $50 each. The company leases houses and apartments for 10 years and then sublets the suites to the colored applicants.

Already seventy-three families have been placed in the company's buildings. As many more families have been directed to the houses so vacated by the people taking the company's property.

Three brick buildings on E. 43d street, south of Central avenue S. E., with six suites each, have been leased. Other property controlled by the company includes: a two-family house at 3645 Cedar avenue S. E.; a four-family house on E. 40th street near Central avenue S. E.; an apartment house of seventeen suites on Scovill avenue S. E. and E. 37th street and a four-family house, "The St. George," on Cedar avenue S. E.

As the company's capital increases it will buy buildings outright. It is now negotiating the purchase of a building with fourteen suites and three store spaces.

All rents, according to the officers, are to be maintained on a moderate scale.

"This is primarily a welfare undertaking and not a money making scheme," said J. Walter Wills, the president. "If the stockholders can get a small per cent return on their money, enough to cover operating expenses they will be satisfied.

"We have been offered all kinds of prices for our places. For example some new five room suites that we are renting for $23, we have been offered as high as $45 for by colored people who are desperate in their need for decent living quarters. But we refused to put the price up. At one of our board of directors meetings the whole thing was discussed and we determined to keep to the low rent scale.

"Some our people are so eager to get clean, liveable homes that they will pay exorbitant prices for them. For this reason there is the temptation toward speculation for anyone going into the business of renting homes to colored people."

"The company will not rent to any one who is not a stockholder. Stock is sold on payments of five dollars a month with a down payment of $10.

"We rent only to stockholders because the stockholder feels he has a personal interest in the company's progress. He will not ask for unreasonable repairs and he will take better care of the property. Altogether it makes for a community spirit and it allows the individual colored man to work out his own housing problem," Mr. Wills explained.

No one in the company is on a salary. The company's temporary office is at Mr. Wills place of business, 2529 Central avenue S. E., with rent and a stenographer's service donated by Mr. Wills.

"We have more than forty applications a day for houses. If we can take care in any degree of our people who need houses, we will be fulfilling the objects of the company," Mr. Wills declared.

Officers of the company in addition to Mr. Wills are: Thomas W. Fleming, vice president; Welcome T. Blue, secretary; J. W. Turk, treasurer; J. C. Hudson, Auditor; E. R. Cheeks, attorney; Nahum D. Brascher and Ormond A. Forte, publicity managers.

MINISTERS OPPOSE DEVICES OF CHANCE

GRAND RAPIDS MICH PRESS
SEPTEMBER 10, 1917

Protests Adopted by Pastors at Their Conference Monday.

DISCUSS RACE PROBLEM

Protests to the managers of the West Michigan State fair, against the use of paddle wheels and other gambling devices at the fair, were presented at the meeting of the Ministers' conference Monday in the form of a letter from George A. Dockeray and Myron H. Walker and carrying the indorsement of the Kent County Sunday School association.

The matter found favor with the conference and was referred to the welfare committee. Two new members were appointed, Rev. George J. Rea and Rev. S. C. Nettinga.

Rev. Henry Beets remarked that he could not understand why public officials needed to be constantly reminded of their duty, thus necessitating the Ministers' conference to act as watch dogs to see that laws are enforced. "It isn't that way in the old country," he said, "and I don't see why it should be so here."

Rev. C. O. Murphy, pastor of St. Luke's African Methodist Zion church made a plea for the negro and spoke of the rapid influx of the southern negro into the north and the problems involved. He stated that the negros should, in the main, attend negro churches and asked the help of the conference in the building of a negro church which he said was greatly needed.

Because of the rapid growth of the negro problem the matter of asking the Association of Commerce to permit negroes to solicit in business houses for this cause was brought before the meeting and it was decided to make a survey and report at the next meeting. The committee named being Rev. G. F. Francombe, Rev. A. W. DeJonge and Rev. C. A. Stewart.

Rev. G. F. Francombe of Plainfield Methodist Episcopal church was appointed delegate to the Congress of the Interchurch Federation to be held in Pittsburgh in October.

The address was given by Rev. Henry Dosker of Louisville, Ky., who spoke on "Erasmus and the Reformation."

JERSEY'S NEGRO LABOR PROBLEM.

OCTOBER 15, 1917

Meeting Is Called to Study Plan for Workers' Welfare.

The New Jersey Negro Welfare Association will meet at Whittier House, 174 Grand Street, in Jersey City, on October 19. In response to the demand for labor created by the growth of war industries, large numbers of negroes have flocked to Jersey City within the last two years. The housing capacity has by no means kept pace with this influx, and the conditions in which the colored people live are so deplorable that the New Jersey Negro Welfare Association determined in the spring to study the situation and devise means for itsimprovement.

The meeting on Friday will be open to the public. There will be many speakers of prominence. One of them will be Lewis T. Bryant, State Commissioner of Labor. There is a plan being developed to create a Bureau of Negro Welfare in the Department of Labor. To this the Federation of Colored Organizations is opposed. The Federation contends the needs of the negroes, whether newly arrived or of longer residence, are those of labor in general, and they can be better served by appointing a negro to a position in the State Labor Department than by creating a bureau to consider the working conditions of the colored people as a race apart. A petition to this effect has been sent to Gov. Edge.

Friends of the negroes say that justice demands remedial measures to correct extortionate rents exacted from these workers, the more since they have come North in great measure because of the agents sent South by the large factories of the State to recruit industrial workers. An element which tends towards the demoralization of the negro in this State is the saloon. He does not have this temptation in the South, where prohibition is in effect in many States.

MEET FOR R[illegible]

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The first meeting since the organization of the Ohio Federation for Uplift Work Among Race People in Columbus was held here last week and plans were formulated for sending lecturers throughout the state advocating better housing and sanitary conditions among our people. They will also seek to reduce racial feeling to a minimum. White and Race delegates from all over the state were present. Addresses were made by Dr. Reverdy C. Ransom, editor of the A. M. E. church Review; State President J. W. Wills, L. A. Katz (white), prominent real estate holder of Cleveland, who is doing for the Race in Cleveland what J. G. Smiddlapp did for it in Cincinnati and others. Mr. Katz has already turned over to the Realty and Housing and Investment Co. 18 suites for the accommodation of our families and by Nov. 1 he will have released 91 more suites, property value of more than $250,000 being involved in the deal. "Uplift," a magazine, is to be published quarterly by the organization. Nahum D. Brascher, Cleveland, has been assigned to assume the initiative as a lecturer to start out next week.

Labor—1917

Efforts to Handle Situation

Migration

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Christian Recorder 1-1-17

The Conference on Negro Migration, held on Friday afternoon and evening last, at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, New York City, under the auspices of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, furnished an excellent opportunity for the leaders of thought on the problems of Negroes in cities to reach an understanding as to methods to be used in meeting the social needs of the Negro migrants.

Some of those addressing the conference and leading in the discussion were: Frederick C. Howe, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration; George F. Haynes, Executive Secretary, National Urban League; John T. Emlen, Secretary, Armstrong Association of Philadelphia; E. J. Triay, Jr., Special Agent of the Erie Railroad; Miss Helen B. Pendleton, Assistant Secretary, Associated Charities of Newark; C. T. Erwin, Agent, Negro Organization Society, Virginia; Forrester B. Washington, Director Detroit League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes; John J. Murphy, Tenement House Commissioner, representing Mayor Mitchell; Oswald Garrison Villard, Publisher, New York Evening Post; William H. Baldwin, 3rd, of the New York Evening Post; Hollis B. Frissell, Principal, Hampton Institute; J. H. Butler, Assistant Secretary, Savannah League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes; Second Deputy Police Commissioner, Lawrence B. Dunham, of New York City; Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., Editor, The Christian Recorder, official organ of the A. M. E. Church, and E. K. Jones, Executive Secretary, National Urban League.

Professor Kelly Miller, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, and Vice President of the League, presided at the afternoon session, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, President of the National Urban League, at the evening session.

Commissioner Howe, speaking on "Migration after the War," said as follows: "The end of the Great War will find America facing a flood of immigration—workers, refugees, and defectives. I expect heavy immigration not from Germany and France, but from Central Europe, because of the great devastation it has suffered.

"Millions will rush to America as soon as the gates are opened. Along with this heavy immigration, I expect a large exodus. I believe that many will go from this country back to Europe as soon as the war is over for various reasons. Some will go for curiosity; others will go to see relatives who were not permitted to come over because of one reason or another; others will go because of the wide-spread belief that land will be cheap in Europe and they will be able to buy property."

Mr. E. J. Triay, Jr., of the Erie Railroad, in part, spoke as follows: "The Erie Railroad has employed a large number of the Negro immigrants and we are still in need of more because of the abnormal state of labor conditions in this part of the country. It is altogether unfair that the Southern States should enforce laws prohibiting the moving of labor from their borders when there are railroads all over this country that would pay good wages to these laborers. We who have employed colored men from the South, have found the majority good workers; few have been like any other race or any other men, shiftless and ready to "jump their jobs," but the majority are otherwise."

Mr. Jackson, from Lukens Steel and Iron Works, Coatesville, Pa., in speaking of the employees of the company, stated: "We have a large number of Negroes recently arrived from the South, and are giving them the best we have in the way of advice, counsel and ideas of how to make a mark in the world. The men are making larger wages than they ever did before, and are making good, which I attribute to our endeavor to treat them fairly."

In presenting a program of work for the Negro in cities, Forrester B. Washington, in part said: "We are aware of the fact that the need for recreational centers is a hundredfold more important in a Northern community than in the South; because of the shorter hours of labor in the North and the migrant's absence from the restraining influence of the community that is acquainted with him. With this in view, we have organized a league of young men whose duty it is to get among the new-comers and invite them to one of the public school buildings each week to enjoy a pleasant evening with the very best class of people. Both the native colored and white people of our community have a feeling that the Southern Negroes are more criminal than the Northern, which creates a very unpleasant attitude against the new-comers especially. We have taken steps along this line and apprize the police of the opening of dives, while idle Negroes are found employment, or, if they show no inclination to work, are sent to the workhouse."

Tenement House Commissioner Murphy spoke interestingly on Housing Accommodations for Negroes in New York City, and said that: "I don't know what program this association might be considering. It is the essential and fundamental thing that food, clothing and shelter are the fundamental needs of humanity, and if the standards of housing are not kept up, it almost inevitably follows that the conditions of the people who live in those houses have a tendency to retrograde. The City of New York recognized this 15 or 16 years ago when it said: "We will not have people living in the City of New York in houses below a certain standard."

Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, speaking on "The Negro's Industrial Opportunity," said in part: "Booker Washington said the colored people were the only ones to come to this country by special invitation; that they were our guests. I think that this is true and that for this reason the white people of this country ought to especially to look after the colored race. There is another reason for it. Every once in a while we have commissioners coming from Italy to look after Italians; some one comes from Japan to look after the Japanese, but no one ever comes from the "dark continent" to look after the representatives of the colored race. Because that is so, it is especially encumbent upon the representatives of the white race that they look after their brethren in black. They have not the opportunity to look out for themselves."

Speaking on "The Futility of the 'Strong Arm' Methods to Stop Migration from the South," J. H. Butler said: "I am not surprised that the Pennsylvania Railroad has not had success with their Negro labor. They brought a train into Savannah, sent out a few orders and took all of the driftwood from Savannah. The men were packed like sardines into a large number of coaches. They knew not why or where they were going; what wages they were to receive, etc. On the other hand, the Erie Railroad has gone about the matter in a different way. They made promises and stuck to them; and the men have stuck to the Erie Railroad. I believe that there is to be a greater migration of Negroes in the spring than before."

"There is hardly a day that somebody does not write to us asking us how may they go North. The other day a woman whose husband is making $19 per week in the North, came to our office for advice as how to get North. I tried to persuade her to return home because of her large family and to wait until spring. She replied that she would rather die than to return to the country in which she lived—one of the worst in Georgia."

Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood then read a letter from Governor Stanley and requested the body to pass the following resolution:

"Whereas, Testimony offered at this conference has shown that lynching and fear of mob violence has led to a stimulation of migration, almost depopulating some communities; be it

"Resolved, That Governor A. O. Stanley of Kentucky be heartily congratulated for his loyalty to his oath of office at great personal risk of saving a Negro prisoner from lynching, the administration of the law from disgrace and the federal court officials from threats of mob violence at Murray, Kentucky.."

Commissioner Lawrence B. Dunham, speaking on the "Attitude of the Police," in part, said: "I don't know whether you realize that we have newspapers printed in 34 languages and dialects and 42 per cent. foreign population in New York City. However, we never consider in the Police Department that we have a Negro problem, although in the Sixth Inspection District we have about 65,000 Negroes. In my work there I have found co-operation in trying to get self-government started among the people. We are trying to train the police to be reasonable, sensible; enforce the law with judgment and kindness and get people to believe the cop is their friend. I know that is a hard thing to do, and it is going to take a period of education, but we are working towards it. We have a good many colored men in the department and they have made splendid records. Those of them that have gone on with the work have found the present administration has helped toward a better understanding."

Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., Editor of the Christian Recorder, official organ of the A. M. E. Church, opened the discussion, and said in part: "Colored people do not know their economic power and the white people will not admit it. When they leave, their very moving, although unorganized, proves both to the Negro and to the white man, that the Negro is an essential factor in the development of the South. It further proves to the thoughtful Negro if all of this stir can be made by an unorganized race movement, what can be done by an organized movement."

In general the subjects for discussion were:

1. Causes and Consequences of the Migration.
2. Present Condition of Those Migrating.
3. What is To Be Done to Aid in the Negro's Adjustment to His New Environment?

In concluding the program, E. K. Jones, Executive Secretary of the Urban League, proposed a plan for organizing work in cities throughout the country: Such movements to aid the migrating Negroes to adjust themselves to their new environment and in improving the conditions of Negroes in the South.

URBAN LEAGUE ON NEGRO MIGRATION

The Savannah Tribune 2/3/17

(Continued from Page One)

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Oswald Garrison Villard was among the speakers to address the evening session. He said that he considered the migration of Negroes to the North one of the best movements in recent years for the Negro and the country in general, and that he was opposed to any restriction being placed on their lesson of thrift and frugality. Many have learned the wisdom of laying aside a portion of their earnings, however small, for the "rainy day", the time of illness and great stress.

The great majority of people fall within the class of unskilled labor and thus cannot lay claim to higher wages and, in most cases, to permanency and security of position and employment. These, more so than others should learn the lesson of economizing and saving something out of their small earnings to provide against the day of unemployment.

In times like these, the unskilled laborer has no voice in the regulation of industry or the wage scale. Labor is so easily available, so dependent and withal so unorganized, that it has no consideration in the counsels of industry. What little organization there is, has, fortunately, somewhat ameliorated conditions for the working man in certain isolated sections. This organization, however, has embraced few colored people, and when it has, it has done so as a means to an end and not out of fellow feeling and class interest. As a general proposition the white labor unions have resented organization among Negroes and employers have not countenanced Negro unionism.

Negro mechanics who have had union experience have realized this, and have learned to act in accordance with their best interests. Capital, too, in a great many instances, looks at labor cold-bloodedly and commercially —regardless of the color line and colored people have gone into many fields of industry because of the arbitrariness of white labor. Moreover, it is fortunate that Negro labor has usually succeeded wherever it has gone.

In the great packing plants of Chicago and Kansas City, in the coal fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, in railroad and other public work of the North, where prior to the past year or two Negro labor has been unknown, colored labor has been successful. The innate docility and pliability of the Negro laborer, his conscientious interest in the work of his employer and his growing reliability have availed him much. He is making reputation. That reputation is securing for him trials in many of the manufacturing plants and every day we hear much to encourage us from employers in the new industries undertaken by colored folk.

It would seem that a new era is opening up for the Negro wage-earner by the accident of war, and he must be alive to the great responsibility he has upon him. The future control of all these avenues of labor, for colored people, rests with the Negro laborer in these new and hitherto unknown experiments. To make good, will mean industrial emancipation for hundreds of thousands whose industrial status has been fixed within certain narrow limits for years.

Let us help him to make good. Let us encourage and assist in making the labor conditions satisfactory.

This, in part, is the task which the migration conference, which met last week in New York City, mapped out for itself. Savannah had a representative at that conference, and the details of their deliberations are given elsewhere in this number.

Savannah is a pivotal point in this labor movement—a sort of clearing port for the regions round about, and the citizens here can do a great service in the matter. We would do well to discourage the shiftless, improvident and the weak, at least. These can do nothing except to complicate the situation in northern labor centers by increasing the charity burdens of large cities.

Then let us urge all, those who remain and those who go, to prove themselves efficient and reliable and thrifty.

There is a marked improvement among this class of people here in Savannah. The character of the labor here is improving all the time. The ranks of skilled labor are being increased, and along with increased efficiency comes thrift. The one is the hand maid of the other. Let us all pull and pull together for Thrift and Efficiency.

WORK OUT PLANS FOR MIGRATING NEGROES

INTER OCEAN
Chicago, Ill.

News
MAR 30 1917

Influx from the South Cared For by Urban League and Other Societies.

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

(Member of the staff of The Daily News who recently investigated conditions among colored people of Chicago. His series of articles, which appeared in The Daily News last December, attracted wide attention among sociologists.)

Two barrels of salt pork and a barrel of sugar were in the outfit of one of the several hundred colored men who migrated to Chicago from the south this week. In addition he brought his wife and six children and the day after he arrived was at work. Most of those who entered the city through the doors of the Park row and Polk street stations were not as well provisioned toward coping with the untried northern high cost of living, but nearly all of them were equipped to withstand a siege. Others, however, invariably in gangs imported by railroads or contractors, bore the marks of fresh cuts and bruises, ineffaceable badges of the brawling, undesirable citizen. One surprising feature of the migration from the south to Chicago brought out by a careful checking up of the emigrants was the large proportion which do not stop in this city, but continue through to destinations in Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota or other smaller cities outside of Chicago.

Figures compiled by T. Arnold Hill, acting executive secretary of the Chicago League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, from data of the railroads show that the Illinois Central is bringing an average of between sixty-five and seventy a day and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois between thirty and thirty-five daily.

Meet and Aid the Arrivals.

Plans for caring for that portion of southern colored population which is moving to Chicago were completed today. They will be met at the railroad stations, directed to lodgings with clean surroundings, put in touch with employers who want that class of workers, and a permanent record kept of their progress and condition during their residence in the city. The work will be carried on jointly by the Travelers' Aid society, which has representatives at all railroad stations, and by the league. It is already fairly under way, though not with the thoroughness which the two organizations later contemplate.

Other organizations also have raised their voices toward doing something which will guide the negro fresh from the mills and fields of the south into the paths of desirable citizenship. The Wabash Avenue department of the Y. M. C. A. had a man make a survey of conditions, a voluntary committee of twenty-five has been organized, the Appomattox club has worked out a plan to enroll the newcomers on payment of 25 cents dues, and various other societies are planning. The Urban league has been made the clearing house for the Federated Colored Women's club, the Baptist Women's congress and many other clubs of influence. At a meeting held in Frederick Douglas Center, 3032 South Wabash avenue, last Wednesday night, twenty-five organizations adopted the plan proposed by the Urban league and decided to name representatives to make a house to house canvass of colored residence districts.

Officer of the Urban League.

The Urban league, which has offices at 3719 South State street (telephone Douglas 9098) and is a branch of the national organization with headquarters in New York city, has organized with the following officers:

President—Prof. Robert E. Park of the University of Chicago.
Vice-presidents—Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton and Dr. George C. Hall.
Secretary—Albert B. George.
Acting treasurer—A. K. Maynard.
Directors—Horace J. Bridges, Judge Edward O. Brown, Alexander L. Jackson, Mrs. Jessie Johnson, Judge Julian W. Mack, Miss Bertha Moseley, Mrs. Joanna Snowden-Porter, Miss Amelia Sears and Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley.

Gayly colored turbans and dresses in loud plaids, with Sunday suits of black, including the regulation high silk hat, are occasionally seen at the stations. Saturdays and Mondays are the big days for arrivals. A representative of the Y. M. C. A. who was sent there by A. L. Jackson, the secretary, to make a canvass, reported that out of 185 arrivals who were questioned one day all except four had jobs promised them before they left home.

On one Saturday he questioned 225 who arrived at the Park row station. Of these seventy-five remained in Chicago, the others passing through to smaller cities. Out of the total, 125 did not have any definite promise of work. There were seventy-five women and forty-five children in the party. On the following Tuesday only twenty-five arrived.

The social worker, after commenting on the industrious and thrifty appearance of some of the arrivals, continued:

"Some at the station were of a different type. They are the ones whom the large industries in this section are bringing up for labor supplies. They represent, on the whole, the unenlightened class, the kind that has always followed up railroad construction work and kindred camping occupations, the ones who never accumulate anything and who fill the workhouses and penitentiaries of the south. They have the scars on their faces and bodies which are the earmarks of fighters and ruffians."

North Shore Getting a Share.

Waukegan, Gary and Indiana Harbor are some of the near by cities for which many of the colored emigrants are destined. W. W. Fisher of Evanston, who formerly lived in Sparta, S. C., has induced hundreds of his friends and former neighbors to migrate to the Chicago north shore.

NEWS

Newark, N. J.

INFLUX OF NEGROES INCREASES BURDEN OF MISSION SOCIETIES

Missionary societies that have to do with negroes report that Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York, Boston and other Northern cities never contained so many colored people as at this moment. Negro churches are crowded, and in some instances, where factories have brought in colored workmen by the hundreds, their churches are unable to care for them. Throughout the South, and especially along the Atlantic seaboard, churches are reported suffering from loss of members.

The number of negroes who have emigrated from the South to the North recently is put by these missionary societies at 350,000. A few put the figure higher. They say that nearly all are men and that when the women and children of the families follow, as they are expected to do, the emigration may reach 1,000,000.

So marked is the effect of the exodus North that British cotton mill owners have already appeared in missionary society offices, asking an estimate of population change, and admitting that they are looking to the effect upon the cotton crop of the South this year. British spinners have agents out studying the fields in all directions.

Northern employers say that they offer such wages as are warranted by present business demands, and, being in want of workmen, hire such as offer. They tell the missionary societies that it is no concern of theirs from whence the workers come. They are, however, helping the societies to meet thir social needs.

Two conferences, primarily for negro farmers, just held at Utica, Miss., and Tuskegee, Ala., have had in their respective sections a deterrent effect upon the northward and westward migration of Southern negroes. Industrial schools for the colored race are striving to meet the restlessness that has impelled negroes to respond in large numbers to the call of manufacturers in Northern centers during the last two years of the war.

Emmet J. Scott, secretary of Tuskegee Institute and of the National Negro Business League, has issued a call for a negro health week to begin April 22 in all sections of the country occupied by negroes.

NEW NEGRO BUREAU PLAN IS OPPOSED

NEWARK N J NEWS
SEPTEMBER 24, 1917

Further Discussion of State Move Will Be Held in Trenton October 3.

WELFARE LEAGUE AGAINST IT

Further discussion will be given the State House Commission's plan to establish a bureau of negro welfare and employment, at a meeting October 12 in Trenton of persons interested in the progress of that race and representative negroes of this state, as a result of a small meeting held Saturday night at Union Hall, Washington and William streets. The advantages of the plan, as seen by himself, though denounced as a "Jim Crow proposition" by some of those present, were presented by Isaac H. Nutter, a colored lawyer of Atlantic City, who has volunteered his services as head of the proposed bureau, and who called Saturday's meeting.

Recognized negro leaders in all parts of Essex County, as well as several from other sections of the northern part of the state, attended the meeting. When Mr. Nutter had outlined the plans for the Labor Department Bureau to assist negroes from the South, the proposition was opposed by several speakers who took the stand that the state department has no right to absorb the State Welfare League, organized about a year ago, which has been trying to handle the situation caused by the sudden influx of negroes from the South. The plan explained by Mr. Nutter to levy an assessment on every colored worker in factories also was characterized as "a proposition that looked especially good to politicians."

Oliver Randolph, one of those favoring the bureau plan, explained his position further by saying he believed the bureau a good move if it co-operated with the welfare league. This was agreed to by Mr. Nutter and other representatives of the bureau project, and a motion was passed to hold the Trenton meeting, especially inviting the league.

Joseph Sadler of Montclair, a negro editor, characterized the plan as an "unsavory political pottage," and declared that Governor Edge is making a serious mistake in attempting to "absorb and antagonize" the New Jersey Welfare League. Rev. Albert N. Stubblebine, pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, who is vice president of the league, took the stand that the bureau plan is a deliberate attempt to corral the league for political purposes. Reporting on observations made during a recent Southern trip, he told of the hardships and disadvantages suffered by the race because of "Jim Crow conditions" and regretted any attempt to "establish such conditions in New Jersey."

Several negro objectors suggested that if the Governor really wanted to help the colored people he could open the doors of state bureaus and give them employment. Commissioner of Labor Lewis T. Bryant also came in for some criticism, as it was claimed that recognition should be given by him for the assistance and co-operation of the welfare league. Without placing additional burdens on the Labor Bureau, it was claimed, the migrants from the South have been cared for in a systematic way and controversy with organized labor has been avoided.

Members of the welfare league, when questioned about the state's new plan, expressed disapproval. Miss Helen B. Pendleton, who gave her time as acting executive secretary of the organization until it was in a position to employ a trained worker, William M. Ashby, who took up his work in this state September 4, declared against a separate bureau for colored laborers.

Labor—1917

Migration

Efforts to Handle Situation

NEGRO MIGRATION AS SOLVED BY DETROIT

LESSON FOR EAST ST. LOUIS IN HOW TO MEET PROBLEM.

Evening Post

Newcomers Taken in Charge by Urban League, Which Helps Them Find Homes, Work, and Amusement

New York Age

7—14—17

East St. Louis, where the ashes of former negro homes still contain an unknown number of colored men, women, and children who were shot, stoned, and burned to death in the recent race riots, is contrasted with Detroit, where, despite the doubling of the colored population within the year, the thousands of negro migrants from the South have been assimilated into the civic and industrial life with the minimum of friction.

Graham R. Taylor, of Chicago, describes East St. Louis as a "satellite city," where absentee capital is interested only in getting the largest possible dividends, where community spirit is lacking, and where politics of the worst sort is the result. Leading white and colored citizens of Detroit, on the other hand, organized, under the auspices of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, a Detroit League more than a year ago, to improve conditions among the colored population as then existing. When the population began to increase by leaps and bounds with the arrival of the migrants, an organization was already in existence to deal with the situation as it developed, with the result that the city has attained what municipal officials of other industrial centres in the North consider a unique distinction in the handling of the migration problem.

The contrast of East St. Louis and Detroit is brought out in two articles published in the current issue of the *Survey*. Oscar Leonard, superintendent of the Jewish Educational and Charitable Association of St. Louis, reviews the causes and results of the race riots in East St. Louis which, he is at pains to emphasize, is not part of St. Louis, Mo., but is across the Mississippi in Illinois. He gives the fundamental reason for the indiscriminate attack on all colored persons as "purely economic," with contributing causes in the low order of the city government, the failure of certain city officials to act in time, and the partisanship which, he says, was shown by members of the police force and of the National Guard with the white rioters and murderers.

PROGRAMME FOR NORTHERN CITIES.

Forrester B. Washington, director of the Detroit Urban League, contributes the article on what the Michigan city has done to deal effectively with the problem as it has developed there. Mr. Washington is a young colored man who was graduated from Tufts College, took his M. A. at Harvard, and then became fellow in the New York office of the National Urban League for the year preceding his call to Detroit to organize the field there. He takes up the question of a constructive programme for northern industrial centres under the divisions of employment, housing, recreation, crime-prevention, coöperation, and aids to efficiency.

When the migration first became pronounced about a year ago, says Mr. Washington, the negroes were being brought north by employers who had jobs ready for them. The rumor spread through the South that there was plenty of work at high wages in the North and then came thousands of negroes to Detroit, who had no definite employment in prospect, and who did not know how to go about finding work. They were, therefore, the easy prey of unscrupulous persons who were ready to exploit them, and the only element in the city which welcomed them was the vicious element. Mr. Washington accordingly asserts that the most critical week for the new arrival is the first and that everything should be done to get him in touch at once with the good elements and to find him a job.

The Detroit League distributes cards in the colored district which read in part:

"NEWCOMERS TO DETROIT—You can find employment and be directed to decent lodgings FREE of charge at the Detroit League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes."

A motion-picture theatre patronized by the negroes coöperates in the advertising, and as soon as the necessary funds can be raised, agents will be placed at the railroad stations of the city. As for the success in finding employment, Mr. Washington reports that in the last twelve months 1,000 negroes have been placed in jobs other than unskilled work. To provide for the colored women and girls "who are beginning to appear in appreciable numbers," five cigar manufacturers have been induced to experiment in employing them, and a sixth will soon open a factory where only colored help will be used.

FIRST WEEK'S BOARD GUARANTEED.

"To solve the difficult problem of the first week's board," he continues, "the League has arranged with certain factories a system of checks issued to guarantee payment for bills incurred at restaurants and boarding-houses. Some direct arrangements previously made between certain factories and boarding-house keepers resulted in exploitation of the immigrant by the latter."

Next in importance, he says, comes the establishment of a bureau of investigation and information regarding housing, and he goes on to say:

The character of the houses into which negro immigrants go has a direct effect on their health, their morals, and their efficiency. The rents charged determine whether the higher wages received in the North are real or only apparent, whether the change in environment has been beneficial or detrimental. The tendency is to exploit the negro immigrant in this particular. Rents charged him in Detroit have risen by from 50 to 200 per cent. in one year. He is forced into a district inhabited by colored people, where housing accommodation is inadequate for those already there. The proximity of the colored district in most Northern cities to the centre is responsible for the imposition of the vice district upon the negro.

This Bureau should, therefore, scour the city for every available house, tenement, or room inside or outside the recognized negro district. It should make also a thorough investigation of comparative rents charged negroes and whites, and give the findings the fullest publicity. The Bureau should constantly remind employers of negro labor that it is to their advantage to see that the negro is well housed and that, if nobody else will build, it is good business for them to do so.

The Detroit Urban League has induced one of the largest foundries to build low-priced homes for its colored employees near the plant. It also has somewhat relieved the housing problem by the purchase of leases from the proprietresses of a number of disorderly houses which were closed by the police. In each case the League persuaded some manufacturer to take over the lease, and in this way a large number of colored families were accommodated. It also keeps a list of empty houses, and has been surprised to find how many of them are not listed by commercial real estate agents. It uses the daily and negro press in appeals for more notifications. A list of furnished rooms also is kept and immigrants are kept away from those connected with disorderly houses. Lists of these rooms are furnished to factories.

Mr. Washington then takes up the problem of recreation, pointing out that the shorter working hours in the North, the absence of the restraining influence of relatives and friends, and the presence of "many vicious attractions entirely new to him," make the new immigrant susceptible to great dangers. Furthermore, "I am sorry to say, but it is true, he does not receive a warm welcome from the great majority of colored citizens of the better class in the city to which he migrates. While they are trying to decide whether his coming is a benefit or an injury to them, he gets a royal welcome from another element of the negro community—the saloonkeeper, the pool-room proprietor, the owner of gambling club and disorderly house.

Y. M. C. A. NOT ENOUGH.

"The only way to counteract these vicious influences is to provide the immigrant negro with wholesome recreation that will satisfy his natural instinct for active amusement and society of his own kind. This is no simple affair and can be met by existing institutions in only a few cities. The hard-working laborer recently from a rural section of Alabama cannot be attracted away from saloon or pool-room with art lectures or literary forums, or even the facilities of the average Y. M. C. A. The first demand he makes of recreation is that it be active and practical, to a certain extent primitive. If he does not get it under wholesome conditions, he will seek it under evil ones."

Hence the Detroit League holds, in a school in the heart of the negro district, a weekly "ten-cent newcomers' community dance." The Young Negroes' Protective Association, organized by the League, has aided in making the dances such a success that larger space in the gymnasium of a neighboring high school already has been promised by the authorities. Athletic features have also been developed, especially basketball.

"The first colored basketball team, not a member of which was a native of Detroit," says Mr. Washington, "last winter played against strong white teams and lost only one game. It also played against colored teams as far away as Pittsburgh. Teams have been created in the various industrial plants of the city, and the recreation commissioner was so pleased with the progress made that he offered to persuade certain business men to donate a silver cup for the team which wins the supremacy of the League." The girls, mostly the children of the newcomers, have been organized as Camp-Fire Girls.

The League has persuaded the Police Commissioner to detail a special officer to aid in the suppression of crime, and the coöperation of the Board of Commerce and of the Department of Health has also been obtained in working for better conditions. But more important still, Mr. Washington considers the development in the newcomer of industrial efficiency and in the ways of life in a Northern industrial centre. This is fundamentally a matter of education and noon-hour talks by members of the Young Negroes' Protective Association at the factories employing colored labor have proved an effective means of propaganda.

NEGRO PROBLEM AROUSES ACTION BY LEADING MEN

TRENTON N. J. GAZETTE
AUGUST 10, 1917

JOHN E. GILL HEADS COMMITTEE FORMED TO WORK FOR ITS SOLUTION.

NATIONAL WORKER SPEAKS

At a meeting last evening in the commission chamber of the city hall of a number of prominent men who are interested in social service, together with well known colored residents of the city, steps were taken toward the solution of the various social problems that have arisen in the city as a result of the immigration of more than 2,000 southern negroes during the past few months.

The advent of the negroes, who have come here to take up employment in the Trenton industries, has developed conditions that have caused the city authorities considerable concern. The accommodations for the housing of the new arrivals are insufficient to meet the demands, and in consequence congestion has been caused and a serious danger to health has been developed.

For the purpose of determining means of effectively meeting this situation, Mayor Donnelly called the conference last evening and secured Eugene Kinkle Jones, one of the executive secretaries of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, to discuss the various phases of the problem developed by the migration of negroes.

The conference last evening crystallized in the formation of the southern migration committee, of which John E. Gill was elected president. Other officers elected follow: Dr. Paul A. Collins, first vice president; Samuel Haverstick, second vice president; John M. Herbert, third vice president; treasurer, Robert A. Messler; secretary, T. Edward Kinney.

The nominating committee was composed of H. Arthur Smith, A. K. Leuckel, Rev. William H. Batchelor, Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree and Samuel H. Bullock. The constitution of the organization will be drafted by a committee composed of Dr. William A. Wetzel, Rev. John White and Frank Thompson.

Although no definite program for the accomplishment of the purposes of the organization was decided upon last evening, it is probable that lines suggested by Mr. Jones in his address will be followed to as great an extent as possible.

He spoke upon the results obtained by the organization with which he is connected in contending with conditions similar to those prevailing in Trenton in eighteen other cities situated in various parts of the country. He referred particularly to the effectiveness of the work in Detroit, where noteworthy progress has been made toward improving the living conditions of recently arrived southern negroes and solving other

problems connected with their coming.

The organization, he said, aims to improve the education of the negro and to develop in him thrift and efficiency. It also seeks to bring about a higher standard in his living conditions, with a view toward the prevention of disease.

Mr. Jones expressed the belief that a trained social worker could accomplish much toward improving the condition of the negro and that the municipal authorities could co-operate effectively by instructing the police to use their influence toward the prevention of crime in addition to apprehending criminals. The establishment of recerational centres for colored residents of the city would also contribuate materially toward bringing about the desired results, in the opinion of Mr. Jones.

THE NEGRO NEWCOMER

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
JUNE 30, 1917

Whittier House Takes Up Problem of the Influx of Laborers From the South.

Organization characterized the second meeting of the Negro Welfare Association at Whittier House last evening, which was attended by nearly a hundred people of both races. Thomas J. Stewart, who has been acting as chairman, was elected president of the association and Miss Blanche Perrine was made secretary. Committees will now be appointed under the headings, "tenement," "welfare," and membership." Later committees will be charged with certain districts of the city which they will investigate and be responsible for.

Miles Beemer, president of the State Tenement Committee, described in detail conditions that he had met in his experience. He stated that he had found that when houses were not fit for anyone else to occupy, they were let to negroes who were charged an excessive rent. He described the importance of environment in the moulding of life and said he had found that when the negro was given a chance to improve he did so to a very high degree.

In reply to the statement that the negroes who have been coming north during the past two years for various reasons should remain in the South, Dr. George Cannon said, "We are at war with Germany because Americans were not allowed the freedom of the seas. Why shouldn't negro American citizens be allowed the freedom of their own country?" The speaker then went on to say that there was a real need for negro labor in the north as the supply of unskilled labor from southern Europe had been checked by the war and also diminished as many of our laborers have returned to their native lands for service. The problem, therefore, was how to care for the negro when he got here so that he might become an asset and not a liability.

At the conclusion of the meeting a fund of over $25 was subscribed for the furtherance of the work. Other speakers were Mr. Pierre Cook, Miss Cornelia Bradford, Mr. Clarke of New York, Major Winchell, Mr. Thomas McLoughlin, Mrs. Randolph and Mrs. Freeman. A young man from the South who had been here only a few weeks, one of the kind of men with whom the association hopes to co-operate, made a very good impression with a few brief remarks.

That the meetings first designed to discuss and investigate housing conditions produced by the great influx recently of Southern negroes to this vicinity are exciting interest in the city was evidenced by the large attendance at the meeting.

Appeal Made For Funds to Help Negroes

Influx of Southern Laborers Causes Trouble Here, Field Worker Says.

PITTSBURG PA GAZETTE TIMES
NOVEMBER 21, 1917

EFFORT TO RAISE $4,000

With a nucleus of $500, given by the Negroes of Pittsburgh, Field Secretary John T. Clark of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes yesterday issued an appeal for public support in his efforts to raise $3,500 more for the purpose of carrying on the league's work in this city. Mr. Clark expects to remain in Pittsburgh a month and hopes by that time to have the budget of $4,000, the cost of establishing the work here for the first year, completed.

Among the activities of the league, Mr. Clark stated, are the protection of women and children from unscrupulous persons, the training of Negro social workers, the maintenance of a country home for convalescent Negro men and women and the investigation of conditions of city life as a basis for practical work. Speaking of the needs of this city, Mr. Clark said:

> Large numbers of Southern Negroes, most of whom are employed as laborers, have come here within the past year, as a result of which acute conditions of need have arisen. A recent investigation of 1,000 Negro families in Pittsburgh disclosed dreadful housing and congestion. Of these 1,000 families, 49 per cent live in one room. Vital statistics show an increase of more than 200 per cent in pulmonary diseases among the Negroes here during the past year, also that the death rate among Negroes was nearly 100 per cent greater, and that the death rate was nearly twice the birth rate.

Mr. Clark has established his headquarters for the local campaign at the Center Avenue Negro Branch Young Men's Christian Association, 1847 Center avenue.

LOCAL NEGROES WILL MEET MEN FROM SOUTH HERE

WILL GATHER IN CITY HALL TONIGHT TO HELP THEIR BRETHREN.

TRENTON N. J. GAZETTE
NOVEMBER 14, 1917

I. H. NUTTER WILL TALK

Counselor Isaac H. Nutter, a prominent and popular colored lawyer, of Atlantic City, who has been active in all movements throughout the state in the interest of the colored race, will be the principal speaker at the meeting of colored people of this city, in the city district court room, city hall, tonight when the Trenton League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes meets to make known its accomplishments.

Mr. Nutter is director of the commission lately named by Governor Edge to aid the negroes coming into this state from the south and to find a means for their comfort. Thomas T. Fortune, of this city, is assistant director and secretary of the commission, and will probably be present and tell of the work the body has under way.

The meeting is for the general colored public, for the purpose of local colored residents becoming acquainted with those who recently removed to this city. Assemblyman-elect John E. Gill president of the organization, called the meeting, and will preside.

Another matter to be given attention will be the proposition of having the local body become affiliated with the National league. Eugene K. Jones, of New York city, executive secretary of the national body, recently met members of the executive committee of the Trenton league, and took up the matter with them.

As some of the questions that will be talked over have to do with housing and health, City Physician Fell will be in attendance. He will offer suggestions along these lines.

Another matter that will be taken up will be that of providing entertainment for the 4,500 colored troops at Camp Dix. Samuel Haverstick will make a report of conditions here, as found by a police department survey.

FORTUNE SECRETARY OF WELFARE BUREAU

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Trenton, N. J.—T. Thomas Fortune has been named assistant director and secretary of the Negro Welfare Bureau of the State of New Jersey, a new department established under the direction of Governor Edge. The bureau will have headquarters here in the Department of Labor, under whose working operations it will be guided. Isaac H. Nutter of Atlantic City, is the director. Mr. Fortune will perform the active work of the bureau of which Dr. P. L. Hawkins of Atlantic City is the examining physician.

The necessity of this bureau was brought about by the present war, the colored people coming from the South to the North to take the places in mills and other places of men who had been either drafted or who volunteered or were taken away by the war by reason of their being members of military organizations. Many of the colored families from the South settled in New Jersey. In fact, the influx was so great that housing conditions were inadequate and it was to meet this state of affairs that Governor Edge found it necessary to move to relieve the situation and better the conditions of these people, who have been crowded into tenement houses, with many in small and poorly constructed dwellings.

It is the purpose of the bureau to look after the Negroes and provide for their general welfare in New Jersey, to gather facts regarding the number coming into the State, obtain good, wholesome and healthy enjoyment and good wages for them, look after the housing of the families and schooling of the children and even the older people in evning schools.

The bureau will endeavor to divert as much as possible of this new labor from the South to the farms of the State. This is in accordance with the thought of Labor Commissioner Lewis T. Bryant that it is most urgent for the lasting benefit of the new comers, as well as for the State, as there is a great, urgent and insistent call from all parts of the State for helpers on the farm.

NEWARK N. J. NEWS
OCTOBER 31, 1917

STATE NEGRO WELFARE BODY HEARS REPORTS

Financial and other reports given yesterday afternoon at the regular quarterly meeting of the State Negro Welfare League, held in the Board of Trade rooms, showed the organization's growth and its plans for an active year's work. Among applications for membership was that of a new chapter of eighty-six members, just organized in Jersey City.

Membership dues have been received from 277 people, the temporary treasurer, Arthur W. MacDougall stated, while the total receipts since the league's organization last winter amount to $1,174.51.

More gifts from colored members were urged by Mr. MacDougall, in this connection, as he showed that while 224 had paid dues, few have made any additional contribution and that in addition to dues received from white persons, $840 has been given by them.

The cost of a year's work as suggested by the executive committee and reported by the chairman, Rev. Albert N. Stubblebine, was estimated at $2,780.

A housing survey recently made by the executive secretary of the league, William M. Ashby, and showing practically every house occupied by negroes, was highly commended by Miles W. Beemer, secretary of the State Board of Tenement House Supervision.

Noonday talks to colored factory workers, cooking demonstrations given to groups of women as aids to food conservation, and the big brother movement, were told of in a brief talk by Mr. Ashby. He touched on the housing problem, expressing his realization of the fact that correction of conditions could not be expected immediately.

That conditions in the league are favorable for good work was a thought expressed by the president, Augustus V. Hamburg, who presided during the early business session. Incorporation papers were signed, to be forwarded to Trenton for filing.

Problems of institutional life for children and means of meeting them were presented in an address by Dr. W. H. N. Waring, superintendent of Howard Orphan Asylum, King's Park, New York. Discipline through leadership and the gratifying of children's instinct for constructive activities were accentuated by this speaker. Successful gardening by the children of his institution and the canning and storing of vegetables for winter use were told of also.

Miss A. M. Lynch of the Home for Aged and Orphans at Irvington told of financial needs of that institution.

TO MEMBERS OF THE RACE COMING FROM THE SOUTH

The Bethlehem Baptist Association, Chicago and vicinity, offers its services to the Race coming from the south. Coming, as you are, to a section of the country, where the economical, social and religious conditions are somewhat different to those from which you are coming, the association is desirous of helping you to adjust yourselves to the new problems that will confront you. In regard to the housing and securing positions, the headquarters of the association are at Olivet Baptist church, 27th and Dearborn streets. Write for information.

Chicago Defender
3/3/17

COX PROBES SITUATION DUE TO NEGRO INFLUX

COLUMBUS O. STATE JOURNAL
AUGUST 2, 1917

Stirred at seriousness of reports on conditions resulting from the heavy influx of negroes into Ohio, Governor Cox has directed the state branch, council of national defense, to collect and submit to the national body all available information concerning the movement.

The state department of health has made arrangements to take up at once a study of health conditions in city negro sections.

"The negroes coming into Ohio are being crowded into negro sections of various cities in such a way that the health of the community in many cases is being seriously threatened," says a statement from the governor's office.

Labor—1917
Migration

Efforts to Handle Situation

NEGROES ARE NOT WANTED IN THE NORTH

Dayton, Ohio, Authorities Issue Warning Advising Blacks to Stay in Southland

ALABAMA LABORERS VICTIMS OF SHARKS

Unscrupulous Labor Agents Paint False Picture of True Conditions, and Reap Reward

1-9-17

(Special to The Advertiser.)

DAYTON, OHIO, Jan. 8.—Federal assistance will be summoned by Welfare Director Garland and Superintendent Mead of the State-City Free Labor Exchange, to check what is generally termed here as the criminal methods employed by certain so-called labor agencies in many points of the south, which have sent colored people from hundreds of southern towns and Villages, to northern cities, where tales of fabulous wealth and unusual opportunities await them.

"The situation is serious so far as Dayton is concerned," said Dr. Garland. "I haven't the slightest doubt but that this influx of people from the southland is in large measure responsible for the crime wave we have heard so much about in Dayton. These men get here, find the stories they were told of the wonderful opportunities to get unheard of sums for common labor were false, and being without funds, have resorted to criminal lives.

Wants Federal Aid.

"I propose to not only take up the matter with the federal authorities, but with the mayors of many southern cities from which the strangers have come.

"It is as much for the good of these strangers as it is for our own people that I deem this action necessary and imperative.

"Something will have to be done. Southern employers of labor are suffering by reason of this condition. These people are crowded together in droves; in families and singly and shifted north with tales of golden opportunity to work at high prices for their labor."

The thing came to a head recently when two colored men, one giving his name as Rev. Edward Payne, minister of the Primitive Baptist church, Brewton, Ala., and Joseph Hill, a teacher in the public schools of Talladega, Ala., chanced to reach Dayton, bent on sharing in the good things that had been heralded by these bogus employment agents in the South.

They met on their way here, and came to Dayton together. Both having some funds, they have returned home with a letter from Dr. Garland and Superintendent Mead, exploding the fictional tales which have sent hundreds of colored people to this section.

According to the minister he was induced to sell a horse worth $100 on the tax duplicate, for $65 and a cow worth between $50 and $60 for $23, and nine pigs. He tried to sell his nine acre farm but could find no buyers, because employers of labor are refusing to buy land in the hope of retaining the services of workmen.

As a result of the visit of these two men, Dr. Garland and Mr. Mead sent the following statement by them addressed to all whom they might meet bent on a similar errand to northern cities:

Warns Others.

"This is to certify that on this date, January 5, 1917, Rev. Edward Payne, minister of the Primitive Baptist church, at Brewton, Ala., and Joseph Hill, a teacher in the public schools of Talladega, Ala., came to the department of public welfare, Dayton, Ohio, office of the State-City Free Labor Exchange, applying for work. They stated that they had come at their own expense, after having been solicited by recruiting agents from the north to leave their homes and come into the north to secure work, and make permanent homes for themselves. They were led to believe that they would be met at any depot in any large city in the north by persons wanting laborers. At Birmingham, Ala., they were required to pay a fee of $2 to an employment agency, and an effort was made there to send them both to Memphis in a carload of colored people, assuring them that they would secure work in Memphis immediately upon their arrival.

"The agency at Birmingham agreed to advance their fare to Memphis, on condition that they would sign a contract to return this money to the agency out of their first earnings. Having money of their own, they preferred to pay their own fare, and came at their own choice to Dayton instead of Memphis. They arrived in Dayton the evening of January 4. Payne states that he was encouraged to sell his property, nine acres of ground, his horse, his cow and his pigs. He sold five head of cattle and nine hogs, leaving behind his wife, two children and his mother, 60 years of age. He was not able to sell his land, but was assured that if he took his deeds with him to the north, people in the north would either buy his land or exchange land in the north for his land in the south.

"Hill states that he owns no land, nor any property. These men both state that at Birmingham there were from 500 to 1,000 colored people waiting to be shipped to different sections of the north, and that they were informed that at Montgomery there were at that time also many colored people waiting to be sent to the north.

Return to South.

"E. A. Mead, superintendent of the State-City Free Labor Exchange, and the writer of this communication, as director of public welfare, both have united in advising these two men to return at once to the south to their homes, for various reasons.

"First—They have been deceived in the promise made them that the demand for labor was great at this time in the north. While the labor condition is normally good here in Dayton, there are enough people here now to do all the work that is required; and in lines of manufacture there are more laborers than there are jobs.

"Secondly—We advised them to return, for the reason that common labor is paid only $2.50 per day in Dayton, and generally throughout the north, and that expenses in the north, both for rent and food and clothing, are much higher than in the south, and.

"Thirdly—We are of the opinion that it is wrong and criminal to thus break up families and induce colored people to leave their homes where they were born, and their friends, to come into an untried country with little means at their disposal.

"We are advising these men to tell their people in the south to remain where they are until they are absolutely assured of a definite job, at a definite price, in a definite place."

Atlanta Post.
Ga.
Aug. 9, 1917

A VOICE FROM THE NORTH.

The following excerpt from The Evening Star, a leading daily of Detroit, Michigan, and to which many of our people have gone, removes all doubt as to the status of our people who have gone there. If the interest that has been manifested by the white people of Detroit toward the colored people who have come among them had been manifested by the white people here at their old homes, many of them would have remained here rather than risk their chances among strangers in a cold and icy clime.

The Colored Migration.

Detroit is among the northern cities whose population has been materially increased by the migration of colored people from the south. Its colored population is now fully twenty thousand, the majority recently attracted by offers of work at good wages. There has been no disorder. The newcomers have been absorbed by the business activities of the city, and are getting along a thriving community, and these people are filling the bill.

But the matter was not left to chance. Plans were laid and carried out by those familiar with the situation, and solicitous for the welfare of both white and black.

A league was formed with the object of providing the newcomers "with night schools and wholesome recreation," and finding them permanent employment. The newcomers were registered, so that the league could keep track of them and at seasonable times give them the proper steer. Also, cards were distributed advising the newcomers as to the importance of getting ,and keeping, on good terms with the white people.

The results have been excellent; and they continue. The league is still necessary. The migration keeps up, and colored people from the south are still settling in the Michigan metropolis.

This example could, and should, be widely copied. Some step of the kind is, indeed, necessary to insure against turbulence growing out of a radical change of base as from the south to the north by people unfamiliar with travel and inexperienced in the ways of a bustling business and social life. Without such guidance they are apt to offend unintentionally, and with it they will make the more rapid progress.

The question as to whether the colored people would consult their welfare by remaining in the south has interest, and, while not new, is at this time attracting much attention. be faced. Higher wages are a lure But "a condition, not a theory," must to which both whites and blacks yield; and this is a time of high wages—in some lines of work, skilled and unskilled, the highest ever. Both races have the right of change from one section to another—may follow their inclinations, and go anywhere fortune seems to beckon. For this reason these migrations are likely, for a time at least, to continue, and while they continue should be watched and officered with care everywhere, as at Detroit.

BIG MEETING

Of Colored People Organize Welfare League

IN INTEREST OF BROTHERS FROM SOUTH.

Worthy Object Stated in Resolutions Adopted—Pointed Address by Dr. Skelton—Others Talk.

Responsive to a call by the Colored Welfare League a very enthusiastic meeting of colored citizens was held in Simpson M. E. church on Sabbath afternoon, with reference to caring for those of their race migrating from the South.

Prof. I. N. McCullough led the song service, his rally song being "Win Them One by One." A. B. Reed was chairman and he stated the object of the meeting and the purposes and aims of the league in caring for the new population.

Mr. Reed stated that the colored citizens do not condone infractions of the law by colored persons, that it is not the migrators who are often responsible, but the colored people who have been living here. He said they wanted all who break the laws brought to justice.

B. J. Guyder read a set of resolutions, which were adopted. A number of members were secured for the league and from them a committee of 30 will be named to act for the league.

The address of the afternoon was by Rev. D. E. Skelton, of Cincinnati, a M. E. district superintendent. His

was a homely address, right to the point and full of humorous sallies. He said: "I am glad to see so many of my cousins coming from down home. All the crimes to be committed in Ohio will not be committed by colored folks from down home, and they can't fill the jails until they are emptied, as they are full now.

They are coming north because they want a man's chance. Lots of them are better prepared for their life work than lots of you present ever will be. Your colored physicians come from down home. The brainiest negroes the race produces come from down home.

"Ohio don't deal square with our colored boys and girls who are educated, and ought to have positions teaching in the schools. This migration can't be stopped, as God Almighty has stirred the black man up and he is coming.

Don't give him the cold shoulder; you will find him warm-hearted and ready to join you in the progress of mankind Lots of them coming north have real money and lots of it. They are not tramps.

"No man thinks more of Old Glory than I do. This is my country, and I know or want no other. These colored folks from the south must steer clear of political tricksters and salver bums up here.

"I condemn our folks for drinking bad whiskey, as it causes them to run amuck. This is a great opportunity for the black race, this migration, and you must take advantage of it.

"The factories of the north are asking the folks in the south to come. When you come, buy a home, don't rent. Appreciate your franchise, as it was dearly bought, and use it for good citizenship.

"Be loyal to the flag. There are lots of white men who will stand by the negro. Educate the pure Anglo-Saxon mountain whites and the southern negro and you have men who will stand by the flag till death. Negroes are clamoring all over the state for a chance to get in the war. You are going to get your chance yet. I urge all to join the Welfare League and co-operate with it."

The Pittsburgh Courier was indorsed as the race organ, and local newspapers were commended for fairness in the recent shooting affair and asked to aid the league in its efforts.

The Resolutions.

We, the committee of the Welfare League of Steubenville, representing the colored people of this city and the sentiment of the negro element of this vicinity beg to submit to you our aims and purposes in this organization, and ask from you the most careful, calm and dispassionate consideration.

In the last 30 years nearly 3,000 colored men and women have been lynched by mobs without trial. Less than a half dozen persons of tens of thousands involved have received any punishment, and none of them for murder.

These latest exhibitions of race hatred and prejudice at Memphis, Waco and East St. Louis, for which there was no provocation and no justification, admonishes us to take such necessary patriotic and orderly steps to prevent a recurrence of these riotous outbreaks and convince the reasoning white people, who are our neighbors, that the negro comes from the south with no ulterior purpose, nor a desire to usurp the rights and privileges of any other citizen; but asks only to be given a chance to better the conditions that have made his life in the south almost unbearable. And we further declare our aims and purposes to aid all negroes coming from the south to become assimilated with our laws and customs and thereby prevent any friction between races.

In this great work we ask the hearty co-operation of every colored man and woman in Steubenville.

NEGRO WELFARE BUREAU FORMED

GOVERNOR WISHES TO HARMONIZE MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

TRENTON N. J. GAZETTE
OCTOBER 8, 1917

WILL MEET NEXT FRIDAY

Governor Edge and his cabinet at a meeting at the state house decided to establish a bureau for the welfare and employment of the colored citizens in the state and particularly to look after the housing, employment and education of the citizens migrating from the south. Before it is launched upon a working basis it is the desire of the governor that the Trenton committee get in touch with all organizations in the state that are doing a similar work, in order that harmony may exist between the bureau and the various associations, and in order that greater results may be achieved by the combined efforts of all.

Isaac H. Nutter, director of the Trenton movement, is desirous that representatives from every association, and all of the citizens and philanthropists who are engaged in that work, will meet at the assembly rooms, state house, Friday evening at 8 o'clock, to discuss and recommend the best way of making this bureau a success.

Problems Of Negro Migration.

The Journal & Guide

Among the problems created by the present war situation are those which have arisen in connection with the migration of vast numbers of Negroes from the South to Northern industrial centers to meet the labor shortage caused by the stoppage of immigration from Europe. One set of these problems relates to the South, the other to the North.

In the South the effort is to handle the migration movement so that there will not be disaster to Southern industries, particularly agriculture. The South, heretofore has imported annually about seven hundred million dollars worth of food stuffs from the North and West. This year, however, because of the exigencies of the food crisis, it is necessary that she feed herself. In order to do this, she must conserve her labor suppply.

The problems which just now confront the South are how to deal with migration and at the same time successfully meet the food crisis. Two ways have been suggested: One, to have more stringent labor laws; that is, by force and restrictions endeavor to check the movement; efforts along this line have thus far failed; the other suggested way is to have co-operation between the races with the assurance of better wages and better treatment of Negroes including, here, protection from mob violence, justice in the courts, and better educational facilities. It appears that the latter way would be productive of the best results.

In the North, as the result of Negro migratin, a number of problems have arisen. These problems relate to the treatment of the Negro in public places, the administration of the laws as it relates to him ,his protection under the law, labor friction, and his general social conditions.

There are a number of agencies which may be used in solving the problems resulting from friction. Among Negroes are a number of organizations which may be of great service in this work. The chief of these are: the church, Young Men's Christian Associations, women's clubs, 'National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes," and "The National Association fo rt ehAdvancement of Colored People." White organizations which can render valuable service are: welfare associations, charity organizations, social centers, and the churches. Some of the agencies which have heretofore been used for the uplift of foreign immigrants, could now be used for the uplift of Negro migrants, amoug whom are no hyphens, whose loyalty is not doubted.

In the North, as in the South, much can be accomplished through racial co-operation. By this means, better living conditions for Negroes may be secured. Sheps may be taken to see that the rights and privileges that the Negroes now have are not curtailed. There should be efforts to reduce racial friction to a minimum, so that riots, such as occurred at East St. Louis, will be prevented. The ultimate object of both North and South should be to make of the Negroes, more intelligent, efficient and desirable citizens.

MONROE N. WORK.
Tuskegee Institute.

CITIZENS PLAN NEGRO WELFARE MASS MEETING

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE
OCTOBER 15, 1917

Whittier House to Open its Doors for Important Event.

An important problem confronts the public spirited citizens of Jersey City, the migration of the negro northward. Unless proper housing facilities and environment are afforded them, they will not develop into good useful citizens. The Negro Welfare League of Jersey City, similar to organizations in other cities, was formed recently at Whittier House on Grand street. A large public meeting will be held at Whittier House, Friday at 8 o'clock, and a large attendance is expected.

The object of the league is to enlist the cooperation of the representative white and negro people to help in this important work. Thomas J. Stewart is president; Miss Blanche M. Perine, secretary, and Jacob P. Wortendyke, treasurer.

BETTER NEGRO HOUSING AIM OF CONFERENCE

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
DECEMBER 14, 1917

Meeting Called by Bishop Rhinelander Discusses Southern Labor Problem

Bettering of the housing conditions of the Southern negro who has migrated to the North was the principal topic at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the church house of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, Twelfth and Walnut streets.

The meeting was called by Bishop Philip M. Rhinelander to hear a special report of a committee appointed by him several weeks ago. This committee has been investigating the alleged menace to health and morals caused by the crowding together of negroes since the war. It was claimed that, drawn to Philadelphia by alluring advertisements, the negroes of the South have flocked here. Ideas for better housing and caring for this Southern labor were discussed.

A resolution authorizing the appointment by Bishop Rhinelander of a committee to carry out the suggestions of the special committee was adopted.

Among those present were: Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, Dr. George Woodward, Miss Helen Parish, C. P. Maule, J. Rodman Paul, Archdeacon Henry Z. Phillips, R. Francis Wood, A. P. Manley and representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Franklin Sugar Refining Company and International American Shipbuilding Company.

COLORED BUREAU.

New Jersey Colored Americans Are Active.

The Bee 11-10-17

Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 2.—The Governor of New Jersey has established a colored Welfare and Employment Bureau to look after colored citizens migrating from the South, and to include a supervision of colored citizenship in all phases of life that tend for their advancement.

The bureau has been established, and Isaac H. Nutter, Esq., a member of the New Jersey bar, has been appointed director and chief of the bureau, which places him in the Governor's cabinet.

The first act of Mr. Nutter was to appoint T. Thomas Fortune as secretary of the bureau; Dr. P. L. Hawkins, chief medical examiner, and Miss Julia H. Dancy, stenographer and clerk of this department. This department will also take charge of the penal institutions, to see after the healthy environment of the colored inmates, give them an opportunity to secure an education, and to look after their welfare after they leave the institution.

PLANS UNDER WAY FOR A HOTEL FOR NEGROES

The remodeling of two buildings into a first class hotel for negroes at the corner of Washington and Superior streets marks the first sign of activity in the abandoned vice district.

Plans are being drawn by Langdon & Hohly, architects, to make a hotel of about 60 rooms from the two buildings, one a two-story building and one three, occupying a 100-foot frontage on Washington street. The building is to be strictly modern, with barber shop and all the equipment of a "regular hotel," but no bar. It will be the largest hotel in Toledo for negroes, and with the exception of the one now conducted on Erie street, the only one o fimportance. The hotel will be managed by two men who have previously conducted eating houses in Toledo.

Labor - 1917

Data In Northern Press (Favorable)

Migration

KU KLUX KLAN BEING FORMED ON EAST SIDE

ST. LOUIS PO. TIMES
JULY 11, 1917

MEMBERS DRILLED

A revival of a sort of Ku Klux Klan of Civil War days was promised in East St. Louis today by the formation of plans to organize a secret society, composed of 5000 merchants, mechanics and professional men for the defense of East St. Louis from "internal troubles," according to a professional man prominent in the organization.

The society, it was announced, will be sworn to defend the city and will be drilled by men with military experience.

Exact details of the organization could not be learned today, those having knowledge of the society declaring that premature publicity might prejudice the people of the country against the body.

"The purpose of the organization will be strictly for defense," one of the leaders said today. "The events of the past two weeks and the evidence proving beyond a doubt that the negroes of this city were armed and organized against the whites makes this society absolutely necessary in my opinion."

HELD AS SUSPECT.

Christ Morihites, 19 years old, Greek bootblack, living at Tenth street and St. Clair avenue, arrested in connection with an investigation of the fire which on Monday of last week destroyed 12 square blocks of a district known as the Black Valley, denied this morning that he had knowledge of the fire. Morihites said he believed his name was given to the Coroner's Jury by another Greek with whom he had trouble.

Attorney General Brundage of Illinois made it clear today that the policy of "passing the buck," heretofore practiced by East St. Louis officials and investigators, would absolutely be eradicated from the new methods to be used in the riot probe now under his personal direction.

It has also been made clear that the State of Illinois is determined to take an active part in the investigations to determine the fundamental instigators of the East St. Louis race riots, according to announcements coming from the Attorney General's office last night. Representatives of the office will personally attend the Coroner's inquests and conduct the St. Clair County Grand Jury's riot probe.

Attorney General Brundage passed the entire day, yesterday, searching for threads with which the State hopes to make a strong case against certain of the alleged riot leaders.

Before departing from the State capital, the Attorney General said that lawless conditions had exisited long enough in East St. Louis and St. Clair County and that the officials there would be forced to take one of two courses, abolish the evils or get out of office.

NATION-WIDE AFFAIR.

Concerning the state of affairs in East St. Louis. Attorney General Brundage said: "This is a nation-wide matter, and the investigations will be carried to the end, regardles of time and money, with a one positive view in hand, to punish all who have contributed to existing conditions. Toward the faithful execution of my duties I expect to have the sincere co-operation of the Mayor and all good citizens.

"One of my assistants will attend the Coroner's inquest this afternoon, and when the Grand Jury begins its inquiry next Monday one of my assistants will conduct this investigation. State's Attorney Schaumleffel has offered to aid in any way to get the evidence before the Grand Jury."

APARTMENTS FOR NEGROES BUILT

LOUISVILLE KY. HERALD
JULY 22, 1917

On Edge Of Harlan's Black Belt; Will Be Named For Notables.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Fine elevator apartment houses for negroes only are the latest innovation in the metropolis.

There are six of these buildings and each one is named after an illustrious man or woman of the negro race.

In New York's vast black population are many men who have amassed snug fortunes or are in possession of good incomes. The apartments will appeal to this class. The men behind the project say the apartments will be run very conservatively, to keep out undesirable elements. Every teant must sign a lease of at least a year. This in itself, experience here proves, is a bar to most undesirables.

Edge Of "Black Belt."

The six apartments are in West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, at the northern edge of Harlem's great "black belt." They were built in 1912 and are substantial fireproof structures containing every modern improvement. At one time they were owned by John De Kay, a close friend of the late Victoriano Huerta, dictator of Mexico. De Kay paid for them partly in bonds of the Mexican republic. The houses soon passed out of his hands.

The new owners of the apartment houses say they will investigate tenants so carefully than an occupancy will be equivalent to a certificate of character and recommendation as to responsibility. In plain English, no rough stuff will be allowed.

For Prominent Negroes.

The houses are named as follows:

Attucks Court, after Crispus Attucks, who led on Jarch 5, 1770, the handful of patriots against the British soldiers in the Boston Commons massacre and was killed, thus offering his blood as the first that was shed in the War of Independence.

Toussaint Court, for Toussaint L'Ouverture, black liberator of Haiti.

Wheatley Court, in honor of Phillis Wheatley, the famous negro poetess, who was friend of George Washington.

Dunbar Court, after Paul Lawrence Dunbar, negro poet.

Douglass Court, for Frederick Douglass, a negro orator whose eloquence won many friends to the anti-slavery cause.

Washington Court, taking the name of the late Booker T. Washington, negro educator.

In the foyer of each house will hang a picture of the person after whom the house is named.

ROCHESTER N Y TIMES
JULY 19. 1917

Status of Colored Man.

Rochester, N. Y., July 18, 1917.

Editor, The Evening Times:

I saw an editorial last night in the Times, in regard to the negroes coming North. It says that the negro was abused in the South for wrong done by others, also that the southern white didn't know their value until they came North. It says that we don't read of any wrongs they do up here, throwing a hint that the southerners did wrongs and accused the negroes of the crimes. I'm a northerner by birth and lived here most of my life, but I've lived a great deal in the South and married a southern girl. I want it understood that I'm not writing this to try and throw prejudice against the negro, because I'm glad to see that the northerners are thoughtful enough and good enough to open their doors to the negroes as a last resort to obtain laborers. Two years ago a negro had a very poor chance of finding a job, where today the same people are glad to employ them, because they can't get anyone else to do the work. The article stated where they had signs through the South which read, "No negroes or dogs allowed here." Some of our swell cafes and hotels here will charge the negro three times as much as they charge the whites, and then break the glass they drink out of, just because they do not want their trade. Is that a sign of welcome from their northern neighbors? You cannot find a factory that will hire a negro for anything but cleaning and porter work, because the northern whites won't work with them. Some more welcome to the negro.

We don't get the lazy negro up here. They know that they will have to work and have to wear clothes to keep warm. They stay South where they can wear overalls and an old hat and lie out in the sun and sleep and sing. Who has had the burden of the negroes when times were hard, and paid taxes to keep the negroes from starving and give them an education? What would the North do if over half of the population was negroes? They wouldn't stand what the southerner has with them. You go South and see how much a good negro is thought of, how much the whites will do to make it pleasant for him. Of course they can't treat them like they do the whites, because the other negroes would take advantage of the privileges offered the good negro, therefore they have to all keep in their place. If you want to know what the negroes would do if they were given equal rights with southern whites, just go and see the picture, "Birth of a Nation."

Of course we cannot judge the negroes by what a few do, but the paper said that they were lynched and burned where there was no reason for it. I'm not writing this because I am prejudiced against the negro. I am glad that they have the change to make good, and would like to see them have a better chance here, but I don't like to see the southerner being accused of barbarism after all they have suffered and are doing for the negro. The South can spare a few more thousand negroes and then still have plenty to do their laboring for them. So give the southern white people their credit that is due them.

FRANK HEDGES.

COLORED BAPTIST CONVENTION

HAMILTON OHIO JOURNAL
JULY 12, 1917

Is Soon To Be Held In Hamilton

MANY DELEGATES

Will be Here--Local Church Will Need Aid In Entertaining Them.

On August 1 to 3 inclusive, an important meeting will be held in Hamilton. It will be the annual meeting of the Western Union Colored Baptist Association of Ohio. This association is composed of 145 ordained ministers and represents 76 congregations.

The colored Baptist church of Hamilton is to be congratulated in securing this convention, as it will mean a great deal to their work in the city and incidentally contribute much to the moral welfare of the city.

The citizens of Hamilton are already acquainted with the heroic efforts which the Rev. J. L. Francis, the pastor of this church, has made to hold his congregation together and to secure for them the beautiful and modern church building which they now occupy as a house of worship. The work which the Rev. Mr. Francis has done is not only appreciated by his own people, but by all the churches in Hamilton for, in helping his own people, he has helped the city morally. This service has been rendered by him at a great sacrifice on account of the many adverse conditions with which he has had to contend.

The ministerial alliance of the city heartily endorses the coming of the association and feels that much good will result from it. As the church building will not be large enough to accommodate the evening sessions, the mayor of the city has offered to erect a tent on the church lot to take care of the crowds, thus indicating his interest in helping to care for the members of the convention.

It is hoped that the Christian people of the city will attend some of the sessions of the convention and thus acquaint themselves with the work that is being done in this section of the state by the colored people. As a matter of fact, the entertainment of this convention will fall very heavy upon Rev. Mr. Francis and his congregation and it would be a fine thing for the citizens of Hamilton to contribute something toward the financial expenses of the convention.

Waterbury Conn Republican
AUGUST 24, 1917

Negro Learning First Lessons In Citizenship.

To the Editor of The Republican,

My motto in the past has been: Fairness and justice to all mankind regardless of race, color or nationality. I wish to make an addition to my motto: Fairness and justice to all mankind regardless of prosperity, disposition, or family position.

The Chases, the Gosses and the Eltons, are in some respects as the fortunate children of a common fam-

ily in Waterbury. The critics of the mayor remind me of the ones who happen not to be quite as fortunate as their brothers. Because these parties are wealthy is no reason why they should not receive support from the city as well as the ones who are not? Because these parties are wealthy, is no reason why they should be neglected to the last and begin serving the poor class first after they have been so liberal in giving aid to the city.

The mayor asked: "If the Chases have anything that does not belong to them, what is it?" If there hasn't been any exaggeration as to what the Chases, the Gosses and the Eltons have donated to the city. I must say that they have been given only what was due them.

Do these "critics" mean to say that the city should not show just appreciation to these supporters any more so than by an ordinary smile or a polite bow as they would an ordinary passerby, who has never done anything for the wellfare and up-lift of the town? Nothing is so discouraging as to do kind deeds for which one never gets credit.

I haven't been in this town quite a year and I don't know Mr. Hurley from Mr. Scully. I don't know if both belong to the same party or not (democratic or republican,) so please don't misconstrue the idea that I am supporting one candidate any more than I am the other. But I can not see any reason why any one can put up such flimsy criticizm against the mayor. If the few criticizms that have been past give the only faults I can not see any reason why he shouldn't be re-elected.

I am 28 years of age, but have never voted for any chief executive, mayor, governor, president, etc., owing to the fact that where I came from I was disfranchised. Therefore I never was interested in politics until I came to this city where my voice is recognized as well as my presence.

I haven't any fault to find with either of the candidates. I have no doubt, but that Mr. Hurley would make just as good a mayor as Mr. Scully, or perhaps better, but do give a man that which is due him, regardless of position or disposition, regardless of friends or relatives, regardless of race or color or nationality.

HENRY R. BROWN, (Colored)
Waterbury, Aug. 23, 1917.

NEGRO PREACHER URGES HIRING OF COLORED POLICE

AKRON O JOURNAL
JULY 19, 1917

Rev. R. A. Jones Tells Mayor It Takes Negroes To Handle Negroes

Rev. Royal A. Jones, pastor of the Second Baptist church, colored, has asked the police department to add four colored policemen to the force. One negro, an experienced man, applied for a position on the force this week, it is said.

Rev. Jones says that every large city has one or more colored police on its force and believes that Akron should have several. He said the men might not meet some of the educational standards, but "they will prove of great value on the Furnace st. beat, where hundreds of negroes from the south have found homes in the past few days," he said. He also asserts that the white men now on that beat are afraid to go up in the alleys and arrest gun and knife carriers. The colored men know the habits of their fellowmen and would be more efficient in curbing the crime wave which has been sweeping the city.

A. J. Holloway, caretaker of the University club, is promoting a protective league here for the negroes to improve conditions in the sections of the city where the negroes are living. Walter Willis, president of a state negro organization, will address a meeting of the new league soon.

PHILADELPHIA FACES GREAT NEGRO INFLUX

PHILADELPHIA, PA. TIMES
JULY 25, 1917

Migration from South Already Felt in This City and Vicinity.

IGNORANCE THE CURSE

Colored Publicist Declares His Race Has Very Serious Problem to Solve.

By EDGAR MELS.

Philadelphia is face to face with a serious problem—one which will grow more serious as the days pass by—which will require the best thoughts of the best men to solve—the problem of the thousands of uneducated, ignorant negroes who are pouring from the South into the Northland.

Between four and five hundred thousand such overgrown children have left the South within the last two years. Twenty thousand of them were brought into this vicinity alone by the Pennsylvania Railroad, so it is estimated. Near Philadelphia is a whole camp of them—morally and physically unfit to cope with northern conditions, a northern winter and—northern freedom from restraint.

Already the worse element among them has made itself felt in the criminal records of Camden county. Already the better element of the Philadelphia negroes is cudgeling its brains for a solution of the problem confronting them—the problem of housing, educating, protecting their more ignorant brethren.

Already the saloonkeepers are reaping a harvest, due to the unusual opulence of the southerners, together with their opportunity for getting whiskey. A saloonkeeper told the writer that he had sold more bottled whiskey to negroes in the last week than ever before in two months!

And according to those who are familiar with conditions, the migration from the South is apt to increase as it gains impetus, so that, while so far Pennsylvania has been touched only lightly (mostly in and near Pittsburgh), the near future may bring a large influx of men unused to Northern ways. Even as it is, the ignorance of the emigrant is amazing. Last winter, with snow falling, a negro brought his wife and children to this city—all of them clad in gingham and minus shoes. A woman who saw their plight took up a collection in Broad Street Station and bought shoes that the party might find shelter.

The thinking men of the race are seriously perturbed over existing and unexpected conditions. Those who have tried to act, have found inertia and lack of co-operation. Among these is Dr. J. Max Barber, a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College and a bachelor of arts of Virginia Union College, who has written much on the race question and who was for some years editor of the Voice of the Negro, a leading paper in its field.

DREADS THE FUTURE.

Dr. Barber has no illusions about his race. He sees their faults clearly, yet judges kindly—he realizes that, as he says, the negro is no longer the "protected industry" it was when his labor was vital to the financial nerve of the South and his vote to the North.

"I look with dread upon any increased influx of my race from the South," he said, "not because there is not room for them, but because we have no adequate means of protecting them against climate, disease, polticians and—themselves. The causes leading up to this migration are not many. But first let me emphasize that the negro is not migratory. He did not come to this country of his free will; he prefers to live and die where he was born. That is a matter of history and fact. So that there must have been some cogent and imperative reason why nearly half a million of my people left their Southern homes.

"The first and impelling reason has been and is the utter brutality of the Southern white. Then, too, the South today has disfranchised the negro; he is no longer a legal slave, yet he is a slave in most things. Formerly he owned land; now, most of it has been taken in devious ways by unscrupulous whites. He has begun to realize that the North is the land of opportunity for himself and a future home for his children. That is why he is turning toward us in the North.

"The second reason is economic. Labor conditions in the South—and I worked there for fifty cents a day and furnished my own meals and bed out of that—are such as to make the North a veritable paradise. My father writes that every Sunday the railroad stations take on the aspect of a picnic, with hundreds of picnickers departing—not to return. The exodus is so general that the South has become alarmed and already some of the papers have printed weird tales of Southern negroes being frozen in the North, while others have starved to death."

PHILADELPHIA CONCERNED.

"How will this migration affect Philadelphia?"

"Seriously," responded Doctor Barber. 'Most of the emigrees come from prohibition States. Here, restrictions are removed and they go to extremes. The negroes of Philadelphia, who are seldom united on anything helpful to themselves, face a deep problem, although they do not realize it as yet. Before long the influx of southern negroes will be such as to tax the best there is in us, to unravel the tangle. You see, housing conditions are bad; sanitation is at a minimum among the emigrants; physically they are unused to our climate. We will have to contend with all these phases of the expected influx and—we are utterly unprepared.

"What is your remedy?"

"Let me talk first of the remedy, or rather the preparations for the expected emigrants. I tried last winter to interest the leading men and women of my race, that they might co-operate with a similar committee of representative white men and women. My idea was to prepare proper, sanitary dwellings, like tenements, for the new comers; to force them to attend night schools; to listen to lectures on personal cleanliness, sanitation, oral hygiene, their legal rights, and last, but not least to have a course in personal manners that they might forget to eat on the street, guffaw loudly and wear boisterous clothes. Nothing came of the idea, for no one of my race thought well enough of it to co-operate with me.

"It will be worse as time passes. Education and time alone will prove the solution of the race question, and in that is included the intolerant white, who has cursed us because of our color."

NEGRO THANKS DEFENDERS

Waterbury, Conn., Republican
JULY 28, 1917

Especially Rev. Edgar B. Wesley, Who Signed His Own Name.

To the Editor of The Republican,

Following up your editorial news for the past few days, I noticed a few things of great interest to the public and especially to one who is an observer of "The Golden Rule."

It needn't monopolize the mind of any fair-minded and just person to consider the race and character of No. 1 "Constant Reader" because he was very much shown up the following day of his issue by a most able writer to The Republican. I take no side with the wrong whether white or colored. Of course, I am a Negro and it is natural that you would expect me to boost for the colored race, but as I have said I stand for justice and disregard race or color when it comes to a racial righteousness.

I must admit, so much "Constant Reader" No. 1 that we get out of our places some time and if we didn't there wouldn't be any need for policemen, sheriffs, detectives nor any other kind of a constable. But if any northern town or city or any other town or city, had to earn its money to pay these constables for the arrest of violation of the law by Negroes, you wouldn't see one-fourth as many constables in their beautiful blue suits and metal buttons.

We all some time take the advantage of our brethren, and what should we expect of others if we are unjust to ourselves? This applies to both white and colored.

Let us start life all over again and adopt "The Golden Rule" which will very soon put an end to all wars and riots.

As the noble writer stated on the 23rd in his article to the editor of The Republican in reply to "Constant Reader." "Let's rid ourselves of superiority" and that is the only way for any one or more races to live in harmony.

One article appealed to me more so than any other, because it was from a just man and one that isn't ashamed neither afraid, to stand for justice, regardless of color, race or nationality. This man indeed made a sacrifice of his name and no doubt of his position, because very often men lose their position for standing up for the right and more especially with the one who sent in the first rebuke. The following day a second rebuke came out in the editorial page and today a third one. Now neither of these two allowed the publication of their names any more than the first "Constant Reader." Of course I don't blame the first "Constant Reader" for not wanting to have his name published, but the other two were all right and were worthy of praise and appreciation and no doubt they would have gotten it if they only had the courage to sign their names. No one should be ashamed to let his name be published if they do a good deed and do it from their heart. Every rebuke should have been preached from the mountain top to ring in the ears of every American. Only one stood on a mountain and it was the writer of the first rebuke. What mountain I suppose you would like to know? Well he stood on the mountain of Wesley and made a sacrifice of Edgar.

HENRY R. BROWN.
Waterbury, July 27.

Labor-1917
Migration

Data In Northern Press (Favorable)

What Shall We Do With the Negro?

WUTCHI ... ZETTE
JULY 11

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Movements of negroes from the south to take the places of white men in big industrial enterprises has alrtady borne fruit in the East St. Louis race riots.

THE REV
CHAS. STELZLE

With the departure of the immigrant population to the seat of war in Europe, there remained only the negro to exploit, and he has been coming in a steady stream to northern cities.

By bringing the black man into competition with the white man, employers of labor have raised a social problem as difficult to meet as any by which our country is confronted

Booker T. Washington once said, "I cannot hold any man in the gutter without staying in the gutter myself."

And Washington was right. As a matter of self-protection, it behooves us to care for the negro. If we keep the negro in the gutter, we shall be compelled to stay there with him.

Without discussing the race question in any way, let us look at a few outstanding facts in regard to our treatment of the negro.

We compel him to live in the worst sections of our towns and cities, often without drainage or sewerage or garbage service, without scarcely any of the sanitary conditions in house or yard or street which whites consider an absolute necessity,

We drive the worst forms of immorality into the negro quarters and then curse the negro because of his moral weakness. It there is to be a red-light district in town it is dumped into the area into which we also dump the negro population.

It would be a comparatively easy matter to produce statistics which indicate the negro is the worst criminal in the world, but how can he help becoming such? We subject him to the severest tests of our city life—physical, moral and political—and then cynically reclare the "nigger" is no good anyway.

But there is another side to this question. The negroes who live under these unsanitary conditions are our laundresses, nurses and cooks. If there is contagious disease in their homes—and there is much of it—they are sure to bring it to our homes, either personally or through the launery which we send to them.

There is one big fact we have got to reckon with—the negro came to the United States against his will and he is going to stay here. He will not return to Africa to establish a Liberian republic, as some people have fondly wished.

After bringing the negro to this country, for 250 years we systematically expunged from the negro race the best qualities which fit a man for citizenship in a democracy.

It is now simply a question as to whether he is to be a "good" negro or a "bad" negro and the answer to this question depends as much upon the whites as it does upon the blacks.

Let us give the negro a square deal. Neither race hatred nor mawkish sentimentality will settle this delicate question. The south cannot settle it alone and the north cannot do the work of the south. The north and the south, the city and the country must attack the situation together, for this is a national problem.

N. ADAMS MASS. TRANSCRIPT
JULY 26, 1917

THE NEGRO AND DEMOCRACY

A colored writer contributed something toward the cause of democracy for his race when he addressed the following lines to the New York Tribune recently:—

"I can only speak for myself, for there are others of my race who are responding gladly to the call. But this I can say even if there are many others of my race willing to crush the idea of Germany they want to be sure that the idea is not crushed here in our own country.

"Liberty, it can't mean much if you don't live up to it. Still, you must know as well as I, that there are any number of people in this country who believe that they have a right to murder negroes, even though they have nothing to gain, who have done so and are still doing so continuously. I speak particularly of the South.

"The Governorment of the United States has done nothing to crush such an idea here. Our present President has not said one word in protest against it, and yet no one before him has ever said more about democracy, justice and liberty for humanity.

"In the face of such stubborn and plain facts how can we negro men respond wilingly to the country's call?

"We want to see signs of real democracy here. We want justice, liberty and equal rights in the true sense of those terms.

"Shall we as a race realize these things after the war, or shall we fight as heretofore and come back home to find conditions no better, and see those very Germans who fought to overthrow our democracy come here and enjoy more of the rights which our democracy offers than we ourselves can enjoy?

"That is the question; and h[illegible] shall it be answered?

"If I must fight and die [illegible]stice, liberty and equality shall b[illegible] all men, I should like to feel th[illegible] my own people will enjoy these rights also as a direct result of the sacrifice."

NEGROES, ATTACKING SOLDIERS, DEFEATED AFTER FIERCE FIGHT

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
AUGUST 26,

Desperate Race Riot at Midnight in West Philadelphia

Four Colored Men Taken to Hospital and Ten Are Arrested by Police

Negroes assaulting a recruiting party of soldiers from the Third and Sixth Regiments precipitated a riot at Fifty-sixth and Market streets last night that brought two details of policemen to the scene. The battle raged from shortly after midnight until nearly one o'clock and four of the negroes were so badly injured that they had to be removed to the West Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital for treatment. Ten others were arrested on various charges by the scores of policemen sent to the scene from the Fifty-fifth and Pine streets station house and the Sixty-first and Thompson streets station house.

Ludlow street, just south of Market street, was the battleground on which the fight raged. Milk bottles were the favorite weapons so long as they lasted. Then bricks were torn from the pavements and hurled through the air and at the houses. Shots were fired, but no one was injured in this fashion.

Scarcely an entire window pane of glass remains in the Ludlow street block west of Fifty-sixth street, so furious was the fusillade of missiles. It required the concentrated efforts of the police for more than an hour to restore order.

The riot had its inception in the throwing of a milk bottle at the recruiting party by a negro named Barney Bull. This took place at Fifty-sixth and Market streets where the soldiers were passing on their way to camp after having finished a recruiting campaign. When the negro threw the bottle they stopped their truck and made a dash for him.

The crowd that had been around the motor truck was a mixed one of whites and blacks and the fighting immediately became general. Any thing that could be thrown was hurled through the air. The four men who were injured received their wounds in this early stage of the fight.

The negroes retreated to Ludlow street and turned West. The block is one occupied almost entirely by colored persons and aroused by the disturbance the men turned out into the street and joined in the fray.

Nervous residents of the section had meantime notified the two nearby police stations of the situation and immediately riot squads of a dozen men from each police station were started towards the scene in the patrol wagons.

Pull Bricks From Pavement

The fight by this time had become fast and furious. Personal encounters between white and black were frequent. Clothing was torn from the backs of the combatants and general confusion reigned When every available mill bottle had been thrown, the rioters began tearing bricks from the pavement and hurling them in every direction.

Windows were general targets and doors were battered with the heavy missiles. The penetrating crash of glass joined with the noise of shouts and revolver shots were not infrequent, although it is believed that these were fired by the residents in order to hasten the arrival of the police to quell the disturbance.

When the police arrived they found the whites and blacks arrayed against each other in almost solid formation surging backward and forward in Ludlow street. Every time a head showed from a doorway, a heavy missile was hurled at it. The wild cries of the men and the taunts from one to another added to the confusion. The first policeman to arrive on the scene was Seal, who promptly began to make arrests. He was threatened by the crowd, but courageously stuck to his duty and was supported by the white men in the crowd, who drove off the negroes.

When the two patrol wagons with about fifty policemen arrived on the scene they promptly proceeded to break up the disturbance and to arrest those who refused to go away. The ten negroes who were taken into custody were all arrested because of their part in the fracas.

During the height of the melee the women and children of the Ludlow street section hurried out through the rear of their homes and fled screaming through the streets until they were out of the danger zone. They were not molested in this and later the majority returned to their homes.

The police maintained an all-night guard in the vicinity of the scene of the riot and kept all persons constantly on the move. There were numerous threats uttered after the police had finally ended the disturbance, but these did not materialize.

Included among those arrested by Policeman Charles Seal and locked up at the Sixty-first and Thompson streets station house were the following colored men: Henry Brown, of Forty-fourth and Spruce streets; John Weir, of 3741 Race street; James Hunter, of 212 North Cecil street; Robert Bullock, of 5713 Pearl street; Thomas Tolan, of 2356 South Fifty-sixth street; Rufus Powell, of 546 Ludlow street; Samuel Sheldon, of 5543 Ludlow street; Walter Palmer and John Russell, of 209 North Cecil street.

The four men who were injured are included among those under arrest, they having been taken into custody after their superficial injuries had been dressed at the hospital. They will be arraigned for a hearing at the station house this morning.

NEGROES FACE RACE PROBLEM IN WATERBURY

Hundreds Have Come to City From South—Local League Formed.

LEADERS ANXIOUS FOR RACE HARMONY

A league for increasing good feeling between the white and colored races has been formed in the Negro section of the city with headquarters at Mount Olive African Methodist Zion church. Rev. John W. McDonald, pastor of the church, said last night that this league is eager to receive support from the mayor and influential whites, in order to make sure that no possibility of race rancor arises in Waterbury.

"There are at least a thousand more Negroes in Waterbury than there were a year ago," said Mr. McDonald. "In some cases from six to nine of them are living in one room. As a rule, the Negroes here have been conducting themselves well and have retained the esteem of the whites. The league which we have formed will meet Monday night, at which time we shall be glad to have any suggestions from our fellow citizens as to how we can keep the entente between the races the most cordial.

"There are Negroes here from Georgia, Florida, the Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee and other southern states, men and women. Something has to be done. I think that a few energetic white people should form a syndicate and build homes for housing the Negroes and sell them at a price that would be within the reach of the average laboring man. Besides being a charitable act it would also be a money-making plan."

Will They Remain?

"Do you think that those Negroes who have migrated from the south will remain here in the north?" Mr. McDonald was asked.

"Well, that's a question that is hard to decide," he answered. "I was reading an article last week that stated that at present there is a slight Negro movement back south. The reason that was given for this action is that the Negroes felt that they weren't being treated any better in the north than they are in the south."

Joseph E. Hatcher, president of the Negro Civic league, was very enthusiastic about the idea suggested by the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, in a letter which that body sent to Mayor Scully yesterday.

"The object of our organization," said Mr. Hatcher, "is precisely the same as the one mentioned in the letter to the mayor. We have a hard fight before us but beyond all shadow of a doubt we will be victorious in the end. The Negro question has always been a serious one. We realize this and are working accordingly.

We are trying to better the general conditions and we see the need of an organization of this kind in Waterbury. The colored race of Waterbury have always been a good class of people, respected by all. Since the great migration of the Negro population to the north Waterbury has had its negro population augmented to upwards of 2,000. The greater part of these are respectable people who have brought their families with them. In the south there is a general belief that the Negro and the white man are treated alike here and it is with this belief that they come north. However, most of them see their mistake before they are here very long. They are lured here by the great money offered to them by northern manufacturers and the greater part of them bring their families here with the intention of earning an honest living.

Need Houses

"Our colored young men and women have no national clubs, Y. M. C. A.'s, theaters or other buildings devoted to the recreation of youths and it is our intention to supply such needs. I agree with Rev. Mr. McDonald on the fact that a few energetic white men ought to build houses for the Negro for when he is treated right he is not a detriment to any class of people. I admit that there is a certain element who do not entertain the highest standard of morals but on the whole the colored man has as good ideals as the white man."

Mr. Hatcher added that in all probability a committee would be appointed at the meeting Monday night to wait on Mayor Scully and lay the matter before him.

The officers of the Negro Civic league in Waterbury are as follows: Joseph E. Hatcher, president; C. C. Fowler, vice-president; James E. Kefford, secretary; Rev. J. W. McDonald, assistant secretary; Emmet Evans, treasurer. An executive committee of 10, including Dr. P. F. Anderson and Dr. R. B. Costa completes the list of officers.

Text of Letter

The following is the letter received by Mayor Scully yesterday:

2,303 Seventh avenue, New York city. July 17, 1917.

To His Honor, the Mayor of the City of Waterbury, Conn.

Dear sir: No doubt your city has felt the effects of the migration of 350,000 Negroes who have come north since April, 1916.

East St. Louis had felt its effect, but took no steps to help the migrants adjust themselves to their new life in their new surroundings for the good, both of the Negroes and of the community at large.

Possibly the race friction would still have been dangerous even if precautions had been taken, but at least the terrible consequences of the recent riot would have been averted.

I write to you in the name of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes to suggest that you, in your capacity as head of the city of Waterbury, call a conference of the leading white and colored citizens, both men and women, who will effect an organization which will endeavor to adjust the Negro migrants to the requirements of northern city life, by aiding them in the problems of employment, housing, recreation and possible delinquency. It is by thus meeting the conditions in advance that your city and our American democracy will be saved from the development of danger spots which in East St. Louis produced so horrible a result.

The Urban league is devoted to work along the lines which I have suggested and has established such work in a number of cities. We shall be very glad to place the results of our experience at the disposal of such a conference as you may wish to call.

May I suggest that in calling this conference you consult the leading white social workers in your city, as well as the most responsible and trustworthy colored people. Will it be imposing upon your good nature to have your secretary notify me on the enclosed postal card of your decision in regard to the conference and the date for which you are calling it?

Respectfully yours,

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES.

COLUMBUS O. STATE JOURNAL
JULY 23, 1917

JUSTICE FOR NEGRO

Editor Ohio State Journal:

I wish to reply to Jack Hammill's letter of July 17. First I want to ask Mr. Hammill if all the seats on the car he and his mother boarded were taken by negroes. If not, why didn't some of the white men give his mother a seat. Didn't it seem just as "insolent" for them to see his mother stand as it was for the negroes? Didn't they all pay the same fare, and does Jack make a practice of giving his seat to negro women? From the tone of his letter I don't believe he does.

You very often see young white men retain their seats on a car while gray-haired women (white) are standing, but you very seldom see a colored man keep his seat if there are colored women standing, and I have often seen them give their seats to white women, but why Jack should think it was their right to give his mother a seat I can't see, for I know he wouldn't want a negro considered more manly than he. Only the other day a white woman with a baby in her arms boarded a Leonard Avenue car. There was a number of white men seated, but not one offered her a seat. Finally a young colored man gave her a seat. A white woman next to me said "I think some of the 'niggers' have more manners than white men." I said, "Why sure, respect is one thing we try to instill in our children, and we could not afford to let the color of that woman's skin alter his manhood, and it is plainly seen he has been taught to respect womanhood, be it black or white."

Regarding segregation, I wish Jack would tell me how he would go at segregating the negro. There are so many "white negroes" and so many "black-white people" it seems to me he would have a pretty big job. My face is as white as his. I can and do go any place he and his mother can go, yet I am a negro by birth, my mother being a light brown-skinned woman. My daughter is as fair as she can be with a head of hair as good as adorns the head of any white girl in Columbus. So if Jack was sent to pick the negroes he would pass us on by, without any suspicion of our being negroes. And there are hundreds of others they would also leave for the same reason, so I fear, Jack, you are imagining more than you will ever be able to accomplish, for we are so badly mixed it is impossible to walk along the street and tell who is who.

And who is responsible for this state of affairs? Not the negro, but the white "gentleman" of slave days, who made brutes out of their black slave women, forced them to bear children by them and then sold their own flesh and blood like cattle. Can a negro do a more fiendish crime than that?

If Jack's statement is true that most of the crimes are done by negroes, why are there so many more white men in our penal institutions than there are colored? Possibly he means that most of the crimes are laid on negroes, as it's the easiest thing to do. I know there are bad negroes, just as there are bad white people, but when it comes to crime the negroe's hand will never be stained with such revolting crime as that committed in East St. Louis or Memphis, Tenn., and we are certainly receiving some blood-thirsty lessons from our white "brothers." Of course I don't include all white people, because there are thousands who take no part in such barbarism and would be willing to see our race have the justice we deserve.

I respect white people, but I have the same abhorrence for white trash that Jack has for insolent negroes. I could tell Jack of many instances where colored girls have had to suffer at the hands of white men. Many have been ruined by the men they were employed to serve, but nothing is ever said of all this. I am in a position to know a good many things I would like to tell Mr. Hammill. Perhaps he will think me "insolent" for answering his letter, but he will have to pardon me, as I am a freeborn American citizen with as good blood in my veins as he has and feel I have the same right to free speech as he.

(Mrs.) FRANK SCOTT.

Columbus, July 19.

MORGAN PARK PREPARES TO BAR NEGRO

CHICAGO ILL AMERICAN
JULY 20, 1917

The report that negro tenants are to occupy a fifty-flat building in their neighborhood caused residents of Morgan Park to call a mass meeting at midinght and consider action to keep the colored people out.

A large part of the population of Morgan Park was routed out of bed at midnight last night to gather in mass meeting and take action against a proposed invasion of negro tenants who, it was said, were to occupy a fifty-flat building located in the center of the town.

It is estimated by David S. Oberg, secretary of the Morgan Park Business Men's Association, that several thousand attended, including women and children.

At 2:30 o'clock it was decided time to appeal to the health department to co-operate against the negroes by barring them from the building, which, Mr. Obert declares, has been condemned, and the insanitary condition of which, he says, has been responsible for its remainng largely unoccupied. A committee was to call upon Commissioner John Dill Robertson the first thing this morning.

ASK FOR CHICAGO POLICE.

The property in question, according to Mr. Oberg, is at Montgomery avenue and the Rock Island suburban line, in the heart of the village. The land is owned by W. D. Krutz, and upon it is a brck building three stories high and an entire block in length.

Mr.Oberg says that recently John Refokes, a real estate dealer at 140 North Dearborn, obtained a ninety-nine-year lease to the building, and, it was rumored, prepared to rent the flats to colored tenants.

Mr. Oberg said it became known in Morgan Park late last night that a request had been made of First Deputy Westbrook for a detail of police from the Englewood precinct to guard the building to-day, in spite of the fact that there are plenty of police in Morgan Park itself.

ALL ANSWER IN PERSON.

This report led D. A. Matt, president of the Morgan Park Business Men's Association, and Mr. Oberg, the secretary, to believe the proposed invasion was to take place to-day, so they decided on the mass meeting of protest.

There followed a busy telephone session with folk all over town and the response was immediate and overwhelming. The people poured in upontown from all sections. The meeting was held in the largest store building the village boasts, but most of the people were forced to congregate outside. Among those who took part in the discussion were Aldermen Fisher and Rea.

There are several hundred negroes living in the east part of Morgan Park, but few in the main section. In 1903, when the murder of the village chief of police by a negro roused bitter feeling.

APARTMENT HOUSES FOR BLACKS IN N. Y

NEW YORK, July 17.—Six elevator apartment houses for negroes only are the latest innovation in the metropolis.

Each one is named after an illustrious man or woman of the colored race.

The six apartments are in West One Hundred and Forty-first street, between Lenox and Seventh avenues, at the northern edge of Harlem's great "black belt." They were built in 1912 and are substantial, fireproof structures containing every modern improvement. At one time they were owned by John De Kay, a close friend of the late Victoriano Huerta, dictator of Mexico.

The houses are named as follows:

Attucks Court, after Crispus Attucks, who led on March 5, 1770, the handful of patriots against the British soldiers in the Boston Commons massacre and was killed, thus offering his blood as the first that was shed in the War of Independence.

Toussaint Court, for Toussaint L'Ouverture, black liberator of Haiti.

Wheatley Court, in honor of Phillis Wheatley, the famous negro poetess, who was a friend of George Washington.

Dunbar Court, after Paul Lawrence Dunbar, negro poet.

Douglass Court, for Frederick Douglass, a negro orator, whose eloquence won many friends to the anti-slavery cause.

Washington Court, taking the name of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, negro educator.

In the foyer of each house will hang a picture of the person after whom the house is named.

Labor-1917
Migration

Data In Northern Press (Favorable)

NEGRO PROVES FITNESS FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

Shows That He Can Fit Himself In with Modern Civilization

By REV. R. A. WHITE

The negro race, successfully to survive, must prove its economic value. That is, it must show that it can fit itself in with a civilization which is mainly governed and moved by economic considerations. Our nation is not lacking in high motives. It has its body of national ideas that are not without deep influence on the national life. But mightier than ideals and visions are the stern facts of economics. Ideals and visions are of the soul. They are prophets of the future. But economics have to do with flesh and blood. The body can not live on visions or clothe itself with dreams. A mental fig leaf may pass the censor at the Chicago bathing beaches, but in a winter day good woolen and plenty of it is our chief concern.

REV. R. A. WHITE

This highly utilitarian age asks of every one: "Can you do things?" "Do you know how to produce?" "Can you add to the world's physical necessities?" If you can, whether you are black or white, you will eventually have your chance. If you can not you will be out of the game.

Not So Efficient as Whites

Now the negro, generally speaking, is not as efficient economically as the white man. Why should he be. His citizenship is only a half century old, and he has been, on account of color, badly handicapped. Slavery was not wholly bad for the negro. It took him from African jungles, put him into the fields of corn and cotton and made a kind of farmer of him. The negro in slavery did not learn books, but he learned to care for a mule, to raise a good crop of cotton, to shoe a horse or make a wagon. It was a hard school, but rather a good one in some respects. No one defends slavery. It was an instance of a bad thing turned by the inscrutable spirit of things into some degree of advantage.

At the heart of things seems to reside a power which hates waste. Even evil is made to yield some ulterior good. Slavery was no exception. It took the products of African forests and turned them into farmers and workers.

Slavery was a great manual training school for men who came from races that did not know how to work. Slavery gave the nation an inheritance of racial problems which will trouble us for many a century to come. But it gave us ten million people who do and will help the nation till its fields and run its factories. And this business of tilling fields and running factories is important. It is as honorable as making books and painting pictures.

Hands, Not Brain, Trained

Slavery left the negro efficient in some lines and badly handicapped in others. It left him with his hands trained but his brain uneducated. It left him with no power of initiative. As a slave he had obeyed. Done what he was told to do. Slavery developed only subserviency. The chains fell from him. He stood bewildered. He still needed the hand of Old Marsa. His early pitiful mistakes in politics and business were the inevitable results of freedom without efficiency in initiative. His worst friends were those who insisted the slave of yesterday was equal to the exacting requirements of citizenship.

He was handicapped by racial antagonisms. The chains of slavery removed left scars which socially made him a marked man. A pariah among men.

Will this negro, everything considered, make good economically? Is it in him to make good? The chronic race hater says no. The man who thinks God made only white folks has his doubts.

Here are some facts, and facts are stubborn things so far as they go. The negro today does the most of the farming of the south. He is the real producer. The white man furnishes the capital and some of the brains, but the negro holds the plow and picks the cotton. The negro raises $340,000,000 worth of cotton every year in the south. Black hands coax the corn and peanuts from the red and gray loam of the south. Without the white man he would do much less. But without the negro the south would starve.

The negro not only produces, but he accumulates. It is estimated that the accumulated wealth of the negro in the United States is over $1,000,000, and practically all accumulated in fifty years, since slavery. Over a half a million own their homes. In 1916 the negroes of this country raised $1,520,000 for education. They have 1,736,000 pupils in the public schools. In Georgia in 1914 negroes paid taxes on property assessed at $38,603,000. They paid taxes in the same state on 1,592,555 acres of land. In North Carolina they paid taxes on $32,000,000. In Virginia they own 1,764,000 acres of land. There is a negro in Georgia who owns 10,000 acres of land. Ninety families reside on his plantation.

Sarah Rector of Oklahoma, a negro girl, has an income of $600 per day. However, she inherited an oil well, and the result can scarcely be credited to the economic achievements of the race. Still, $600 per day is attractive. If she fishes in matrimonial waters with such a bait she may even catch some thoughtless God-made white man.

There are some forty-eight negro banks in the country doing an annual business of about $20,000,000. The race has produced many successful business men of one kind and another. In the south some 220,000 negroes own their own farms. Altogether not a bad record for fifty years and a barrel of handicaps, racial and otherwise.

Argues Well for Future

It is said these instances of negro success are exceptions. The average negro is shiftless, won't work and never accumulates. Well, the average white man, taking the country over, is not a millionaire, and I have known white men who did not like to work and had a tendency to be shiftless. No one claims that the negro at present averages with the white man in economic success. The days of miracles are past. Perhaps he will never equal the white man. There may be some deep, sinister handicap of blood. I doubt it, but it may be. What the negro has done in fifty years of freedom argues well for him as an economic factor in the future.

At any rate, you dominating, imperious, white man, give him a chance. If he is your inferior economically you have nothing to fear from him. If he can give you a run in the economic fields for your money, be a good sport and give the negro a fighting chance.

BOTTLE THROWN BY NEGRO STARTS RIOT; 4 HURT: 20 IN JAIL

PHILADELPHIA PA PRESS
AUGUST 26, 1917

Man's Missile Hits Soldier and Troops Wade Into Gang of Colored Men.

WERE ON RECRUITING DUTY

No Whites Arrested After Big Force of Reserves Ends West Philadelphia Disorders.

A milk bottle, hurled by a negro at a group of soldiers at Fifty-sixth and Market Streets, at midnight last night, precipitated a riot that sent four colored men to the hospital and landed a score in the police station.

The infantrymen, members of the Third and the Sixth Regiments, were engaged in a recruiting campaign. They had just finished a meeting at Fifty-second and Markets Streets and were going west on Market Street to Sixtieth, where they intended to hold another. Some rode on the automobile truck from which the recruiting speeches were made and others were marching.

Soldiers Attack Disturber.

The detachment had just passed Fifty-sixth Street, when some one of a group of negroes along the sidewalk hurled the milk bottle. It struck one of the men on the back of the head. Enraged, the soldiers fled at the disturber. Other colored men came to his rescue and a wild mix-up occurred. Bricks, clubs, bottles and stones flew in showers, while fists were used at close quarters.

A lone policeman, seeing the disturbance, attempted pacification. He failed utterly, and rushed for an alarm box. A riot call brought reserves from four station houses, located at Thirty-second Street and Woodland Avenue, Fifty-fifth and Pine Streets, Sixty-first and Thompson Streets and Sixty-fifth and Woodland Avenue.

By the time the police arrived the four casualties were badly in need of medical attention. They were taken to the West Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital. The other offenders were taken to the Fifty-fifth and Pine Streets Station and locked up.

Troops "Scorn" Medical Aid.

Some of the soldiers were battered but scorned medical attention. No white persons were arrested. A crowd that collected showed a disposition to "do up" the colored section, on Ludlow Street, but were kept moving and impotent by the police that patrolled the district. Feeling ran so high that a second outbreak was feared.

The clash last night recalled the trouble of the Saturday night a week previous, when one colored boy was shot and killed by a soldier of the First Infantry, on guard duty at Thirty-seventh and Market Streets, nineteen squares away.

The guardsman said he had been annoyed by a group of colored boys and in desperation had fired to scare them away. A bullet, glancing from a stone, killed the persecutor. The same night two other service men were beaten and slashed in fights with colored men.

Soldiers Unarmed.

Spectators of last night's riot said the intervention of the police prevented probable loss of life as some of the colored rioters had flashed knives during the melee. The soldiers were unarmed at the time of the attack.

The police are convinced that Barney Bull, of Fifty-sixth and Ludlow Streets, one of the men arrested, was the instigator of the raid. They point to him as the one who hurled the bottle.

Before the one hundred policemen succeeded in choking off all disorder, the crowd of whites, shouting and clamoring for revenge, stormed the negro settlement on Ludlow Street, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, and smashed windows on all sides.

The negro inhabitants screamed in terror, fearing worse measures on the part of the enraged white men and boys.

When the policemen discovered the movement toward the negro settlement, groups rushed into the crowd and drove the attackers away. Guards of the bluecoats stationed at the points of attack prevented further disorder.

NEGROES SLAIN BY MEMBERS OF OWN RACE

COLUMBUS O CITIZEN
JULY 11, 1917

Two negroes were murdered in Columbus late Tuesday. Police Wednesday were seeking colored men as the slayers.

During a quarrel at the Buckeye Steel Castings Co. Tuesday night, John Cole, 42, colored, 314 Ridgeway-al, was stabbed in the breast by Luther Page, colored, of 440 E. Noble-st.

Cole died in Cook's ambulance en route to Mercy Hospital. Page fled before the police arrived, and was still a fugitive Wednesday. The police were informed that Cole objected to Page giving him orders concerning their work.

SHOT IN SALOON.

Fred McConnell, 674 Harrison-av, who was shot by William Crossland of 315 Hubble-al, Tuesday afternoon, died Tuesday night at St. Francis Hospital. Both colored.

The trouble occurred in the saloon of Peter Brown, 327 S. Seventh-st, where Crossland is employed as a bartender. Police were informed that Crossland was angered by a remark of McConnell.

Crossland walked to the city prison and surrendered soon after the shooting. He claimed self-defense, saying McConnell had threatened him with a knife.

ALBANY N Y KNICKERBOCKER PRESS
JULY 23, 1917

A LYNCHING AVERTED.

Brooklyn was saved from the disgrace of a lynching Saturday by the timely appearance of a detachment of naval militiamen, who, with fixed bayonets, swiftly put to flight a mob of 1,000 hoodlums bent upon killing a negro. The negro was a murderer; no sorrow need be wasted on him.

But that is not the point. In every lynching the question is not what the victim deserved but what duty is owed to the majesty of the commonwealth. When the sovereign voice of all the people has decreed that certain crimes shall be punished in certain ways, it is a crime akin to treason to tear down with violence the legal structure erected by society for the protection of all. If mob law did not curse and blight the communities which tolerate it, there might be room for theorizing about it. But its evil effects are so certain and so disastrous that its wickedness is plain to all.

It may be expected that the south will seize upon this attempted lynching in a great northern city as justifying in some degree its own record of law-defiance. If, however, the south is willing to adopt the mongrel and degenerate element of the great centers of population in the north as typical of its own population, the north can stand the comparison. What the south will find in this Brooklyn incident which it has not been able to show in its own territory is the spectacle of two officers of the law—policemen on traffic duty, and consequently unarmed and without clubs—running for blocks to attack a frenzied mob of 1,000 fellow citizens, and battling with that mob to a finish—not for the sake of the slayer, but for the sake of the law. The fact that it took armed sailors to disperse the rioters does not lessen the force of the example set by Policemen Fried and Lenz—note the names. There is doubtless neither cavalier nor puritan blood in these men, but they know their duty and intend to do it, and that is the only way to deal with lynching.

NEGRO MURDER LIST INCREASES

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES
JULY 16, 1917

Robert Rivers Fourth To Die A Violent Death Since July 5.

The fourth negro murder case to develop since July 5 was reported to the police Sunday. It began as a cutting fight between Robert Rivers and Bateman Franklin at an early hour Sunday morning and ended with Rivers' death at the Charity Hospital at 10:30 from a stab wound a fraction of an inch above his heart. Franklin, who will be charged with murder if he is ever caught, ran as soon as Rivers fell and the police have been unable to find anyone through whom he can be traced .

From what little information they were able to gather from negroes living near the scene of the fight, the two men got into a quarrel over a crap game in which a woman figured. Details of the cutting they were unable to get, except that it took place in front of Mose Shelton's place at 1002 View street, to which the police have been called on many occasions to quell disturbances of various sorts. It appears that the two negroes had been in Shelton's place a short time before and the fight did not develop until they reached the sidewalk.

Rivers had recently served a ten-day sentence in the parish jail, where his behavior was such that he was made a trusty a day or two after he was locked up.

Chronology Of Crime.

The first of the four negro killings that have taken place since July 5, in reality occurred on July 2, as the body was not discovered for three days. It was the death of Walter Bennett, who was at first thought to have fallen from the Texas & Pacific bridge over Cross Bayou or to have been knocked off by a train. The body, then unidentified, was viewed by the coroner, who reached the conclusion that death was accidental, but a few days later after the body had been identified as Bennett's, the police developed the murder theory and had Nellie Doherty, a negress, in jail as a suspect.

It appears that the woman had filed a charge against Bennett a few days before his body was discovered and that a second negro man, whose identity has not been disclosed, figures in the mystery. This negro was in the Bennett woman's house when the police arrested her, but his presence there at the time was not connected with her suspected part in the crime and he got away.

Douglas Island Case Next.

While the police were still working on this case the discovery of the murdered body of Irene Moore, a negress, was made in a cornfield on Douglas Island. and, as in the Bennett case, death had taken place two or three days before the discovery.

The Robert Rivers case is the only one of the four in which the commission of the crime did not become known until days afterward since the Grant Brooks murder, discovered at Cedar Grove early Saturday morning, has been placed by the sheriff's office as having been committed Wednesday night, the negro having been last seen on his way home about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening.

ST JOSEPH MO PRESS
AUGUST 4, 1917

An Emancipation day celebration at Lake Contrary today drew hundreds of negroes to that resort. There will be dancing in a hall on North Second street until 12 o'clock tonight, by permission of Chief of Police Moore.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE NEGRO A GREAT NATIONAL PROBLEM WE MUST FACE SAYS STELZLE

MINNEAPOLIS MINN NEWS
JULY 9, 1917

Immigrant Scarcity Left Only Negro Population to Exploit as Cheap Labor and the Result Was the East St. Louis Race Riots.

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Movement of negroes from the south to take the places of white men in big industrial enterprises has already borne fruit in the East St. Louis race riots.

Rev. C. Stelzle.

With the departure of the immigrant population to the seat of war in Europe, there remained only the negro to exploit, and he has been coming in a steady stream to northern cities.

By bringing the black man into competition with the white man, employers of labor have raised a social problem as difficult to meet as any by which our country in confronted.

Booker T. Washington once said, "I cannot hold any man in the gutter without staying in the gutter myself."

And Washington was right. As a matter of self protection, it behooves us to care for the negro. If we keep the negro in the gutter, we shall be compelled to stay there with him.

Without discussing the race question in any way, let us look at a few outstanding facts in regard to our treatment of the negro.

We compel him to live in the worst sections of our towns and cities, often without drainage or sewerage or garbage service, without scarcely any of the sanitary conditions in house or yard or street which whites consider an absolute necessity.

We drive the worst forms of immorality into the negro quarters and then curse the negro because of his moral weakness. If there is to be a red-light district in town, it is dumped into the area into which we also dump the negro population.

It would be a comparatively easy matter to produce statistics which indicate that the negro is the worst criminal in the world, but how can he help becoming such? We subject him to the severest tests of our city life—physical, moral and political—and then cynically declare the "nigger" is no good anyway.

But there is another side to this question. The negroes who live under these unsanitary conditions are our laundresses, nurses and cooks. If there is contagious disease in their own homes—and there is much of it—they are sure to bring it to our homes, either personally or through the laundry which we send to them.

There is one big fact we have got to reckon with—the negro came to the United States against his will and he is going to stay here. He will not return to Africa to establish a Liberian republic, as some people have fondly wished.

After bringing the negro to this country, for 250 years we systematically expunged from the negro race the best qualities which fit a man for citizenship in a democracy.

It is now simply a question as to whether he is to be a "good" negro or a "bad" negro and the answer to this question depends as much upon the whites as it does upon the blacks.

Let us give the negro a square deal. Neither race hatred nor mawkish sentimentality will settle this delicate question. The south cannot settle it alone and the north cannot do the work of the south. The north and the south, the city and the country, must attack the situation together, for this is a national problem.

ELKHART IND TRUTH
JULY 14, 1917

THE RACE PROBLEM.

There is one negro in the New York fire department. He is the only black man admitted to the department in half a century. His name is John Henry Woodson. He has just been given a medal for a notable deed of bravery—saving a mother and child from burning to death in a tenement fire in Brooklyn. On receiving his medal he made a very sensible remark apropos of his own position.

"When I joined the department three years ago," he said, "I made up my mind that I wouldn't thrust myself on anybody. If they don't like the color of my skin, all right. And I also made up my mind that I wouldn't get sore if anybody showed an aversion to me."

As the New York World remarks, "This is the rule of conduct which most white men observe in every walk of life; its adoption by men of every race and color would remove most of the provocation for race feuds."

Certainly it has worked that way with the negro in question. He testifies himself that, despite the inveterate prejudice existing in the fire department against colored men, "the men of the department have treated me square." And it was a fire commissioner of southern birth who gave him a chance and recommended him for honors.

Our white population is often unreasonable and cruel in its treatment of the negroes. Yet the fate of the negroes depends chiefly on their own conduct. If more of them act like John Henry Woodson, more of them will be treated like him.

AUSTIN TEXAS AMERICAN
JULY 20, 1917

The Better Class of Negroes.

There is a meeting of negroes in Austin this week that is worthy of more than passing notice. St. John encampment has called together many hundreds of the colored race and it is of the very best that this great gathering is composed.

With the religion of Jesus Christ as the basis of their organization, those composing the membership and all others attending the meeting are inspired by the best thought.

These meetings have grown annually in interest and have been resultant in good. The leaders are among the ablest men of the race. Rev. Dr. Campbell of Austin, who has held a pastorate here for a quarter of a century, is a second Booker Washington in his work for the uplift of his people and has been instrumental in making these meetings possible.

The negro finds his best friends in the south and when he pursues his way legally, observing the laws of the land, is industrious and honest, he finds his best recreation and benefits from such meetings as is now being conducted at the St. John encampment.

Labor — 1917

Migration

Data in Northern Press (Favorable)

N Y C POST
AUGUST 1, 1917

FRESH AIR FUND FOR NEGROES.

Mothers, Babies, and Older Girls Being Sent to Summer Camps.

The eleventh annual report, just issued, of the Negro Fresh Air Committee, 131 East 66th Street, tells of the struggle during the poliomyelitis epidemic last summer to keep negro children in good physical condition, and to get as many as possible of them away from the city. There were no day excursions last summer, and thirty-seven small boys who had been examined and were ready to go were stopped because of the infantile paralysis, but eleven girls from six to twelve years of age went to Deposit, N. Y., for four weeks, their board and fare being paid by the *Tribune* Fresh Air Fund; twenty-two persons of sixteen years and over spent two weeks each at St. David's Home, White Plains, N. Y.; one adult spent one week in the country, financed by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; two others spent two weeks, their expenses being paid by Mariners' Temple, and ten others were given a week by the Association for the Blind.

Two hundred visits were made through the summer by Miss Henrietta B. French, visitor. At the end of the summer, $200, not needed for board money, was put into the slowly growing house fund.

This summer mothers and babies are at Elmsford, and a camp is in preparation for the older girls at Palisades Park during August. The *Tribune* Fresh Air Fund and the Verona Camp for boys will care for their usual groups. If the committee can obtain $3,000 by next year there is a prospect that it can get a house of its own. It already has one in prospect; $300 will cover administrative expenses for this summer. All other gifts will go into the house fund.

ST LOUIS MO STAR
AUGUST 1, 1917

Negroes in Street Cars.

Editor The St. Louis Star: In answer to Mr. Henry Smith, in reference to the negroes on the street cars of St. Louis, permit me to say that the law covering the accommodations of passengers on the St. Louis street cars makes it absolutely optional as to what seat or with whom a passenger may sit. And as for colored people passing up seats in which there are other members of their race sitting, and seating themselves beside white people is also an optional matter.

I ride the street cars of St. Louis almost daily and I have observed as many dirty and unkempt white men sitting beside neat and refined colored women as Mr. Smith has observed dirty and unkempt black men sitting beside neat and refined white women.

I feel quite sure that if Mr. Smith would figure out the moral of his argument and condemn the individual himself for his indiscreet actions he would accomplish more along the lines of developing a race who rocked him in the cradle and tilled the soil that yielded him bread.

SAMUEL C. DEVINE.

DETROIT MICH. JOURNAL
JULY 11, 1917

Everybody's Column

Those St. Louis Riots.

Editor The Journal: The importance and seriousness of the St. Louis riots are accentuated by the state of war in which our nation is now involved. In such a circumstance it is only wisdom and good sense to view matters in their true light and meaning. This is more than an affair of ordinary experience; it is a matter of the plain duty of straight-from-the-shoulder patriotism.

At a time when the American people are face to face with the perils and horrors of a mighty world conflict, whose ultimate outcome none can now predict, it is of the highest importance that a unity and resoluteness of spirit pervade every element of our cosmopolitan citizenship. The highest considerations of patriotism demand that every element so deport and conduct itself as to promote and sustain that spirit of unity and resolution on the part of the whole group of our body politic.

We are entering this world conflict with the avowed purpose of making the world "safe for democracy," a grand purpose, a most noble ideal, one that every red-blooded American must cherish, but in the face of the inhuman outrages perpetrated at East St. Louis, not upon assailants in self-defense, not upon criminals in punishment for crime, not upon law-breakers, not after rational provocation, not merely upon sturdy men, but upon unprotected women and helpless children. I say in the face of these outrages, even the unreflecting are forced to ask "how far indeed is democracy safe against the scourge of her more deadly internal foes.

I hope that those in whose hands lies the power, and in whose authority lie the trust and the duty to bring to a stop these inhumanities, will see the light as God has given them to see it and will act in the highest spirit of patriotism and manhood.

CHAS. B. WASHINGTON.
222 E. Columbia st., Detroit, July 9.

BUFFALO N Y NEWS
JULY 30, 1917

NEGRO CONGREGATION RAISES OLD GLORY

Patriotic Exercises Held at Saint Philip's Church.

A flag raising was held yesterday at Saint Philip's Episcopal church, which has a negro congregation. Patriotic songs were sung and speeches praising the loyalty and patriotism of the negro were made.

The meeting was opened with a prayer by the Rev. John L. Short and a reading of a scripture lesson by the Rev. Mr. Atkins. J. A. Ross of the Negro Business Men's league reviewed the industrial achievements of negroes. H. H. Lewis declared that the patriotism of the negro in every war and crisis has been unquestioned. There are negroes with Pershing in France today, he said.

The flag raising was conducted by Boy Scouts and a detail from the 74th infantry. The soldiers fired a salute as the flag was hauled to the top of the pole and "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung. The flag was donated by Charles Duffin.

The ceremonies were concluded with the saying of the benediction by Chaplain Ward of the 74th.

196 Waterbury Conn. Republican
AUGUST 1, 1917

NEGROES SHE HAS KNOWN

How An Iowa Town Turned Out to Funeral of Ex-Slave.

To The Editor of The Republican;

I have been told that I want to "have a finger in every pie." Be that as it may I do want a finger in this racial pie just now agitating the people of Waterbury.

My advice to "Constant Reader" is to put himself in his colored neighbor's place and see how he would feel about the matter. If he would adopt the "Golden Rule" his nerves will quiet down and his slumbers be more peaceful. I have lived in several states ranging from Maine to Missouri, which latter is rightfully called a "Black state" because there are so many Negroes in it, and I have always found the black man fully as polite and gentlemanly as the white man.

While living in Iowa I became acquainted with a colored family who were as fine people as I ever met. The daughter was a college graduate and principal of a colored school. And she was a lady in every respect.

I was glad to number her among my friends. The father was very highly respected and when he died the obsequies were held not in the colored church, but in the most fashionable church in the city, which was filled to overflowing, many standing outside. A stranger might have thought it some rich man's funeral for many of the wealthiest people in the city were there to do him honor. He was a colored man, had once been a slave, but his soul was white and he was loved for his gentleness, his kindness and strict uprightness. I have known many colored men and women who were far superior to some white people whom I know.

It is the white men who have held their black brothers down and are responsible for their present condition, and now a few, like "Constant Reader," still refuse to give them a friendly hand. Across the "Great Divide" there are no black men for all are white in the sight of God, and so if C. R. feels that his colored neighbors will make his life unendurable, he can buy a few feet of hemp and cross over.

MRS. ISA GERTRUDE BOWEN.
Waterbury, July 31.

TOLEDO OHIO BEE
JULY 28, 1917

COLORED FOLK PAY TRIBUTE TO TROOP

Hundreds of colored people thronged Zenobia Hall on Friday evening in honor of the Toledo Troop, First Ohio Calvary, colored, being organized here. The boys will go into camp in August.

To the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" those in the audience raised their right hands and swore allegiance to the United States. The Rev. William T. Anderson of Warren A. M. E. Church, the Rev. Robert Bagnall of Detroit, Mrs. John Stewart and Mrs. William E. Randolph spoke. Luncheon and dancing followed.

INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS

Cleveland, O., Aug. 3.—Elbert H. Baker (white) was appointed head of a committee to conduct an investigation with a view of recommending that certain forms of welfare and educational work be taken up to reduce crime and housing evils among Race people. This step is the result of information ascertained by the Welfare Federation (white) of Cleveland. Welfare Director Lemar T. Beman expressed himself as opposed to hastily condemning the migrated Race people. Said he, "The majority of those who have come from the south have not had the advantages they would have received had they lived here always. Housing conditions and surroundings have a great deal to do with the situation."

PHILADELPHIA PA BULLETIN
JULY 17, 1917

Negroes Well Treated Here

To the Editor of The Bulletin.

Sir Judging from a number of letters written (or mostly written) by negroes to The Bulletin, one would be led to believe that the negroes of the North are treated most shamefully by the whites, which is far from being the true state of affairs. I fail to see what more privileges they want than they have already. There are many negro mail carriers, mail clerks, policemen and others holding high and responsible positions too numerous to mention. There is not one reason, so far as I can see, why the negroes of the North should complain at all about the way they are treated here.

Instead, I should think they would be very thankful to be allowed to do as they please and mingle in with the whites so freely. Here there are no "Jim Crow" cars to "humiliate" them, as one of your colored readers once stated in regard to them in the South. I sometimes think it would be better if there were, for, as it is, the majority of the seats in the cars are occupied by negroes, while white women and men are compelled to stand. Only last Saturday, in crossing on one of the ferry boats from Camden to Philadelphia, every seat on the deck of the ladies' side was occupied by negro men, while the white people, of course, stood, as usual. Were I a man, I certainly would have made them get up and let the white women have a chance at a seat. I do not see how the white men who witnessed this could let it pass without a protest. In fact, the majority of negroes of both sexes will not give a white person enough room to pass them on the streets.

Now, if this is treating them unfairly, I think they had better look in the dictionary and find out what the word unfair means.

Camden, N. J. A NORTHERNER.

TOPEKA KANS CAPITAL
JULY 28, 1917

NEGRO K. OF P. MEETS IN TOPEKA NEXT YEAR

Salina, July 27.—(Special)—Topeka gets the next meeting of the Grand lodge of the negro Knights of Pythias, and it will be held next July. This was decided last evening immediately after the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Dr. S. H. Thompson, Kansas City, grand chancellor; Dr. S. H. Whitteaker, Coffeyville, grand vice chancellor; C. R. Ransom, Wichita, grand prelate; J. E. Lewis, Wichita, grand keeper of records and seals; W. C. Brown, Lawrence, grand master of exchequer; J. D. Jones, Wichita, grand master of arms; W. W. Sobe, Salina, grand lecturer; Dr. S. M. Banks, Kansas City, grand medical register; F. L. Martin, Wichita, grand attorney; F. M. Roberts, Wellington, grand treasurer of endowment board; D. H. Davis, grand secretary of endowment board; I. H. Anthony, Kansas City, grand master of works; B. Zacery, Girard, inner guard; J. Porter, Great Bend, outer guard; grand representatives, W. R. Carter, Topeka; W. Collins, Kansas City.

N Y C GLOBE
AUGUST 6, 1917

NEGRO WOMEN PRAY TO SOLVE RACE PROBLEM

Early this morning nearly 150 women members of the Woman's Auxilliary to the Fifteenth (Negro) Regiment met at their headquarters, 2217 Seventh avenue, for a service of prayer for the solution of the race problem.

Mrs. Montgomery Jones, leader of the movement, stated that, as apparently all other efforts made by Uegroes to solve the race problem and to prevent other hardships had failed, she believed it could be done by a series of early morning prayers. The next service of the auxilliary will be held in Salem M. E. Church, 104 West 133d street, Friday morning.

Harlem has had a population of 60,000 negroes. Now the color line has risen to 75,000, and yesterday a row of six de luxe apartments in that city were bought for negro occupancy. The blocks are brand new, fireproof and all equipped with elevators. The houses are to be renamed after negroes who have achieved distinction in patriotic or social service. For instance one house will be called Attucks Court, after Crispus Attucks, who led on March 5, 1770, a handful of patriots against the British soldiers on Boston Common and was shot to death. Another is to be Toussaint Court, in honor of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the black liberator of Haiti. Still another will be named Wheatley Court in honor of Phyllis Wheatley, Afro-American poetess. Others will be called Dunbar Court, after Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet; Douglas Court, after Frederick Douglas, and Washington Court.

in honor of the late Booker T. Washington. The negroes are getting their chance in the northern cities and towns. Its up to them to make good.

A PLEA FOR THE NEGRO

Editor The Record: I wish to thank you for publishing the letter of our black brother, signed J. J.

Tears came to my eyes when I read, "After all he is willing to give up his life and liberty for the dear old U. S. A."

The question came to me, what has the dear old U. S. A. done for him? Mobbed, burned and unjustly persecuted him. When I say the U. S. A. I mean the people, for it is rarely that we find one who really loves the negro.

I never wanted money so badly as I did when I read of the terrible mob in St. Louis. Had I had it, it would have been my pleasure to hasten there and help those poor suffering colored people—friendless, poor and filled with the fires of hellish hatred for unjust wrongs.

I have employed colored people at different times and have always found them efficient, honest, industrious and trustworthy.

I know there are exceptions, but when you treat anyone square you usually get square treatment in return.

Booker T. Washington and Paul L. Dunbar are examples of what the race may become.

Has the white race any right to expect to reap what they have not sown? The negroes as slaves were taught to steal. Slave girls were slave girls in soul and body. Every loving impulse was stifled.

White men sold the babes from their mothers' arms and young girls were bred as swine or horses, without regard to natural selection or affection.

Who dares to say that because man's skin is black he is no less man or less the offspring of the Infinite God?

The laws of the land should see to it that this black outrage is avenged. M. F. W.

PITTSBURG PA LEADER
JULY 23, 1917

Minutes in Manhattan

Negroes Get Fine New York Apartment Houses; Name Them for Race Heroes

By GOTHAM-KNICKERBOCKER
International News Service Staff Correspondent

New York, July 23.—Fine elevator apartment houses for negroes only are the latest innovations in the metropolis.

There are six of these buildings and each one is named after an illustrious man or woman of the colored race.

In New York's vast black population are many men who have amassed snug fortunes or are in possession of good incomes. The apartments will appeal to this class. The men behind the project say the apartments will be run very conservatively, to keep out undesirable elements. Every tenant must sign a lease of at least a year. This in itself, experience here proves, is a bar to most undesirables..

The six apartments are in West One Hundred and Forty-first street, between Lenox and Ceventh avenues, at the northern end of Harlem's great "black belt." They were built in 1912 and are substantial fireproof structures containing every modern improvement. At one time they were owned by John De Kay, a close friend of the late Victoriano Huerta, dictator of Mexico. De Kay paid for them partly in bonds of the Mexican republic. The houses soon passed out of his hands.

The new owners of the apartment houses say they will investigate tenants so carefully that an occupancy will be equivalent to a certificate of character and recommendation as to responsibility. In plain English, no rough stuff will be allowed.

The houses are named as follows:

Attucks Court, after Crispus Attucks, who led on March 5, 1770, the handful of patriots against the British soldiers in the Boston Commons massacre and was killed, thus offering his blood as the first that was shed in the War of Independence.

Toussaint Court, after Toussaint L'Ouverture, black liberator of Haiti.

Wheatley Court, in honor of Phillis Wheatley, the famous negro poetess, who was a friend of George Washington.

Dunbar Court, after Paul Lawrence Dunbar, negro poet.

Douglass Court, for Frederick Douglass, a negro orator whose eloqu[illegible] won many friends to the anti-sla[illegible] cause.

Washington Court, taking the name of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, negro educator.

In the foyer of each house will hang

KANSAS CITY MO POST
JULY 22, 1917

NEGRO 'POTATO KING' TO SPEAK IN CHURCH

H. P. Ewing, negro "potato king," will speak briefly about his agricultural and other work tonight at services at the African M. E. church, Eighteenth street and Woodland avenue. The sermon will be by the Rev. Douglas McDuffy, who also will hold a special meeting in the afternoon for women and another for men.

AKRON LIBRARIAN SAVES NEGRO FROM ANGRY MOB

AKRON O JOURNAL
AUGUST 22, 1917

The first clash between negroes and whites since the bringing of the "Birth of a Nation" to the city occurred Tuesday afternoon in the basement of the public library. Serious trouble was avoided when Mrs. Jennie M. Proehl, assistant librarian, and several prominent Red Cross workers calmed an angry crowd of men seeking Robert Gore, 18, colored, the library janitor.

Gore, it is alleged, hit John Lane, 20, with a chair when he refused to leave the basement corridor which runs past the room where the Red Cross workers were meeting. Two of Lane's ribs were broken by Gore, who knocked him unconscious.

Attracted by the ambulance which took Lane to the City hospital and not understanding what it was all about, a crowd gathered about the doors and organized quickly to bring out the negro, before he escaped. At this time Gore was hiding in the cellar.

Assistant Librarian Jennie M. Proehl, who is now in charge of the library in the absence of the librarian, was called down to face the men. She handled the situation with complete mastery.

"Let the law take its own course," she urged the mob. "We will see that Gore is arrested. Haste and confusion will not help matters any." Placing herself squarely in the doorway, she awaited the arrival of policemen who arrested Gore a few minutes later.

Lane came from Cleveland, Tuesday morning and had no Akron address.

Waterbury Conn Republican
JULY 23, 1917

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

Plea For Giving Poor White Folks a Chance.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Being a constant reader of The Republican, I am paying close attention to your articles on the Negro problem, which I think will be a great problem right here in our city if the Negro himself doesn't learn to keep his place. I see that Mr. McDonald asks the white citizens for suggestions on the problem. Well, there's only one answer, Keep the Negro in the south. You yourself, Mr. Editor, would not care to associate very intimately with the black race, and if they are coming to Waterbury in such great numbers you and the rest of us had better get ready to give them lots of elbow room. There are a few questions I would like to ask.

Why is it that here in the north when they accumulate in great numbers that the first thing Negroes do is to butt right into public places where the white people are, and become so domineering that it is not well for a white man to be in their way? American democracy, that a few of you northern editors holler so much for is all right, but you will find out that if you give the colored man an inch he is going to take a mile, and in this mile he is going to come in contact with you as well as the rest of us.

It is very well for the rich white people to be getting free advertising pleading for the Negro for the simple reason that they live in neighborhoods where rents are high and there is no danger of having to come in contact with the Negro. But with the poor man it is different. The Negro moves in next door and then another family of Negroes, and the first thing the poor white knows he is surrounded by the colored folks. He looks around and finds his home, his job and everything

What Is "The Negro's Place?"

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

I read in The Eagle an article written by one H. R. Robertson on the causes of the Civil War. As a negro, and an American born one at that, I wish to ask Mr. Robertson, through you, what does he mean when he says the negro was rarely ill treated, as he was kept in his place? Now, please tell me and the world, through this valuable daily, what would a good Southern white man designate as the negro's place?

To my mind the negro's place is anywhere he can make an honest living doing the things that he finds himself best qualified to do. Now, dispute me, if you can.

J. H. BURNS.

Brooklyn, August 8, 1917.

PATERSON N J GUARDIAN
JULY 24, 1917

COLORED CAMP MEETING AT PATERSON GOSPEL TENT

There will be an old-time colored camp meeting at the gospel tent on Church street on Thursday night, when the congregation, headed by the pastor of the A. M E. Zion Church, will have charge of the service. One of the special features of the meeting will be singing of the old camp meeting melodies, under the leadership of Moses Campbell. The Rev. C. C. Williams, the pastor of Zion, will preach the sermon.

PHILADELPHIA PA BULLETIN
AUGUST 1, 1917

The Race Problem at Close Range

To the Editor of The Bulletin.

Sir: From time to time I have enjoyed reading appeals from negroes and people that sympathize with them in your paper. I should think that the recent happenings among the negroes in Chester would "sour" any one against them. They either are incapable of helping themselves or don't want to.

If those are Southern negroes that are causing all the trouble in Chester, they don't want to do right. They know better. They have been taught since childhood that they are not white people's equals and the best way to avoid trouble is to go along and mind their own business. In a way it is hard to blame them. They came up here filled with promises of big wages, plenty of rum, and equality with the whites.

Of course these whites that will "kid them along" and line up against the bar and drink with them can see no wrong, even though they will knock their sisters off the sidewalk and stick knives into their brothers and friends.

J. F. SCHENCK.

BROCKTON MASS ENTERPRISE
JULY 17, 1917

NEGRO WAITERS ASK INCREASE.

Boston, July 17.—Four hundred negro waiters employed at leading hotels organized a union and voted to make a demand for the same scale of wages as was granted last week to the white waiters, also for similar working conditions.

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
JULY 14, 1917

Ask Aid for Negro Baby Camp.

The hospital and health board was asked yesterday to supply drugs and nurses' helpers for a negro baby camp to be established by the Second Baptist Church (negro) at Twenty-sixth Street and Woodland Avenue. The request was referred to Dr. W. H. Coon, the new health director, who will investigate the merits of the appeal.

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
JULY 20, 1917

Three Thousand at Negro Revival.

Three thousand persons attended the negro revival meeting last night at Eighteenth Street and Woodland Avenue conducted by the Rev. Douglas McDussey of Philadelphia. Twelve persons were converted. The meetings started Sunday and will last thirty days.

N Y C COMMERCIAL
JULY 27, 1917

In a race riot at Youngstown, Ohio, three negro leaders were badly beaten and one spectator seriously injured. A dozen others received minor injuries.

Labor - 1917
Migration

Data in Northern Press (Favorable)

[illegible] 28, 1917

More Northern Race Riots.

The press of yesterday morning carried stories of two assaults upon colored people, inspired by race hatred, and both were in northern states, one in Pennsylvania and the other in Ohio. Only recently we had the riot in Illinois. If the "barbarous south" is to maintain its reputation it will have to go much faster than it has been going recently. If there were half as many colored people in the northern states as in the south we tremble to think of the race riots that would evidently result. There is no place for such riots on American soil. The trouble is sometimes originated by some action of a colored person, but quite as frequently it is born of the white man's prejudice. We have laws and courts in this country—in the north as well as in the south—and it is to be assumed that the proper authorities in both Pennsylvania and Ohio will institute an immediate investigation and bring the ring leaders of the riots to justice. If the recent barbarous attacks had been made in Mississippi or Georgia the press of the north would be teeming with denunciations. Crime has no geographical immunity. We stand for justice for the colored race in the north as well as in the south. And perhaps it might be well for us to clean our own back yard before we begin to report our neighbors to the sanitary authorities.

POLICEMAN HOLMES.

The Amsterdam News,
(N. Y. World.)

Honor to the courage and devotion to duty shown by the Negro policeman, Robert Holmes, who was shot to death early this morning while pursuing a burglar known to be armed and desperate.

This city can well afford to pay a special tribute to the bravery and faithfulness of one of its Negro guardians of public safety at a moment when in other parts of the country white men who call themselves Americans have been ready to cast aside law and justice and plunge into vicious, insensate, murderous persecution of unoffending citizens whose skins are black

New York has felt nothing but disgust for such brutal perversions of true Americanism. It has sympathized with the aroused sentiment of law-abiding Negroes in this city and lately viewed with understanding and approval the orderly demonstration by which the colored people of New York silently registered their protest.

Policeman Holmes was shot this morning while faithfully performing his duty.

For the rest of the country that means that the City of New York trusted a Negro with one of the most responsible functions of its public service—that of public protection—and is proud to report that he gave his life to show himself worthy of that trust.

WILL TAKE STEPS TO HELP NEGROES

[illegible] JOURNAL
[illegible] 31, 1917

New Organization Here To Work For Better Conditions

At a meeting of colored men Monday night at the Masonic hall, a permanent organization, "The Protective Legion of the East," was formed, with J. A. Holloway as president.

The purpose of the organization is to further the welfare of the negro. The organization is affiliated with the Ohio Federation for Uplift recently formed at Columbus.

N. Daniel Broscher and J. Walter Wills, both of Cleveland, spoke of the work being done there and throughout the state.

"The south is sending us some of its best negro workmen," said Wells. The first persons in any migratory movement are those of no great responsibility and these commit most of the crimes among our race. The next group are those who bring their families with them, who want decent living conditions, who buy homes and are steady workmen and good citizens

"We are now getting the best labor the south has ever had. That is why the sotuh is so very anxious to stem the tide.

Give the negro proper housing conditions and he will pay his rent promptly and care for the property. This is corroborated by the experience of J. A. Schmidlap of Cincinnati, chairman of the housing committee of the Ohio federation, who has erected flats housing 500 negro families in Cincinnati and is making seven per cent. on the investment. He claims that the negroes are the best tenants he has ever had.

"In one seven-room house in Cleveland, 40 negroes are housed. Such conditions are disease breeding places for the bacilli of disease do not draw the color line."

N Y C CALL
SEPTEMBER 9, 1917

III. Southern Chivalry.

Editor, Woman's Sphere:

The incident narrated below infuriated me so that I could not resist sharing it with the readers of Woman's Sphere:

"All alone?"

"She don't look happy, all right."

"S'matter, lady, all your sweethearts drafted?"

These and many other bits of uninvited familiarity had been shot over my shoulder, though since the train had pulled out from New York I had been quietly perusing my magazines. At first I ignored the two young men who seemed to be vieing with each other, in a manner most vulgar, for the attention I naturally begrudged them. But I soon made my resentment very manifest by ordering them to stop. This only spurred them on, and it was not until I complained to the conductor that they left me in peace to resume my reading.

I was traveling south to Washington. At Philadelphia two colored men entered the car and made as if to take the seat facing me. Suddenly, with almost frightened expressions, they walked quickly in another direction and took another seat. From the remarks behind me I gathered that the two annoying white fellows had indicated to the colored men they would not stand for "niggers" so near a white girl.

One of the cavaliers rose so as to be able to see the impression his solicitude had made on me. "I don't care who sits near you s'long's it ain't no coons," he bragged. "Yuh know, a coon is to me like a burglar." . . .

It certainly had been a strong dose of Southern chivalry. Fraternally,

ANNA WEXLER

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31, 1917.

N. Y. C CALL
AUGUST 5, 1917

Some Negro Statistics.

Editor of the Forum:

I read with much interest Ida Crouch-Hazlett's article in The Sunday Call under the caption, "The Negro and Socialism." The lady is very much astray, however, as to her facts. The most glaring error is her statement that the whites are giving way before the Negroes. Think the contrary is the case—not only in the South, but throughout the union. In the decade between 1900 and 1910 the native whites increased 20.8 per cent and the colored 11.2 per cent throughout the nation. In South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi live 40 per cent of the Negroes of the United States. In 1900 they numbered 3,552,071, and in 1910, 3,930,599, an increase of 378,528. In the same period the whites increased from 3,384,533 to 4,130,259, an increase of 745,726. The foreign born population in these states is negligible, being less than two-thirds of 1 per cent.

The census figures show that illiteracy among Southern whites is decreasing from decade to decade, and there is no reason to doubt that within 20 years it will be practically eliminated.

The battle fields of the Civil war testify to the virility of the "Southern white trash." No knight of old ever carried himself with more dauntless courage than these despised people.

Fifty years ago the South was a desolate and ravaged country. Today it is as prosperous as any agricultural section in the United States. Let any one that doubts it read the census of 1870 and that of 1910. In conclusion, I wish to say that I am surprised to find a Socialist raising a section cry. The white man in the South and the Negro in the South must work out their own salvation. Neither of them will have a better economic condition than their intelligence and industry demand.

JOHN HALTON.

Brooklyn.

CAMPAIGN IS UNDER WAY TO HELP NEGROES

Cleveland will be headquarters for an organized effort to improve conditions among the thousands of negroes who have immigrated from the south, J. Walter Wills said Friday.

Wills is president of the Ohio Federation for Uplift Among Colored People. He was elected Thursday at Columbus, when the organization was formed by prominent negroes from over the state.

Better housing conditions and an improvement in environment will be the first things sought.

There will be sub-committees to collect information and statistics.

To Educate Negroes

Branch orgnizations will be formed thruout the state. These will at once begin a campaign to educate negroes.

Allen T. Burns, survey director of the Cleveland Foundation, who attended the conference, said he looks for much good to come from the organization.

"Negroes are determined to better the condition of their brothers from the south," he said. "They have taken the initiative and their plans are constructive.

"Civic organizations will cooperate.

"It is notable that one clause of the constitution adopted provides no officer of the organization may hold public office."

Other Officers Elected

In addition to Wills, these officers were elected, all negroes except A. G. Bookwalter of Cincinnati:

J. M. French of Sandusky; William Gooden of Portsmouth; Dr. I. E. Pettiford of Springfield, vice president; Professor J. H. Robinson of Cincinnati, secretary; Mrs. Maude N. Howard of Columbus, secretary; A. G. Bookwalter of Cincinnati, Central Y. M. C. A., treasurer.

Attorney Alexander H. Martin Friday was to propose to officials of the Cleveland Welfare Federation they hear the views of a representative of the colored race next Wednesday, when they meet in Halle Bros. restaurant to discuss the problems resulting from the migration of 10,000 negroes to Cleveland.

Martin is president of the Young Men's Christian Union, and is interested in the work of other Cleveland societies for the betterment of negroes.

"I want to tell them," said Martin, "that this migration should not be discouraged. These colored men are necessary in the city's industry."

Welfare Federation officials plan to discuss housing questions resulting from the migration.

Martin is the author of two resolutions adopted Thursday night at Shiloh Baptist Church, 2340 E. 30th-st. One commended the stand of Theodore Roosevelt on the East St. Louis race riots. The other resolution was addressed to Governor Cox, President Wilson and the governor of Illinois, urging punishment for those responsible for the riots.

N Y C TRIBUNE
JULY 27, 1917

Militia and Negroes Riot in Youngstown

Youngstown, Ohio, July 26.—Soldiers of the 10th Regiment, Ohio National Guard, were patrolling the downtown district of Youngstown to-night, as a precaution against renewal of race rioting which broke out here this afternoon between thirty Guardsmen and a score or more of negroes. During the rioting one negro was severely injured and several others were badly beaten by the militiamen, who say the trouble was the result of insulting remarks directed at them by the negroes.

The Guard patrolmen carried no guns but were armed with policemen's clubs and were under orders from Colonel William E. Love to allow neither Guardsmen nor negroes to congregate on the streets. Up until a late hour there had been no further disturbances.

Following this afternoon's outbreak the feeling, which has been developing for several weeks among white residents against the negroes, reached a high pitch, and it was the opinion of authorities that the slightest disturbance to-night might cause a riot of serious proportions.

Soldiers maintain that for some time past the negroes have been persistently insulting members of the units stationed here, and the resentment of the militiamen finally became uncontrolable this afternoon. A large crowd of white citizens were spectators during this afternoon's trouble, and were starting to participate on the side of the Guardsmen when a cordon of police stopped the encounter.

COLUMBUS OHIO JOURNAL
JULY 13, 1917

THE NEW NEGRO PROBLEM

Editor Ohio State Journal:

When a number of follies and wrongs are concentrated the total wrong is often enormous. No wonder St. Louis asks East St. Louis to change its name. It will take our country a long time to get the awful stain from her garments.

The South needs the negroes and should do all within reason that the two races may live together in peace and contentment. The negroes are better adapted to the climate and other conditions of the South than of the North. They should work out their destiny where emancipation came to their parents and grandparents.

Labor unions should recognize the negro toilers. They should practice the law of the square deal. The employers of labor should place their patriotic duty beyond their greed for money and power. They should not promote wholesale emigration of negroes to Northern cities. All honor to the manufacturers of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and other cities for frowning upon and resisting this exploitation. The employers know that the great burden of the results of the wrong falls upon the public. Officers of the law should do their full duty, no matter what the cost. It is not enough for them to say that they were surprised, and outnumbered, and undecided in regard to the best method of procedure. They stand for law and order—that should be their first and last consideration. When officers fail, as those did at East St. Louis, the public should cashier them at once and punish them for their recreancy.

The labor problem and the race problem and the drink problem—what a trinity for the solution of real patriotism! Senator Sherman is at last a convert to the water wagon—he says that East St. Louis has been abcut the worst saloon city in the nation.

Well for the North if the East St. Louis riots help the North to cast out the holier-than-thou attitude sometimes assumed in criticising the South. We are one nation, and should be intensely concerned for the welfare of every section, race, condition, class in our whole commonwealth. The shame of East St. Louis is felt by the entire country. J. EDGAR RUSSELL.

Gambier, O., July 13.

LOS ANGELES CAL TRIBUNE
JULY 22, 1917

COLORED K. P. OPENS SESSION TOMORROW

Plans for the entertainment of the delegates who will attend the sixth annual convention of the grand lodge of colored Knights of Pythias, which opens in Los Angeles tomorrow, have been completed.

The first business session of the lodge will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Odd Fellows hall. In the evening a reception will be held at the A. M. E. church at Eighth and Towne avenue. J. S. Conwell, president of the city council, will welcome the delegates to the city.

Tuesday evening a ball will be given at Blanchard's hall. The election of grand lodge officials will be held Wednesday morning, after which the visitors will be shown about the city.

NEW YORK [illegible]
JULY [illegible], 1917

Six fine apartment houses on Lenox avenue, New York, have been bought and will be devoted to Negro tenants. They are in the Negro quarter of the city, but a very respectable part of it. The apartment houses, which are comparatively new, and contain every known modern convenience, are valued at more than $1,500,000. Suites in them are to be let on leases of not less than a year to better-class negroes. Rules and regulations for the proper maintenance of the houses will be made a part of the lease and an occupancy will be the equivalent almost of certified membership in the extreme upper stratum of colored high society. The apartments are to have dignified negro names. One will be called Attucks Court after Crispus Attucks, the negro who led an attack on the British soldiers in Boston Common in 1770 and was shot to death, offering his blood as the first that was shed in America's struggle for her freedom. Another will bear the name of Toussaint l'Overture, the black liberator of Hayti. Another will be Wheatly Court in honor of Phillis Wheatly, the Afro-American poetess who was a friend of General Washington and who created something of a sensation in revolutionary times. Another will be named after Paul Laurence Dunbar, the poet, another after Frederick Douglass, an anti-slavery orator, and another will bear the name of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington. This particular group of apartments has changed hands often in the last five years. They were not profitable for white occupancy.

PHILADELPHIA PA. TELEGRAPH
JULY 4, 1917

Public Opinion

Negro Assistance Plan.

Editor The Evening Telegraph.

Sir: The recent race riots in Chester will demonstrate very pointedly the timeliness of The Telegraph's interest in this question. I wish to suggest to the editor of The Telegraph and to its readers a plan for working out something of a solution for the condition we are facing. We had as well look facts in the face. Vast numbers of colored people are flocking from the South to all sections of the North and East. They are coming here because of brutal lynchings in the South, because of injustices demonstrated in the courts, because of discriminations in the distribution of public school funds, because of disfranchisement, and, in fact, because of almost every humiliation in the catalogue which has been heaped upon them.

These people must be dealt with like human beings. I propose the following:

First—That the city, State and charitably disposed persons shall combine together to handle this problem with common sense. If 500,000 Italians, Poles or any other race from Europe or Asia had come into the United States in the last year, leading citizens would have concerned themselves about handling the newcomers in the best possible way for making them helpful citizens.

Second—Let immigration agents be placed at all of the railroad stations to take charge of these people when they enter the city. Let employment agencies be attached to this immigration station whose business shall be especially to find work for the immigrant.

Third—The city should see to it that these people have better housing conditions, especially if no philanthropically inclined citizen will build tenements for them.

Fourth—The negro churches during the week should be turned into schools and immigrant stations. Here we should undertake to teach them not merely the rudiments of learning, but they should be taught by lawyers how to protect themselves legally, by doctors how to protect their health in our climate, by dentists how to protect their teeth, by teachers and teachers how to protect themselves morally, and how to conduct themselves publicly so as to make a good impression.

If the plans here suggested are adopted, you will find that the rioting and race hatred, which must inevitably follow here, as well as elsewhere, will in a great measure be averted. Yours very truly, J. MAX BARBER.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1917.

SPRINGFIELD MASS UNION
SEPTEMBER 8, 1917

NEGRO CLUB AND TRANSFER PROBLEM

License Board Has Delicate Issues to Consider Tuesday.

Chairman Tait of the License Commission announced yesterday that the board would have its fall opening Tuesday. One of its big problems will be consideration of which negro club should have the much coveted license of the defunct B. K. Bruce Club. Another is whether a certain saloon dealer should be transferred from Water Street to the corner of North and Ferry Streets.

It is against the principles of the commission to transfer a dealer just because he isn't making money in his present location. If the board once listened to the plea of such a petitioner there would be a general flocking of business-hungry saloon owners to spots where other places are now doing good business.

This would lead not only to unfair competition for the man wise enough to select the gold mine in the first place, but would also tend to an unhealthy congestion of liquor places. Hence the commission is anxious in the present case, and in others also, to make sure that some other legitimate reason prompts the request for a transfer.

It has leaked out that the commissioners are weary of the competition between the negro clubs for the Bruce Club license and it is known that they would welcome some kind of a compromise which would unite the applicants in one application. Until this is done, it is not likely that a license will be granted, although it is realized that it is advisable to have such a place for colored residents. This is especially true since the negro population has been largely increased by immigration from the South.

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
AUGUST 23, 1917

IN DEFENSE OF NEGROES

To the Editor: I wish to respectfully call your attention and the attention of the public to a little thing which is a big thing. Those of us who know anything about the psychology of the masses, know that a little insinuation may have a mighty and a fatal influence, even when the insinuation is entirely erroneous or false. In a newspaper of Sunday (August 19) occurs this comment on the investigation of the Brandon murder case at Annapolis: "Reports have been imminent since Thursday that the negro populace are secretly arming themselves to attack the white residents," etc. The little insinuation to which I wish to call attention here is the use of the word "attack;" it is very dangerously misused. We have never known colored people to really arm for attack upon the white people of the United States. It is difficult enough under present conditions for the negro to even prepare for defense. All thoughtful white people know that there are about ten white men in the United States to one colored man, and that no group of negroes fit to be out of the insane asylum would ever arm for a deliberate thing like attack.

If colored people arm in such an emergency, it is purely a measure for defense, not attack. It is a feeble effort to ward off the indiscriminate attack which is so often made upon the colored population when some obscure member of their race is charged with foul crime. I know the American negro. He is not thinking of attack, but he is a little bit concerned about his recollections of East St. Louis, Chester and Youngstown. Crime has been and still will be committed by individuals or small groups of American negroes; for the negro race is human, and, therefore, produces some criminals, but no race riot or other purely interracial struggle ever has been or is ever likely to be precipitated by the colored people of this country.

WILLIAM PICKENS.
601 North Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md.

PHILA PA EVE LEDGER
AUGUST 30, 1917

NEGROES AS VOLUNTEERS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—In answer to R. M. B., 4th, I desire to say: Why should a negro fight in a revolution for a country of which he was a slave? I cannot possibly see an answer to this question, but maybe R. M. B. or some of his friends can answer it.

Again, in the Civil War they were forced to fight against the Federal troops, but when the emancipation proclamation came into existence they naturally desired to fight for the North, their liberators. R. M. B. talks as if they should not have deserted the South, but should have continued to fight against their benefactors.

All United States histories of recent date credit the capture of San Juan Hill to the negroes, and I don't think I would disbelieve them in favor of R. M. B.

How can the negroes volunteer when recruiting officers turn them down with the answer, "We are not recruiting negroes at present"? One Philadelphia evening paper stated that a negro in New Jersey walked twenty miles to enlist, and he received the above answer.

As I live in the northern section of Philadelphia I cannot answer him on the South Philadelphia situation. There is a bad section of every nationality and race in the city, and I guess R. M. B. closes his eyes when he goes through these sections.

How can the negro in the South exercise his voting rights when the Government will not stand behind him but lets the people take the law in their own hands?

HARRY B. MOORE.

Philadelphia, August 27.

WHITE PLAINS (N. Y.) ARGUS
JULY 11, 1917

NEGROES TO HAVE APARTMENTS.

New York negroes are to have an apartment house in which to live. At a cost of over $1,000,000 the buildings were purchased on Tuesday.

The six Harlem houses include the three buildings at 117 to 143 West 141st street and three similar structures abutting at 130 to 148 West 142d street. Each of the 141st street houses has a frontage of 125 feet, a total of 375 feet on that thoroughfare. The 142d street houses are a trifle larger, each fronting 150 feet, a total of 450 feet on that street. They occupy about three-fourths of the block bounded by Lenox and Seventh avenues, 141st and 142d streets. They were built about four years ago and contain all modern improvements, including gas, electricity, telephones, mail chutes, parquet floor, and hardwood trim. At present they are occupied by white tenants, but all of the leases expire on Oct. 1. The new owners are making plans to cancel some of the leases before that time, and as fast as vacancies occur the rooms will be rented to negroes. The houses are of six stories and will occommodate more than 300 families.

Labor—1917

Migration

Data In Northern Press (Favorable)

WAUKEGAN ILL. GAZETTE
JULY 28, 1917

WHO WILL HELP THE NEGRO?

In these days of race riots and agitation, it may be well to stop and think about the matter of the colored man in a serious, sober way.

William Allen White, one of the nation's noted writers on general topics, and publisher of the Emporia Gazette, in dealing with the question says:

If the black man loafs in the South, he starves. If he works in the South, he is poorly paid, more or less in kind—chips and whetstones—and his wife becomes a "pan toter." If he leaves his low estate in the South and goes to work in Northern industry, he is mobbed and killed.

He was brought to these shores from Africa a captive. He is held by his captors in economic bondage today—forbidden to rise above the lowest serving class. He is herded by himself in a ghetto, and if, while he is there, he revert to the jungle type, he is burned alive. If he tries to break out of his ghetto, and, by assimilating the white man's civilization, rise, he is driven out by his white brothers.

If he goes to school he becomes discontented, and is unhappy and dissatisfied with his social status. If he does not go to school and remains ignorant, he is then only a "coon," whom everybody exploits, and who has to cheat and swindle in return, or go down in poverty to begging and shame. There aren't ships enough in the world to take him back to the land of his freedom; there isn't room enough for him here except on the crowded bottom round of the ladder, and there always the grinding heel of those climbing over him topward is mangling his black hands.

Race riots, lynchings, political ostracism; social boycott, economic serfdom. No wonder he sings:

Hard trials,
Great tribulations,
Hard trials—
I'm gwine for to live with the Lord!

No wonder as he looks dismally back at the forest whence he came, and dismally forward to the hopeless sea into which he is slowly being pushed, he lifts his plaintive voice in its heartbroken minor and wails:

"Swing low, sweet chariot, comin' for to carry me home!"

"Home" is about the only place he can go, where they don't oppress him.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
JULY 27, 1917

Wanted—Intelligent Negro Leaders.

Southern barbarities toward the negro have for so long furnished subject matter with which Northern journals have padded out flaming feature stories and editorials, that recent indignities suffered by the colored people in those sections which were supposed to be immune to racial passion open a whole new vista for study and exploration. What does it all mean? Is it that the two races cannot live together amicably in sections where the nature and temperament of the blacks are as a sealed book to white Americans?

Hot-blooded, mad crowds south of Mason and Dixon's line have from time to time lynched criminal negroes; have destroyed undesirable negroes ruthlessly, and have destroyed undesirable whites ruthlessly, in the majority of cases where criminal assault on women had been attempted. But the South has never been infuriated to the point of killing as the East St. Louis mobs killed, nor have such indignities occurred as the Youngstown affair on Thursday, nor the Chester, Pa., brutalities. At Chester, the rioting reached its climax Thursday night, "when a mob of several hundred whites invaded the negro section; negroes who ventured to retard their progress were beaten down with clubs and houses were searched in the hope of discovering one suspected of murdering a young white man."

At Youngstown, O., soldiers maintain that for several weeks the negroes have been persistently insulting members of the units stationed there. Whether this be true or not, "rioting broke out between thirty Guardsmen and a score or more of negroes; during the rioting one negro was severely injured nad several others badly beaten by the militiamen."

What does it all mean, if not that many of the emigrant negroes from the South, accustomed to a social status that requires the white man to stay in his place and the black man to stay in his place, either is demoralized by the swift transition to the Northern sections, where he supposes a closer social relation of the two races is tolerated, or else he is hated by the whites because many of the emigrants have been lured there to take white men's jobs?

While The News has no purpose to record these indignities in an effort to keep the negroes here where they are perfectly understood by the bulk of whites, it regrets that the misunderstandings encountered in Northern sections have resulted so horribly. It deplores the fact that the negroes, fully aware of these differences of race and color, that must continue to exist indefinitely, think they can better their condition by this sudden and drastic change in their living.

It is a pity, a vast pity, that leaders do not appear among them to instruct them and lead them back to the fields rather than to congested centers where they must contest with the intelligence and cunning of Aryan peoples.

N Y C TRIBUNE
JULY 27, 1917

The Negro's Choice

America With Its Faults or the Lash of Kultur

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your correspondent Andrew T. Strickland makes, in your issue of July 24, an earnest and almost impassioned plea for national and individual fairness toward the negro. It should be admitted that there is a basis of truth in his strictures; yet it is not the whole truth, nor even that part of the truth upon which the negro needs most to ponder.

This is a world war. Those who fight fight that the German system may not become universal. The intelligent negro should balance the two systems, ours and theirs, and conclude accordingly. Unquestionably there are grave evils in this land. Patiently the best citizens are endeavoring to abolish them. In the majority of the states of this Union the negro is as free to vote as is the white man. He rides in the same conveyances. He enjoys, when accused, a fair trial and equal justice. Even the statistics of lynchings show a marked decrease. If any person finds himself inconvenienced in one part of the country he is free to depart elsewhere. The reflective negro perceives that conditions are improving with the years, and he goes to fight for his native land in the assurance that he will be more valued on his return.

The programme of Germany is world domination. Would the negro find himself bettered if this land were dominated by the House of Hohenzollern? Would he enjoy pleading his case in the German language in a court which regarded him as guilty merely because he had been arrested? Would he think himself justly treated if he was not permitted to see his lawyer or to know the charges against him until brought before the court, as was the case with Miss Cavell?

Assuredly the negro would not prefer the German treatment as exhibited toward his people in Africa. There men and women are forced to labor in road construction without pay; and they are required to perform a full day's work under the equatorial sun as a day's work is accounted in the climate of Northern Germany. Failure to meet the demand is punished by a free use of the lash, under the application of which men and women have died.

In America the acts of injustice are to a great extent individual and unofficial. In Africa a German officer will march his soldiers into a church during the administration of the Holy Communion and command thence the communicants whom he selects for public labor, many of whom are never seen again.

If there was ever a time when the negro needed to go forth to defend his country with a resolute heart, if ever he should go forth to protect and perpetuate democracy, that time is now.

A FRIEND OF THE NEGRO.

New York, July 24, 1917.

JULY 12, 1917

THE RIOT IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

In last week's riot in the above city of southern Illinois, it is known that four whites and thirty-three negroes were killed and that a hundred or more persons were injured. This riot was not only a disgrace to the State of Illinois but to the entire country. Had it not been for the presence of troops in large force this race war would have continued for days. Southern sentiment has for years largely prevailed in that part of the State. During the Civil War it was full of Southern sympathizers. The present is not the only time when racial battles have occurred. Last May there was a strike in the above city and negroes were brought in to take the place of the strikers. This kindled the fire of hatred which smouldered till a trivial pretext caused it to burst forth in murder, arson and brutality. The stigma of this disgrace may finally and perhaps unjustly, be laid at the doors of the labor unions. At least it is a fact that the Industrial Workers of the World does sometimes lead and approve of outrages. The laborer is worthy of his hire and in too many cases has to earn more than he gets in wages. The laborer has his rights but murder is not one of them.

If our form of government is to survive, law and not violence must control. This affair is an ominous portent for the future. In the South the idea is prevalent among the blacks that conditions in the North are more favorable and many are migrating to our side of Mason and Dixon's line. Our working people through their initiative skill and efficiency, aided by their unions, have deservedly attained to a standard of living enjoyed no where else in the world. This standard must not be materially lowered, and the influx of cheap labor in any considerable amount will result in disturbances often of a serious nature. The negro problem, always a serious one, is by no means solved. Until the negro rises to the efficiency and daily working value of the real workers of the North there will be occasional riots. To-day he is only a competitor in the lower stratum of workers, who are easily led to violence by the lawless and

the vindictive.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The Telegram's columns are open for the free expression of reasonable opinions, whether they agree with the views of this paper or not. Letters are published as space permits, without the editor assuming any responsibility for the sentiments expressed.)

YOUNGSTOWN O TELEGRAM
JULY 31, 1917

LOYALTY OF THE NEGRO

Editor of The Telegram:

Please allow me thru your valuable paper to make a statement in behalf of the twelve million colored people who have always proved themselves loyal to this great country and its cause. Having read The Telegram for five years with its editorials upon the negro problem I am convinced of the fact that you believe in justice and equity for all of the people regardless of race or color, and it is for this reason that your paper has such a strong influence for good among all classes and races of this city. If there ever was a time when all of the people of America should be loyal it is right now in the midst of one of the greatest struggles for Democracy the world has ever known. We feel as a part of this great nation that it is our duty to do our part, and we are ready and willing to do it in whatever way we can, and I know I am voicing the sentiment of the negroes of this country.

The many reports which have gone out in regards to the disloyalty of the negroes are not true. It was heard on the streets by children of course, that as soon as the soldiers leave for France the "niggers" were going to kill all of the white people. While no sane person will believe such, there are others who are crazy enough to believe them, and thus create a greater misunderstanding between the races. The negro like those of other races, wants to better his condition, and he is leaving the South because of better wages and better treatment in the North. The negroes are not only going across the waters when called, but those who are left here are going to do their part in helping to keep peace and protect the homes of the wives and daughters left behind as they did during the Civil war; as my grandfather said to a spy who wanted to enter the home of his mistress, "If you enter this house you will go over my dead body." The negro has always been a law-abiding citizen if given a chance and will always be. We are for peace and a better feeling between the races especially at this time, and we are ready to back the government in helping to put down any lawlessness that might occur. All we want is the same chance that other races have for bettering our condition and the protection of our lives and homes.

JOHN T. OGBURN,
Minister in charge St. Augustine's Episcopal church, Parmelee avenue, Youngstown, July 31.

HACKENSACK N J EVE RECORD
JULY 24, 1917

FEDERAL CONTROL FOR NEGROES.

While we're adopting government control of everything else, why not do someting in the way of controlling the movements of the country's labor supply. Is there any other intelligent civilized nation that would let a large part of its working population shift around the country as our negroes are doing just now?

The negro migration to the North has produced grave economic and social evils. We might ignore, for the present, the problems of social and physical adaptation to a new environment, and let local communities wrestle with them. But surely the disturbance of the nation's essential industries in war time is reason enough for the government to take a hand in the matter.

Almost without exception, the negroes are needed in the South worse than in the North. They are necessary to raise and reap cotton and food. They are more productive there, for immediate purposes of war efficiency, than in the industrial centers to which they are drawn by the lure of higher wages.

We do not want to tie individual citizens down to particular jobs and force them to stay on those jobs. Carried to extreme, that would be slavery. There must be some liberty of choice in the selection of one's work. But surely the government could, and should, do something to keep labor where it is most needed, and handle necessary migrations itself instead of letting them occur so chaotically.

The old law of supply and demand can no more be trusted today in the labor market than in other departments of our economic life. We should control, not by manufacturers who bring southern negroes to northern factories without regard to the general welfare, but by a central authority that knows what it is doing.

CALL CONFERENCE ON NEGRO PROBLEM

TRENTON N. J. GAZETTE
JULY 30, 1917

A conference for the purpose of considering means of solving the various problems arising from the great influx of southern negroes during the past few months has been called by Mayor Donnelly for Thursday evening, August 9, and will be held in the Chamber of Commerce.

The conference will be addressed by Eugene K. Jones, secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. This organization was formed with a view toward aiding northern municipalities in solving the negro immigration problem and its co-operation in effectively meeting the Trenton situation has been tendered Mayor Donnelly.

Mayor Donnelly has appointed the following committee to outline a comprehensive program looking toward the solution of the negro problem in this city:

Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Harry J. Martin, Edward L. Katzenbach, John E. Gill, Rev. Charles H. Elder, H. Arthur Smith, Frank Thompson, John M. Cleary, Samuel H. Bullock, Dr. William A. Wetzel, Robert A. Messler, Samuel Haverstick, Caleb S. Green, Walter F. Smith, Professor Joseph M. McCallie, Professor Beekman R. Terhune, Rev. William Best Eddy, Alfred K. Leuckel, Anthony T. Williams, Alfred Whitehead, General C. Edward Murray, William H. Service, Samuel Levy and S. E. Kaufman, representing the white social workers of the city.

The colored citizens who are members of this conference body comprise Rev. J. A. White, Rev. Solomon P. Hood, Rev. William H. Batchelor, Rev. Irving W. L. Roundtree, Timothy T. Fortune, Samuel Gordon, Jacob Thornhill, Charles H. Jones, P. F. Lee, Alexis Y. Allen, Joseph C. Tasker, Professor T. Edward Kinney, Dr. Paul A. Collins, Francis R. Layton, John M. Herbert and Norwood Cale.

PHILADELPHIA EVE LEDGER
AUGUST 27, 1917

NEGROES AS FIGHTERS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—In answer to F. W. M. Moore's and H. W. Jenkins's correspondence of the 21st instant, I wish to state that during the Revolution there appeared no large regiments of negroes, but there were a few servants to the various rich officers in the camps. We do hear of the Indians of the northern tribes fighting on the side of the Americans. Then, in the Civil War again appears the negro, but still not in great regiments, but as deserters from the South after the Emancipation Proclamation.

I want to say, moreover, that the negro troops did not take San Juan Hill in the Spanish War, but Kettle Hill. But the question now is not what the negro has done before, but what he is doing now. He doesn't seem to be volunteering very fast. He waits until he is drafted and then tries to secure exemption if possible.

If the negro would only keep out of trouble, perhaps there would not be so much prejudice against him. Stand on a corner in South Philadelphia any day and you will see that 98 per cent of the patrol wagons that pass are full of negroes. The negro has himself to thank for prejudice, for what was the Ku-Klux Klan in the South for but to stop his outrages after he was given his freedom?

If the negro has such a high moral standard, why doesn't he, like a man, demand his right to vote in the South on the ticket he chooses? If he is a moral coward, why then it is his own fault, because if he did vote as he is said to wish the election counts would eventually expose the political leaders.

F. W. M. Moore almost said that our President today owes his office to the negro's inability to vote the way he chooses. If Mr. Moore can find the gentleman who will execute the powers given our President today as well as Mr. Wilson, Mr. Moore certainly is a wonder. R. M. B., 4TH.

Philadelphia, August 24

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER TRANSCRIPT
AUGUST 1, 1917

LIGHT ON THE NEGRO PROBLEM

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Will you permit me to thank you for the valuable service you rendered in last night's issue toward a better understanding of the race problem?

First, in printing Professor Brawley's fine letter in explanation of the negro's attitude toward the war. Speaking for his race, with perfect frankness and without bitterness, he has effectively cleared them from any just charge of disloyalty, and confirmed the justice of their claim for better treatment. Such letters from the more responsible leaders of the race, if widely printed and read, would be highly enlightening and helpful to many readers.

Second, the picture you printed of the colored people's parade in New York in the interest of more just treatment—rendered impressive by their intelligent and dignified leaders in front, followed by their little children, neatly dressed in white and hand-in-hand, (possible future victims of injustice, if nobody cares)—revealed a most worthy form of propaganda, that ought to be widely repeated.

Third, (by what would seem to be a benevolent intention rather than an accident) you printed in the very next column and almost adjacent to the picture, two very appropriate and illuminating telegrams. One was from Philadelphia, reporting the arrest, fining and imprisonment of seventy-two colored men on a technical charge of corner lounging, but for the frankly alleged purpose of keeping them from going to Chester to participate in the race riots. The other was from Chester, reporting that a score of whites had invaded the colored people's section for the avowed purpose of "cleaning it up," firing more than a hundred shots and smashing many windows, and were merely driven out by the police without any arrests being made. In other words, in this great Pennsylvania community, colored men were punished, practically, for what it was feared they might do, while white men were not even arrested by the police who witnessed their actual lawbreaking. Another evidence—in addition to Coatesville, Springfield (Lincoln's home), Springfield (Garfield's State), and East St. Louis—that we Northern white people are likely to share more and more acutely the Southerner's problem, as the inevitable migration of the colored people goes on, and that we should all unite, North and South, in handling it as a problem of humanity and even-handed justice.

HORACE BUMSTEAD

Brookline, July 31.

N Y C WORLD
AUGUST 8, 1917

THE NEGRO, NORTH AND SOUTH.

To the Editor of The World:

Replying to something that I wrote about the status of the negro, North and South, C. C. Alleyne complains of what he thinks are hardships visited on the negroes at the South, such as Jim Crow cars, and triumphantly affirms:

"The South thinks it is glorious for the negro to be a laborer and infamous for him to be a man."

That means that it is better for the negro to go North and be murdered than remain South where he is denied social equality. That is all it means.

Now let us see about the social equality enjoyed by the negro at the North. The Western Reserve of Ohio is the offspring of Connecticut, and of "Blue Law" Connecticut at that. For seventy years this section was represented in the national House of Representatives by Elisha Whittlesey, Joshua R. Giddings, James A. Garfield and Ezra B. Taylor, all of whom preached the absolute equality of all races and proclaimed the nobility of the negro. Ben Wade also was from the Western Reserve.

Summit County is in the Western Reserve and Akron is its capital. A year or two ago some well-to-do negroes of that town bought houses in the aristocratic precincts and fixed to occupy the same. Then the devil was to pay. A mob gathered—not of the lower order, not of the criminal classes, not of the vulgar herd, but the Four Hundred, the clergy, the bench, the bar, the magnates of the Rialto and the princes of the counting-house. They assembled in town meeting and served notice on those negroes to stay in the negroes' place. There was rioting, and as I recollect bloodshed. Be that as it may the negro did not invade that section. He remained in his Jim Crow corner.

According to your Northern hypocrite it is awful for the negro to travel in a Jim Crow car at the South, but perfectly lovely for him to live in a Jim Crow house at the North.

Cant, thy name is the professional Northern negro-lover. There is not in all the North a single constituency that would not sooner be represented in Congress by a convict than by such a negro as Frederick Douglass or Booker Washington. SAVOYARD.

Washington, Aug. 5.

NEWARK N J NEWS
JULY 19, 1917

JUDGE PRAISES NEGRO GUARD

Speaking in the absence of Mayor Worrall F. Mountain of East Orange, Recorder Francis A. Nott Jr. of that city last night complimented the negroes of the city on their act in organizing a home guard company composed of members of their race. The negro, he said, had shown his worth at such times as during the Battle of San Juan Hill and he expressed confidence in the ability of the East Orange company to do its full share in any emergency that might arise.

The meeting was held at Calvary Baptist Church in Maple avenue. The guard numbers about sixty-five and Recorder Nott assured the members that they would be regularly drawn into the city guard and given every advantage that the other companies enjoy.

Labor—1917

Migration

Data In Northern Press (Favorable)

$1,000,000 FUND IN OMAHA TO FIGHT LABOR

N Y C CALL
AUGUST 1, 1917

BIG BUSINESS, WITH FLAG IN ONE HAND, TRIES TO STRANGLE WORKERS WITH OTHER.

(Special to The Call.)

OMAHA, Neb., July 31.—Big Business is fighting organized labor in Omaha with a million dollar fund, much of which is being spent on advertisements in the capitalist press attacking workers as unpatriotic because they demand enough pay on which to live. Carl Sundberg, a member of the editorial staff of the National Labor Defense Council, has made a ten days' investigation of conditions in Omaha, and made the following report:

"With its right hand the Business Men's Association of Omaha is waving the American flag; with its left it is trying to strangle organized labor. We make the charge that if there is disloyalty and treason those guilty are the emploers of Omaha."

So speaks Tromas Reynolds, president of the Nebraska Federation of Labor, a member of the Nebraska State Council of Defense and of the Nebraska State Board of Mediation. For three weeks, ending July 14th, the mediation board heard witnesses. Not one business man would testify.

"I refuse to answer on advice of counsel," was the invariable reply of business men called. While the employers did their best to throw secrecy and darkness about the facts of the ten-week lockout of building trades and the strike of the teamsters, one witness after another from fourteen trades unions took the stand and answered promptly all questions asked.

Who Are The Traitors

"Where is the treason and who are the traitors?" asks Reynolds. 'Sworn testimony indicates a $1,000,000 fund has been raised by organized employers to make Omaha a non-union town. Their published advertisements say they wish to model Omaha after Los Angeles rather than Pittsburg, Chicago and San Francisco. They have chosen a time when the nation is a war for launching their fight to destroy our unions.

"One of their advertisements says 'labor strikes are unpatriotic,' and another asks in a big headline, 'Is it patriotism in a year of war for labor unions to try to enforce new conditions and aggressive demands?' It would seem to be a situation where the employers paying big sums to advertise conditions would be glad to testify as to the facts at a public hearing. Yet the truth is that not one employer called would tell his story and the mediation board's record consists mostly of what labor men said. This sort of secrecy is so near disloyalty and treason that in my reports as a member of the State Council of Defense and as a member of the State Mediation Board, I shall say that the employers of Omaha, who through subterfuges are prolonging the industrial war in Omaha, are at the same time lending aid and comfort to the enemy nation with which the United States is at war."

"Patriotic" Adertising.

Emphasis is here given to the "patriotism" angle of the Omaha situation because it was a striking instance of employers taking the offensive and publicly proclaiming their own hands to be clean and those of labor to be soiled with treason and with disloyal motives. The shrewd copy writers of the Business Men's association knew that the war is the big thing in everybody's mind.

"The hour of the nation's dire need is not the time to provoke disputes between different groups of its citizens," began one advertisement. Thousands of dollars were spent for page and half-page advertisements. The need for publicity was so urgent on the organized employers of Omaha that they poured out money in a lavish local advertising campaign. Later, when they had a chance for still more publicity through appearing before the Nebraska mediation board and stating all their grievances, they refused to testify even though Governor Keith Neville, as chief executive of the State of Nebraska and chairman of the State council of defense, had specifically requested that all the facts of the industrial war in Omaha be brought to light.

In advertisements and interviews the employers emphasized their patriotism and deplored the "disloyalty" of Omaha labor, while the trades union spokesman in June sent a delegation to the state capitol at Lincoln and asked Governor Neville to throw a searchlight into the whole works. Of all the fourteen crafts that stopped work in April and May, only one, the teamsters, went on strike, declared a printed statement signed by by the Building Trades League and presented to the governor.

Boasts of "No Slums."

The teamsters went out because their president was peremptorily discharged by the C. W. Hull Co., May 11. Though Omaha's interstate advertising boasts that the city has "no slums," the following paragraph appears in the Omaha Building Trades League statement to the state council of defense:

"Teamsters will return to work for the following minimum wage scale: $14 per week, one-horse wagon; $16 per week, two-horse light freight and delivery wagons; $18 per week, two-horse coal and building material wagons. They ask that at least the employers agree to give union men preference when hiring teamsters, but do not insist that the closed shop prevail. The increase in wages asked is slight, as most of the material men were working on commission previous to the difficulty and almost averaged the minimum wages now asked."

It was in this situation where teamsters had "almost averaged" $14 a week on one-horse wagon that Judge Leslie issued a blanket injunction ordering fourteen crafts to keep away from all struck shop premises or be liable to the customary jail sentences for contempt of court. Note the distinction drawn by Judge Leslie between property rights and human rights. If the big, main consideration were property rights, the judge said he would have asked for more evidence before granting an injunction. However, it's something else than property right (human rights?) involved and so the judge issues an injunction. Here are the words of the court:

"The evidence in this case is, in some respects, quite meagre, and if the purpose of this proceeding were to determine rights of property between the parties, the evidence might not be considered sufficient. However, there are no property rights involved and it is not sought by the plaintiffs to enjoin the defendants from doing anything that the defendants claim a legal right to do."

Judge Leslie finished off this remarkable opinion, setting property rights above other rights, with a sermon on patriotism and his earnest wishes that labor would be patriotic.

With the axe of this injunction close to its neck, labor struck back at its enemy. A covert internecine warfare has gone on with results that were stated by the Omaha Labor Defense league as follows:

"Omaha lost the location of a federal cantonment camp that would have brought the expenditure of about $10,000,000 in cash throughout Omaha and Eastern Nebraska. Among the cities competing for the location of this cantonment, Omaha was the only city which came with hands dirty from industrial war. When the Omaha delegation presented its claim to the war department in Washington, Omaha was the only city from which the department had evidence that a treacherous and needless strife against labor unions had been instigated with the aim of destroying the labor union movement. In this particular, all other cities competing for the location of the $10,000,000 cantonment came with clean hands.

"2. Omaha lost wages of more than $50,000 a day for weeks. These were the wages of locked-out workmen.

"3. Omaha has lost more than 1,000 carpenters, building laborers, and skilled workmen within three months. These men are scattered over Iowa, Nebraska and the Middle West. They will not come back to their homes and families in Omaha till their home town stands before the world with cleaner hands and a whiter record for the treatment of labor. Incidentally, scores of these exiled carpenters are earning wages of $7.15 a day at building federal cantonment camps, this standardized federal wage being from $1 to $2 a day more than the wages paid by members of the Business Men's association of Omaha.

Not Fair to Labor.

"4. Omaha has lost a definite measurable amount of its community safety through the importation of unfortunate casual laborers directed to Omaha through efforts of profit greedy business interests, blind to the permanent welfare of this community. Race riots are not wanted in Omaha. On July 11, however, 31 Negroes were counted as drivers on wagons of the Omaha Merchants' Express and Transfer company—wagons always manned by white men until the B. M. A. lockout. Two hundred Negroes were brought from East St. Louis since the terrible holocaust in that city, some going to work as building laborers and at excavating jobs. It is a fair and open question whether the Business Men's association of Omaha is doing the right thing for Omaha by driving 1,000 skilled workmen out of town in the same period that it is bringing in hundreds of black men. It is a question whether this is justice either to the white or the black races of Omaha.

"5. Omaha has lost its reputation as a city that is fair to labor, that accords workingmen their constitutional rights. In an era of history when the American nation is fighting a world war for democracy as against autocracy, the business men of Omaha reach a judge with a petition and the judge waves the American flag with his right hand while he serves an injunction on organized labor with his left hand."

RIOTS AND UNREST PARTS OF HISTORY

ANACONDA MONT STANDARD
AUGUST 2, 1917

PEOPLE IN MISSORUI TRYING TO FORGET EAST ST. LOUIS RIOT.

Women are taking places of men in many of the industries of the East and South while the war is taking away the male workers.

"The recent trouble in East St. Louis is virtually over and the city is quiet again," said John P. Meyer, president of the Granite-Bi-Metallic Consolidated and of the Philipsburg Consolidated, who has just returned from a visit to St. Louis.

"You hear only casual mention of the riots. The people seem to be trying to forget them. There have been no further demonstrations of the kind. The negroes are leaving town in great numbers. They are terrified, not even stopping to withdraw their savings from the banks. They leave their belongings in many cases. Naturally, such an exodus is affecting the labor situation. The entire affair and its publicity has been of great detriment to the manufacturers. There is a scarcity of labor everywhere in the southern and eastern states. Labor disturbances occur throughout the whole country, all of them not as violent as they are here and elsewhere.

"The crop situation is good in Missouri, while Kansas is simply burning up and there will be no yield whatever. Montana, of course, is in a bad way for rain and Dakota is suffering somewhat, while Minnesota is pretty fair.

Women Do Men's Work.

"In the South and East they are placing women wherever possible in the place of men. In Missouri the women are working in foundries, machine shops, factories, telegraph offices and most of the lines of industry. In New York they put women on the elevators, but this work proved too hard for them; after three hours they collapsed. The strain of making so many trips an hour was too great for their nervous systems. After two or three days the women found it necessary to quit.

"The draft has taken the best class of workers from St. Louis. The city is not as enthusiastic over the enlistments as here. They are beginning to feel the effects of the war.

"Things are quiet around Philipsburg," added Mr. Meyer. "We had a little strike among the miners, but it lasted only long enough to have a conference between the men and the company. Then we gave them the Butte scale, that is, the last Butte scale before the trouble. At present the mines there are booming because of the demand for manganese, created by the war."

AS THE PUBLIC SEES IT

Communications for this column must not contain more than 500 words and must be signed by the name of the writer to secure publication.

MUSKEGAN MICH CHRONICLE
JULY 10, 1917

Protests "Criminal" Appellation for Negro.

Editor Chronicle—In Saturday's issue of the Chronicle an article appeared under the caption: "What Shall We Do with the Negro?" The article was full of logic, sympathy and, indeed, practical. If every man of the stronger race would view the race question through the microscope of fairness, the problem would be less perplexing.

But there was one sentence in the article, which must be illuminated in order to ascertain whether it be truth or fiction. The sentence in question was: "It would be a comparatively easy matter to produce statistics which indicate that the Negro is the worst criminal in the world." If such "statistics" are true — it's a terrible indictment against any race or people; and lynching and burning, in many instances, would be justifiable. If the "statistics' be untrue, then, the shame would be on the source from which they came.

Now, we are not disputing the author of "What Shall We Do with the Negro?" We believe he was, and is, sincere, broad-minded and willing to

give the Negro a square deal. But we only disagree with the "statistics" which he might obtain, showing that "the Negro is the worst criminal in the world." "The worst criminal in the world"—we take it—has reference to committing "the usual crime," or violating women, as newspaper accounts and the records of the courts do not show the Negro to be murderers, strikers, annihilators of property, or spies against the government of his nativity or choice. "The greatest criminal in the world," then, could mean nothing else but committing "the usual crime."

If the Negro is accused of being the greatest rapist in the world—let us see how the facts are proven: The sixth amendment to the constitution of the United States reads: "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district where the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

"Again, the 14th amendment, section 1, reads: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The quotation from the two amendments, to the federal constitution, here shown, is the medium through which, "The worst criminal in the world," must be proven. Any other medium is non-valid and fictitious. No man or race should be accused of being "the worst criminal in the world" by getting "statistics" of his criminality from the High-Court of the Mob, who—against the sanctity of the law itself—denies the accused the right of an established court of justice, witnesses or counsel, to ascertain whether he is guilty or innocent.

There are thousands of good white friends to the Negro, both North and South, who easily believe the Negro is the worst criminal in the world, simply because of this one fact: They read their daily papers, and see the wonderful achievement of their own people along educational, industrial, religious, moral, political, economic and sociological lines. But, when the Negro's name appears in daily print—it's only where he has committed a crime. There is seldom anything good about the Negro that gets into white newspapers. They only see the dark side of the race and judge him from that angle, thereby getting a misconception of the Negro's true status.

In conclusion, we thank the author of "What Shall We Do with the Negro?" for his advocacy of a square deal to us.

J. F. FOWLER.
Muskegon, Mich.

NEGRO PROBLEM FACES THE NORTH

PORTLAND CATH. SENTINEL
JULY 19, 1917

HALF MILLION NEGROES HAVE COME NORTH IN THE LAST TWO YEARS.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT

WIDESPREAD MIGRATION RESULTS FROM WAR CONDITIONS. HIGH WAGES ATTRACT.

The outrages in East St. Louis, resulting in the killing of many Negroes, has directed public attention in a striking fashion to a widespread movement among the Negro population of this country. Writing in the Chicago Tribune, Henry M. Hyde deals with some of the interesting aspects of the migration of the Negro worker:

"Half a million Negroes have come north in the last two years.

"This great movement is not primarily or even largely due to the efforts of northern employers and labor agents.

"Speaking broadly, the Negroes have come north for the same reason that, before the great war in Europe, led 1,000,000 immigrants a year across the seas from Europe. The black men have left the south because they have been led to believe they can better their living conditions and make more money in the north.

Persuaded by Own People.

"The chief agents in persuading the Negroes to come north have been their own newspapers and magazines, national associations of Negroes already living in the north, and letters written back home by Negro laborers who are now working in northern cities.

"Big corporations, through advertisements and labor agents, have given impetus to the movement, but they have not been the controlling or even a very large factor.

"In the first place the Negro race has finally found a voice and has become race conscious on a large scale. It will surprise many people to learn that Negroes own and edit more than 500 newspapers and magazines, which circulate almost exclusively among members of their own race.

"Almost every issue of these Negro papers which are published in the south contains articles telling how black men and women from their own localities have gone north, where they are earning from $15 to $25 a week, as opposed to from 60 cents to $1.25 a day, which are prevailing wages on southern farms.

Back With Pockets Full.

"In almost every issue, also, will appear the story of some individual Negro who has come back from his northern job, on a visit, with his pockets full of money.

"To every southern Negro settlement, also, come letters from the men who have gone out from it to better paid work in the north. These letters also tell that there are no Jim Crow railroad cars in the north and that Negroes are not compelled to sit in the rear seats of the street cars.

"'Up here in the north they let us vote and the politicians—white and black—are mighty nice to us.'

So Others Come North.

"So other Negroes come north. And they will continue to come so long as the war bars the flood of immigration.

"Almost all the the Negroes who have come north are men who were born and bred to farm labor. They come from remote cotton plantations and farms and most of them know no trade other than that of the farm laborer. Nine-tenths of them have never lived in a city or even a large town. They come from a country where prohibition—so far, at least, as the Negro is concerned—is strictly enforced.

"At home they have never voted and they know nothing of politics or of political affairs. Down south they have practically lived out of doors or in little cabins open to the winds and the sunshine, under conditions which do not make necessary the strict observance of the laws of sanitation and health.

Then He Loses His Head.

"In a northern city they suddenly find themselves earning twice as much money as they ever earned before; they are compelled to live crowded together in dark and insanitary rooms; they are surrounded by constant temptations in the way of wide open saloons and other worse resorts; they find a complete absence of all restrictions as to their use of street and railroad cars; they are courted by both black and white politicians.

"No wonder that in a vast number of instances the recent Negro immigrant loses his head completely.

"One result of the great war in Europe is that the Negro problem has moved north with a vengeance. And the north does not yet begin to realize it—even with the outrage at East St. Louis still sounding its terrible warning."

CROWD ATTACKS NEGRO

BOSTON MASS TRANSCRIPT
AUGUST 31, 1917

Teamsters and Others Figure in Trouble in Atlantic Avenue Which for a Time Looked Serious

A negro teamster and a crowd of more than one hundred white men, many of them teamsters also, figured in a fracas in Atlantic avenue between Northern avenue and Rowe's wharf this afternoon which for a few minutes looked as though it might develop into serious trouble, possibly a race riot. Judging from the talk of the crowd the trouble had its beginning in a barroom, the negro and a white teamster getting into a quarrel which resulted in fisticuffs. The negro drove off with his wagon, and his antagonist, with two companions on his seat, started in pursuit. Catching up with the negro, the white driver guided his horse close to the negro's outfit, apparently in an attempt to lock wheels. The effort failed, the negro turning to ont side. Two or three teamsters, in sympathy with the white driver, also tried to crowd the negro, but he anticipated their moves and headed them off by driving in front of them, all the time standing erect on his wagon.

In one of these manœuvres the negro's wagon was nearly upset against an "L" pillar.

Being practically surrounded by belligerents, the negro dropped his reins and allowed the horse to go as it pleased, apparently so that he might better defend himself against attack. The horse, perplexed by all the twisting and turning and the crowd, seemed ready to bolt, but only went around in a circle once, and then balked.

Someone threw a club, which nearly hit the negro. A white teamster climbed onto the wagon, but was thrown off by the negro. Another white man climbed on from the opposite side and grabbed the negro about the waist while the latter's attention was directed elsewhere. Both fell to the floor of the wagon, and the negro rolled out to the street, practically turning a somersault so that he landed on his hands and knees. As he was regaining an upright position one of the teamsters in the crowd kicked him in the face. Others tried to hold him, but he regained his wagon quickly, although he must have been dazed by the kick.

Meantime, cars and vehicles of all kinds became tied up, their way being blocked. Many onlookers, sympathizing with the negro, looked for a policeman, but none was to be found. An Elevated starter helped to clear the way a little. The negro stood at bay on his wagon and would not take the reins from a boy who handed them up to him. Another wagon driven by a negro poked through the crowd, and the driver of this, sizing up the situation, beckoned to the besieged teamster to drive on. After slight hesitation, the latter reached down for his reins and resumed his way, leaving the crowd to break up. All the time, witnesses who bore in mind recent riots in East St. Louis, and other trouble between negroes and whites, saw in the situation all the elements of serious trouble, especially as many negroes are employed along the waterfront. After the trouble was over, the tactics of the white teamsters were condemned as "rotten," no matter what might have been the original cause of the fight in the barroom.

PHILADELPHIA PA BULLETIN
JULY 30, 1917

COLORED CLERGY URGE PEACE

Want Dissolute Members of Race Controlled by Law, and Better Element Protected

Ministers of colored congregations in this city urged members of their churches yesterday to conduct themselves in such a manner as not to incite racial disturbances.

Whisky, the ministers averred, was at the bottom of much of the disorder in Chester, as the idle and dissolute portion of the colored population lounged in the streets.

At Calvary Methodist Church, Broad and Bainbridge sts., of which the Rev. Charles A. Tindley is pastor, a committee of one hundred has been organized to plead with this class of negroes to go to work.

"While we do not believe there will be any trouble in this city," the Rev. W. F. Graham, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, 19th and Bainbridge sts., observed, "there are many mean negroes, we know, who go about armed with razors and pistols, and they should be dealt with according to law. We ourselves stand ready to assist in this."

A trolley car on Gray's Ferry road, in which negro passengers on their way to church, was stoned yesterday morning by a crowd of white boys. No one was injured.

TRENTON N J TIMES
JULY 16, 1917

JOHN TAYLOR, HERO.

John Taylor, a New York Negro, is a real hero. Cowardice is not contagious so far as he is concerned. He put to shame a crowd of white men when he alone, at the risk of his life, leaped into the Hudson River to rescue an aged pier laborer who had fallen overboard and was drowning. The white men, a score of them and more, merely looked on as the drowning man went down and went down again. Although the Good Book declares "greater love hath no man than that he give up his life for his friend," John Taylor, Negro hero, seems to have outdone this for he took no thought of his own life as he leaped to save not a friend but a stranger and of another race, with others of his kind cowardly or negligently looking on.

Labor - 1917
Migration.

Birmingham

IRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
PTEMBER 13, 1917

The Return of the Negroes.

The return of sixty-five negro families to this district from Northern points, whither they had gone seeking to better their condition, is reported from Bessemer. They came from one coal mining section of Kentucky. Uncertain labor conditions there, ill treatment, poor wages for the work which they secured sporadically, and the coming of Winter, doubtless were causes of their home-coming, but it is reasonable to suppose that since they were lured away by roseate pictures painted by labor agents, they have known all the nostalgia of the normal negro when he leaves the Southland. Maybe that is the chief cause of their return: the knowledge, won through heaven knows how many humiliating experiences with white laborers who had no patience with them and from employers who treated them as so much muscle and meat with which to break strikes.

It is too late to shed tears over the bitter experiences through which they had to pass to learn their lesson. Some of them have at least learned that there are certain handicappings which must be overcome, racial handicappings, in chief, before their presence will be welcomed in sections of the country where they are least understood. Here in the South, where their ancestors were brought as slaves, they are better understood, better loved by the whites, than elsewhere.

It is safe to conclude that the return of the Bessemer negroes is but one instance of thousands of others. From all over the South come reports that labor agents who erstwhile reaped a harvest of dollars through inducing the blacks to go to Northern fields have removed their offices to those Northern fields and are employing similar tactics in getting the negroes back home. While their task may not be called unselfish, since they are doubtless employed by Southern captains of industry, they are at least helping to undo the wrong they were partners in perpetrating on the blacks. They are bringing the negroes home where they wish to be, where the cotton fields are white with promise of labor in abundance, and where the coal mines are clamoring for workmen.

IRMINGHAM ALA P
SEPTEMBER 13, 1917

The Negro Exodus From the North.

Now that thousands of negroes who went faring northward seeking social and financial betterment are returning to the homes of their fathers, it is interesting to note what The Birmingham Reporter, the leading negro journal of this District, has to say concerning this logical development. An editorial in its current issue says in part:

Nothing is so attractive now as the exodus of the colored men and women and its change of direction. That the season, the high cost of living and unfamiliar conditions in other sections of the country has not been satisfactory to many of the southern negroes from the manufacturing and mineral districts, and especially from the South, is demonstrated by the car loads of colored men and women constantly arriving at southern depots. This publication has constantly counselled careful and deliberate action in this matter that the people would thoroughly and satisfactorily advise themselves as to the section and place they are to go before leaving the lands of their nativity. While we predicted that many unsatisfactory things would be encountered in this foolish and unthoughtful migration, it was not expected that the reaction would start in so early, beginning with the fall season. While there is no expressed objection to the return of these colored brethren to these lands, there is a lesson to be taught, one to be learned for those who remained here, and the Reporter presumes a sufficient lesson has been taught that will last for a long season and for many years to come on those who evidently left their homes in the South.

The great land flowing with milk and honey has not been discovered. It is more of a rainbow proposition, it will not be discovered. The colored man who was doing well in the South, making plenty of money with a comparatively reasonable expense, has found that he was duped, misled into fields where not the slightest of the advantages offered could be found.

In writing that down, Oscar W. Adams, its editor, is entirely consistent with his views expressed during the exodus from the South, but, unfortunately, many other leaders or near-leaders of the blacks were more inclined to assist the easily-impressed and more ignorant of their race to leave the South rather than to remain here. Should those colored leaders who were more disposed to exaggerate the ill-treatment of the negro by some irresponsible and ignorant whites than to reconcile the difficulties, have lent their efforts rather to bringing those law breakers to justice than toward inciting the negroes to leave an enormous amount of physical suffering and racial humiliation would have been avoided.

WILL HELP NEGROES WHO WENT NORTH TO COME BACK TO DIXIE

Advertiser 7/16/17

(Special to The Advertiser.)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 15.--Arrangements are being made looking to assisting many negroes in Chicago and other parts of the north and west to return to their former homes in the South, the Birmingham district and Alabama having lost many of the laborers through the promises by labor agents. Advices from Chicago are to the effect that many hundreds of negroes in that city are unemployed and are anxious to return South and these are to be given assistance.

It is reported that negroes are being segregated in Chicago and that wherever they take up their abode there is a depreciation of property.

Corporations employing common labor in the Birmingham district are to co-operate with the interests in Chicago anxious to start unemployed negroes back to the South and it is believed there will be a return of several thousand negroes from Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky and other states within the next four to six weeks.

The exodus from this section during the last six to twelve months has been felt quite seriously and hope is now expressed that much of the labor can be brought back.

FIVE MORE CARS OF NEGROES RETURN

9/17/17

(Special to The Advertiser.)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 16.—Five more car loads of negroes who left this state during the exodus in the last twelve months and more, returned this week and many of them stopped in the Birmingham district and are taking up work they left here. The negroes express much pleasure at getting back home and report that several thousand others are making preparations in West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois and Pennsylvania to return South and remain here, not being satisfied at all up there. It is figured that nearly 3,000 negroes have returned to Alabama in the past month, including women and children.

BIRMINGHAM NEWS AGE HERALD
AUGUST 11, 1917

Birmingham Negroes Coming Back Home

A LARGE number of negroes who went north, lured by the promise of high wages, better living conditions and other inducements, have returned to the Birmingham district. Several carloads arrived during this week and it is predicted that within another week something like one thousand negroes will have come back to the homes and jobs they left behind them.

There is plenty of work in the district and those who have returned are being given employment. No ill will is shown them. They are welcome and will find that their going away has made no difference in the attitude of white employers.

The northern hegira has taught a valuable lesson to thousands of southern negroes who will remember it vividly as long as they live. The treatment received in the north was not what they expected, neither were the living conditions satisfactory, and the idea of spending another winter in that rigorous climate was too much for them.

It is trite to say that the south is the best place for the negroes, yet the hardships of many who went north were needed to teach them, and the other members of their race who stayed at home, that in spite of some just causes for complaint, they are better off in the south than anywhere else in the country.

NEGROES COMING BACK FROM NORTH TO BIRMINGHAM

9-13-17

(Special to The Advertiser.)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 12.—More than 500 negroes who were in the exodus of the past twelve months and longer to Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and even New York have returned to Birmingham in the last month and more are on the way. Industrial companies are giving employment to the negroes as quickly as they apply while many of the old places of the blacks are still open for them.

In many instances, transportation has been sent to the north and west for the negroes though in a majority of the cases the negroes came back without inducement. Within the last three months not less than thirty to fifty bodies of Southern negroes who died while in the northern and western states were brought back by relatives. Many negroes are reported dying because of climatic conditions and this is having an effect of causing a return to the South.

Two Villages Part of Steel Company's Shipyard in Mobile

N Y C AMERICAN
[illegible] BER 26, 1917

Ten Marine Ways and Model Homes for Workmen to Be Built Within Year.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 25.—Full details of the United States Steel Corporation's great shipyard at Mobile were made public late last night by George Gordon Crawford, president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Corporation.

Ten marine ways will be laid down at once, with full equipment of shops and plants of all sorts for use in shipbuilding. Two villages, modern in every detail, will be built within twelve months, one for whites, the other for negroes. These villages will have 1,600 houses, and will be model industrial communities.

The corporation will build its own electric lighting and street car plants, and "the health, safety, comfort and recreation of the employes and their families will be considered in planning the work and villages."

The Mobile company will be known as the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Company. Mr. Crawford will be its persident. J. F. Coleman, of New Orleans, who negotiated the deals for the purchase of 11,500 acres on which the ship yard will be located, will be the general superintendent.

Mr. Crawford's announcement follows:

"It is proposed to begin construction immediately on a ship yard upon the land recently purchased north of Mobile. Ten ship ways will be laid down and wharves of suitable capacity for fitting out the ships will be built. A large power plant, boiler shop, plate and angle shop, machine shtop, steel metal shop, joiner shop, forge shop, storehouse and main office will be constructed.

"Two large villages have been laid out, one for white and the other for colored workmen. Both villages will have paved main streets and sidewalks, storm and sanitary

sewers, a pure water supply and street railway and electric light service. About 1,600 houses of attractive appearance will be completed during the next twelve months. The health, safety, comfort and recreation of the employes and their families will be considered in planning the works and villages."

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
OCTOBER 21, 1917

NEGROES COMING HOME

Car Load of Miners Is Sent to Yolande and Red Eagle.

A carload of negroes returning from West Virginia, Ohio and other points, negroes who went to the Northern States during the exodus of the past year and a half, were sent to Yolande and Red Eagle, in BBibb County, Saturday morning. Many more of the former Alabama negroes are coming back to the district, and there is place for them in the mining and manufacturing section of the State. The exodus is about stopped, though labor agents are said to be working for labor to go northward.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
SEPTEMBER 13, 1917

NEGROES RETURN AND OBTAIN WORK

Another car load of negroes returning from West Virginia and Middle West States, to which places they went during the exodus that has been on for the past year or so, arrived in Birmingham Saturday and immediately scattered to idfferent parts of the district.

The majority of the negroes who got back Saturday knew exactly where they were going and the assertion was made at the Louisville & Nashville railroad station that the men expected to be at work Monday either in coal mines or around coke ovens, or doing other work at industrial plants in this district.

More than 2,500 negroes, men and women, have returned to the district in the last month or two from points in West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, Pennsylvania and elsewhere. The negroes coming in Saturday assembled at Louisville on their way back to Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
SEPTEMBER 11, 1917

NEGROES GLAD TO COME BACK SOUTH

Carload Arrives From North Tuesday. Many More Expected to Return.

Many negroes who left the mining sections of Alabama during the past several months for Northern coal and industrial fields are wending their way back to the Birmingham district, an entire car load of men returning Tuesday morning from Ohio and Illinois points.

While inducements offered by the labor agents that took negroes north and west were golden in promise, it has developed that living conditions and expenses and the nature of the work in the new locations have not been to the liking of the negroes and they are coming back in large numbers.

Reports are current that employers of labor in quantity have recently received requests for transportation assistance from many negroes who went north during the past twelve months and estimates are that not less than 2,500 negroes already have returned and that arrangements are being made for that many more who are either preparing to come back to the district or actually are on their way.

Chicago is assisting many of the negroes to get back to Alabama, while East St. Louis is rendering more or less help for those who are anxious to get back South. Reports received here from Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York points are to the effect that Southern negroes are not able to stand the climate and that not only are there a number of them ill, but many deaths have taken place, and for this reason the negroes are anxious to return home. The negroes asking for their old places in industrial plants in the Birmingham district are being accommodated.

NEGROES RAPIDLY COMING BACK HOME TO RESUME WORK

Coal Output Becoming Normal—Mines of Alabama Must Supply the Cantonments

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
SEPTEMBER 30, 1917

Negroes comfortably filling four cars reached Birmingham yesterday for the purpose of re-entering Alabama coal mines. In the main, these men emigrated north during summer months on promise of highly remunerative labor.

On account of the return of laborers, and the resumption of work on the part of white miners, who sometime ago threatened a strike in the Alabama coal fields, the output, it is announced, is in rapid bounds approaching normal. On account of the increase of wages, approximating 10 per cent, effective tomorrow, the anticipation is that in the very near future the number of miners at work will be as great as ever before.

Nevertheless, according to James L. Davidson, secretary of the Alabama Coal Operators' association, there exists a shortage of coal.

"The impression," said Mr. Davidson, "has got abroad that this organization supervises the distribution of coal to the individual consumer. Every day we have letters from those who have neglected to acquire their supply, urging us to assist them. The operators can do nothing in this respect. In the first place, practically all our output is under contract. In the second place, that little free coal we can produce, is subject to the exactment of the government."

Mr. Davidson added that the operators of this district are in duty bound to supply the 16 cantonments in southern territory. Morris W. Bush and S. L. Yerkes have been appointed to see that the soldiers are supplied with fuel, and it is their duty to apportion among producers the burden of supplying th[illegible].

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
JULY 3, 1917

3	----	35	2,000
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14	9	252	6,000
20	60	340	--------
9	----	*128	--------
----	----	------	--------
15	8	183	11,600
20	26	405	13,000
17	11	201	14,000
14	15	241	4,500
----	----	------	--------
25	----	*423	--------
13	10	222	6,327
19	28	179	--------
18	12	243	15,000
22	35	269	9,000
18	5	320	12,675
27	46	321	--------
11	30	225	8,000
12	10	225	10,000
21	----	165	19,547
23	23	558	--------
10	7	195	--------
38	58	547	--------
20	25	225	--------
29	13	430	30,000
20	61	264	23,947
16	27	273	16,000
25	----	166	10,000
12	----	*145	--------
18	----	*198	--------
38	66	382	160,000
24	----	*386	56,932

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO

[illegible]e Bartlesville (Okla.) Examiner.

AFTER worrying for half a century over the problem of the freed negro, and wondering how to ged rid of the black peril, the south has at last discovered that its real worry and real menace is in the drift of the negro to the north.

Everywhere you go the men of the south are worrying about the loss of the "cheap negro labor that is the dependence of the south for its prosperity" and the south is prepared to sugar coat the inducements it offers the negroes to remain and the ones it sends out to those that have left. The south is frankly courting the negro.

If Dixie is in Dixieland, and Dixie's industry and commerce is courting the negro, what are the northern cities that are filling up with southern darkies and getting a negro problem that is as new to them as is the courting of the negro by the south? But, because the south is courting the negro laborer and planning to retain them and induce others to come back from the north, the social status of the negro has not altered in the slightest, socially, the south is emphatically Dixie as regards the negro.

It is not hard for a visitor from the north or west to see why the south is wrought up over the negro question and why Dixie prefers negro labor to the immigrant. Dixieland knows the negro and knows how to get work out of the negro. After struggling with the negro through a century or so of slavery, and over half a century with the preponderance of negro population in many sections, the negro has become a part and parcel of Dixie and without the negro the south is as much at sea as is the north in trying to handle a negro problem that the south has been learning how to handle since Dixie was first named Dixieland. The visitor sees that Dixie has awakened to the fact that its great black "liability" was not a "liability" at all, but its greatest "asset." A native black man, speaking the English language and accustomed to the ways of the south, and Dixie accustomed to their ways, is a far different problem from the assimulation of the babel of tongues and complexity of race and strangeness of habit of the immigrants who are the only sources from which the south can replace the negro.

To give a concrete example of how the negro has tended to take Dixie out of Dixieland, industrially, attention is called to the great properties of the United States Steel corporation at Birmingham, known as the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company. The properties operated by the T. C. I. Co. are situated in the beautiful hills and valleys of the extremity of the Appalachiain mountains just north of the city of Birmingham. The deposits of coal, lime and iron owned by the corporation are embraced in a tract, roughly speaking, 25 or 30 miles by 50 miles, or nearly 1500 square miles in extent. In all America there is probably not a prettier wooded, watered and verdure covered tract of land containing as distinctive types of ideal industrial villages. Trinkling mountain streams run through or nearby, clear reservoirs abound and the homes of the coal miners are equally as artistic in appearance, as beautifully located and well cared for as are the homes of the steel workers—and three-fourths of them are negroes. Community centers are built in every camp and the camps are as neat as the proverbial pin and the negro and white laborers are the picture of happy, home making, hard working, self respecting and respected Americans. Booker T. Washington's fondest dreams have apparently come true and are on exhibit in the personality of the negro laborer and his family in the coal and iron section of Alabama. Industrial Birmingham would put to shame anything the writer has ever observed in regard to negro labor in groups in the north or west. Dixieland is Dixie to the negro socially, but in industry, as exemplified at Birmingham, Dixie is no longer Dixieland but a pioneer in the true development of the black race.

The condition at Birmingham is prophetic, it is indicative of the capacity of the negro to fill responsible positions in the making of iron and steel and the production of coal, it is indicative of that the south is coming to and points the way to the north as it receives great numbers of the southern negro, whom it has no adequate conception of how to handle from the social side and whom it knows not how to get the best results from or to help. Dixieland is still Dixie in that the command "boy" gets action while the request or order in the north frequently meets with fawning or impudence. Dixie is still Dixieland in that the south depends on the negro to help raise the family and have its negro servants a part of the family, and yet maintain with scrupulous exactness its own interpretation of social superiority.

In having a negro problem, and being menaced by the negro, the south is not Dixie. Dixieland can look on with complacancy while the north struggles with a new negro problem created by the flow of negroes to the north and the inaptitude of the north to deal with great numbers of negroes. It is sure the north will have trouble of its own unless the negro comes back to the land of Dixie where the beginning of the end of the race problem is in process of self solution.

The picture of the negro in the south and of Dixieland would be incomplete without the reiteration of the fact that the negro servant in the south is respectful and does not fawn upon the white man, even when tipped. It would be incomplete without saying that in industrial sections the negro hut is almost a thing of the past and the whole lump is sure to be leavened by the germs of Booker T. Washington's ideals as being carried out in the coal and iron and steel works of the T. C. I. Co. It would be incomplete without saying that the music and culture of the Dixieland negro retains its native undercurrent strains of plaintiveness amidst its melodies. There was no exhibition of noisy rag time in the interpretation of the music by the negroes of Dixieland to recent visitors and no boisterous and loud mouthed shouting and laughter in the entertainments offered by the darkies of Dixieland—it is serious business with them and they made fun as seriously as they put their souls in the inimitable harmonization of their music.

But the negro is going to receive more careful consideration at the hands of the law in the south. Dixieland is making a serious effort to take mob law for all except clear cases of assault on white women, out of Dixieland. The south is going to pay the negro, as it is paying him in the coal, iron and steel properties of the T. C. I. Co., the same for skilled labor in the mills and for production in the mines as it does the white man. The south is taking Dixie's conception of inability and incompetency of the negro out of Dixieland and the negro is to have his best chance to develop in everything that makes for a self respecting and respected race in Dixieland, where almost all of Dixie's race problem is in the crug and bids fair to come out refined as the north cannot hope soon to refine its growing race problem.

Seeing negro men at work earning their two forty-seven to, it is said, up to $20 a day, seeing how they live and what pictures of competency and dependableness they present, leads one to wonder if the negro in Dixieland is not pointed, as he should be pointed, for the evolution that will make him and his race worthy of a distinctive place in industry, commerce and production, a place that will make him forget the foolishness of ideals of social equality of the races and the white man forget the folly of a belief that such a race cannot in time acquire initiative and solidarity and create and maintain as well as imitate and obey.

Labor—1917

Migration

Causes

Constitution

THE STATE STEPS IN.

There is keen significance in the announcement that Hal M. Stanley, state commissioner of commerce and labor, with the full support of Governor Dorsey, has thrown the weight of his department into a movement by which it is hoped "to eliminate petty persecution of the negroes of the state," and to put forever at an end such lawless interference with the colored man's rights as have undoubtedly driven thousands of negroes from Georgia, to the great detriment of our agricultural and other industrial interests.

10-25-17

Let us hope that whatever is done will be done so thoroughly as to fully convince all citizens whose prejudice and narrow-minded intolerance overpower their reason and sense of justice and lead them into acts of outlawry that the state of Georgia is fully capable of protecting all of its citizens in their legal rights, and that she proposes to do so!

The prompt and determined manner in which the good citizens and officials of Houston and Crawford counties have risen in resentment against the little band of rowdies guilty of the recent outrages against unoffending blacks in those counties, coming concurrently with similar but more wide-sweeping activities on the part of state officials, indicates plainly that the days of that sort of thing in Georgia are numbered.

Georgia cannot afford to, nor will it, permit such persecution to becloud its fair name.

It should not be necessary for the federal courts to intervene in such matters—but that is exactly what is going to happen if the state courts fail to make an example of some of the rowdies who are defying both the state and the federal constitutions.

Rucker Gives Result of His Investigation of Exodus

Atlanta Constitution May 21, 1917

The following communication is sent to The Constitution by H. A. Rucker, formerly collector of internal revenues for Georgia and a negro who, while having the full respect of his own race, has always been held in high regard by the white race in that his influence has always been for the establishment of friendly relations between the races. In handing this communication to The Constitution the author said:

"I have made innumerable inquiries as to the negro exodus, and these answers are given just as they come to me. I am aware of the fact that this is only one side of the question, but it is at least that, and as such is worth consideration, for the problem confronting all of us now is a very serious one."

The communication follows:

Editor Constitution: I have been quietly investigating to find the cause of so much unrest just now manifest among my people; why so many of them have left the south, and multitudes of others are making haste to get away. My inquiry has extended to many of those already gone as well as to those making ready to leave the south, which they "so much prefer and reluctantly leave" to take up home among strangers. And these are the uniform reasons given:

"Wages only about half sufficient to care for the earner, to say nothing of his or her dependents.

"Grudging provision in city and especially in country made for the education of their children.

"Driven away from crops and homes, and too often lynched, or in other ways maltreated, both in town and in country.

"Always prejudged, and that guilty, by press and public opinion in automobile or other accidents where injury results to a white person, and whenever there is misunderstanding or friction with a white person, the negro is invariably at fault.

"Taxed, and yet segregated and legislated out of all the rights of free citizens.

"Criticised, almost invariably, with seldom a word of commendation.

"Payment of less wages than they can get elsewhere.

"Often abused and unnecessarily harassed on public conveyances, and by too many in authority to enforce law and order."

Few years ago when the suffrage or disfranchisement act was before the legislature, I, with a committee of our citizens, appeared before the legislative committee to oppose the passage of the bill. I told the committee the bill was unnecessary, a piece of useless legislation, intended, as I saw, to impose additional humiliation upon an already overburdened people, that we were before them as much because of our interest in the state as for any other purpose. I knew my people desired to remain here and continue most friendly relations, but that many, on account of such legislation, as the bill then being considered, had left the state and gone north, east and west, and that if the bill became a law some of those to whom I was speaking would live to see the day when there would be a regular exodus of my people from this state.

Much of the trouble, as I see it, has been that the race questions or problems have been settled or adjusted in boards, clubs, circles and associations without the presence, aid or advice of the people so materially affected. The methods have been regrettably lacking in foresight and are now proving as ineffective as staging the play of Hamlet with the Dane omitted.

The race is seeking better pay and better treatment. Encourage it, and its members will not leave the south for any section of the known world. Respectfully,

H. A. RUCKER.

Atlanta, Ga., May 19, 1917.

THE PISTOL ABOMINATION

Atlanta Constitution May 21, 1917

J. Kelly Simmons, editor of The Telfair Enterprise, who is engaged in a campaign looking to the enactment of a law placing the hip-pocket gun under the ban in Georgia, in a letter to The Constitution says that of the many country dwellers, white folk and negroes, who throng the streets of the average small Georgia town, nearly every Saturday, "most of them, whites and blacks, carry pistols."

1917

"They think they are not properly dressed," he goes on to say, "if they haven't a large pistol to stick in their hip pockets. Living in a community like Atlanta, I am sure that you are not in position to see the danger of the pistol like we people who live in the small country towns where we come in contact with the country people, who are the greatest offenders."

It may be so, but even in Atlanta, where the community is well protected by an alert police department, homicides and gun plays are altogether too frequent, none of which would have taken place had not the slayer or would-be slayer been armed with a gun which he had no right to be carrying. If the conditions in this respect are worse among the country dwellers, then there is all the more need for just such legislation as Mr. Simmons, and every other law-abiding, moral citizen of Georgia demands.

The way matters stand now almost any irresponsible negro or white man—even a boy—is privileged to select a revolver or pistol from the well-supplied show-case of almost any pawnbroker or second-rate hardware shop, buy it and carry it. And immediately the transaction is made and the pistol is put in its owner's pocket, that man becomes a potential criminal and a menace to the community.

True, there is now on the statute books a law intended to act as a deterrent to the habit of pistol-toting. It provides that no man shall be permitted to carry a pistol on his person unless he shall first have procured a license. But that provision is so easily evaded that the law is a farce, and, for all the good it does, might as well never have been enacted.

It is not only the men of a low order of intelligence who carry pistols, but the practice is more or less general among the better class of people, as police records show. Of this phase of the question Mr. Simmons says:

> The carrying of pistols is not confined to the ignorant class, however. One of our county school teachers killed one of his trustees here in the courthouse a few weeks ago, and at his trial he stated he had carried a pistol regularly for years.
>
> Only last week I came into my office from out on the street just in time to see a student of our local college take a pistol from one of my bookcases, where he had it in hiding, and place it in his pocket. The boy is of good parentage, and is in the sophomore class. He is about that age to draw it and possibly use it for some imaginary wrong.
>
> No longer ago than Monday of this week one of the most responsible men in Telfair county related that he had heard, on good authority, that two young men were looking for another man last Sunday, each of the boys with a large pistol buckled to his side. They both have one of our 50-cent licenses, but pray tell us what good that 50-cent license would have done the man they were looking for had they found him?

The carrying of pistols is a relic of the days of buccaneers and outlawry, and it is a practice which has no place and should find no countenance in a civilized, law-respecting community. It has been outlawed and virtually done away with in every section of the country except the south. Even in the once "wild and woolly west" it is strictly taboo under the law, and the law is enforced with vigor.

It seems that the deadly hip-pocket pistol is to make its last stand in the south.

It is time for Georgia to get abreast of the times, and shut out the pistol from the hip pocket.

DR. POE'S CONTRIBUTION.

Somehow we cannot refrain from placing a great deal of the responsibility for the present labor shortage in the South upon Mr. Clarence Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer. For three years, in order to advance his "rural land segregation" program, Mr. Poe printed in his paper, which has a circulation in the South of 300,000 copies, every conceivable sort of argument to show that the Negro in the South was a menace socially, industrially, politically and otherwise. As a result dormant racial hatred was aroused and cultivated in the rural South until it culminated in the lynching of Anthony Crawford at Abbeville, S. C., "not because he was a law-breaker, not that he had been guilty of a henious crime, but that he had become a rich Negro and was an enviously prosperous figure in the community." Then, "the Negro recognized his insecurity and began to move like sheep to any land that even promised better conditions." While Mr. Poe was sowing the wind the South applauded, not thinking, apparently, that harvest time was coming.

WHY ARE THE NEGROES GOING NORTH?

We meet with this question on every hand. It is not hard to answer. It may be of interest to those concerned to know that this is a headless movement, there is no leadership to it. It would be better if there were a responsible leadership, then many of the mistakes in the movement would be eliminated. The Negroes, without any concerted plan or any particular location in mind, are moving Northward by the thousands. They have heard they would be welcomed in the North and would be given

work. But why do they go? We give a concrete answer: Some months ago Anthony Crawford, a highly respectable, honest and industrious Negro, with a good farm and holdings estimated to be worth $30,000, was lynched in Abbeville, S. C. He was guilty of no crime. He would not be cheated out of his cotton. That was insolence. He must be taught a lesson. When the mob went for him he defended himself. They overpowered him and then brutally lynched him. This murder was without excuse and was condemned in no uncertain words by the Governor, other high officials and the press in general of South Carolina. Officials pledged that the lynchers would be punished. The case went to the grand jury. Mr. Crawford was lynched in the day time and dragged through the streets by unmasked men. The names of the leaders were supposed to have been known, and yet the grand jury, under oath, says it could not find sufficie t evidence to warrant an indictment. We never did think that the mob leaders would be punished, but we had hope that they would have been indicted. But, alas! Anthony Crawford is dead, brutally murdered, and there is no redress.

Is any one surprised that Negroes are leaving South Carolina by the thousands? The wonder is that any of them remain. They will suffer in the North. Some of them will die. But Anthony Crawford did not get a chance to die in Abbeville, South Carolina. He was shamefully murdered. Any place would be a paradise compared to some sections of the South where the Negro receives such maltreatment. Southwestern Christian Advocate 4/26/17

Until the Negro's life and property are more secure or conditions for living improved the Negro will go North or elsewhere. And there is no power on earth that can stop him

THE SEPARATE CAR AND MIGRATION

Southwestern Advocate

Dr. Jas. H. Dillard is quoted as having said that the separate car law was a sufficent reason for the Negroes leaving the South. It is the one thing that mars the happiness of Negroes living in this section. The most serious objection that the Negro has to separate car is the accommodations which are generally furnished. The accommodations are supposed to be equal, but are everything else. We pay equal fare and must accept the most abominable accommodations. 4/7/17

Dean Williams Pickens had an experience recently in the separate car and gives us in connection therewith a few pointed observations on "Why the Negro Leaves the South." Dean Pickens says:

"The cause is complex and many-angled, not simple and categorical. Perhaps the greatest element in all this causation is the Jim Crow Car. It is worse than lynching: lynching occassionally kills one man; the Jim Crow Car perpetually tortures ten thousand.

"I am writing on board a Jim Crow Car from Little Rock, Ark., toward St. Louis, Mo.,—a horrible night ride. The colored women have one end of a smoker, separated from smoking white men by a partition that rises only part of the way from the floor toward the ceiling of the car. All of the smoke and fumes, and some of the oaths, come over. Some of these colored people have already spent two nights in this same car-end, coming all the way from the lower side of Texas. For them the name of the train must sound very much like irony: it is 'The Sunshine Special.'

"Just behind us is a chair car for white people, where they can stretch out and rest with sanitary napkins under their heads. They have paid exactly the same first class fares paid by these colored passengers. The colored passengers sit on straight-backed seats filled with the dust and grime of neglect. All of these colored people are wishing, and some of them giving audible expression to the wish, to reach Poplar Bluff, the first stop in Missouri, so that they can go back into that chair car and out of the squalor and discomfort of this car-end. And some of these colored men are in the service of the United States, summoned from the far corners of Texas to Newport News, Va., to be trained to fight for democracy in Europe; and because they travel practically all of the way through Southern territory they must sit up for three nights and days, without change of clothing or a bite of warm food—certainly a good preparation for trench warfare.

"Then, Why Does the Negro Leave the South? Indeed! You would feel a large part of the answer if you could be on this train, in this Jim Crow Car, and share for a night the longing of these people to reach the line that divides Missouri from Arkan-

[illegible]EST IN THE SOUTH

The Christian Advocate 3-1-17

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 2, 1917.

To the Ministers North, East and West from the A. M. E. Ministers Alliance of Birmingham, Ala.:

It is alarming to note the unrest and dissatisfaction among our people here in Birmingham, Ala., and several other Southern States. This unrest, dissatisfaction and moving about of our people to certain parts of our Commonwealth is nothing more nor less than an effect. This effect cannot exist without a cause. However, this alarming and bitter effect is predicated upon multifarious causes.

Cause No. 1—Prejudice

The hydra-headed monster of prejudice of our white South has been and is to-day hot, bitter and strong. It is an incubator out of which have come many unfair things to stir up and cause this unrest and exodus of our people.

Cause No. 2—Disfranchisement

Any sane man, whether white or black ought not to be deprived of his vote because of his color. The Negro was disfranchised many years ago in most of our Southern States. This cause stirred him and created unrest, but he had no redress, nowhere to go until now.

Cause No. 3—Jim-Crowism

Jim-Crowism is anywhere and everywhere in our Southland, especially on the passenger train with full fare paid for a first-class ticket only to take the fare that is not commensurate with the money paid. Added to this our women are forced into this condition only to find in most every case that men and women use the same toilet. They are humiliated and with them this race of ours, in this Southland, are bleeding at the heart and have been and are and will continue to be dissatisfied unless our southern whites learn to treat us fair and square. On street cars, elevators, sitting rooms, parks and many other places the treatment is not good.

Cause No. 4—Lynching

God knows it is less than a shame for any people to claim civilization and Christianity and indulge in human slaughter without law or reason. The law ought to have its course on all crimes.

Cause No. 5—Maltreatment

Thousands of our people have for a long time overcrowded the cities because of the bad treatment received on the farms. The landlords, merchants and too many times our courts fail to keep the "Golden Rule" toward our people. In other words in our helpless condition, ignorant, poor and cowed down, we have been an easy prey for the enemies of our race. The above element has not failed to make good of the opportunity to use us for the good of his pocketbook and boss rule.

Cause No. 6—Boll Weevil

The boll weevil has done its duty and has assisted much in giving rise to this great exodus.

Cause No. 7—Flood

The July flood of 1916 did its work and lent its quoto of causes. The following are second causes, namely: (1) For the first time in the history of our country Negro labor is in demand in the shops, factories, railroads and what not in the North, East and West. This is an open door to the poor, maltreated Negroes with good wages and better treatment offered. (2) He becomes a franchised elector and can vote. And this is as it should be. He is not Jim-Crowed to death, if he pays first-class fare he gets value received. He is less liable to be lynched. He has protection by the law. He will have first-class schools for his children. He and his family receive courteous treatment from both white and black. All of the above with many unnamed privileges and good treatment invite our people to the North, East and West.

Now then, we as ministers of the A. M. E. Ministers' Alliance of Birmingham, Ala., pray and beg that our ministers and ministers of other denominations in the North, East and West, please, for humanity sake, look after these our poor, helpless people, many of whom are splendid people, members of the church and will become splendid assets to the cause of the Master, if you will look them up and take them in. We are depending upon you not to lose a single opportunity to help our people make good in Church, State and their daily vocation, through your advice and leadership.

Do not slight nor neglect any of them on account of their condition. They are not the cause in many instances of their condition. God calls on you, Brother Ministers, to house and care for thousands of good Christian men and women from our Southland.

We feel and believe that this great exodus is God's plan and hand working through His providence for our poor, helpless people. The great door of industrial, financial, political, educational, moral and religious hope has been thrown wide, and in a mysterious way God is moving upon the hearts of our people to go where He has prepared for them.

May the blessings of God attend your efforts to help and bless our people who are fleeing from oppression and maltreatment from darkness to light.

Faithfully yours,

A. M. E. MINISTERS' ALLIANCE,
Birmingham, Ala.

R. H. HAYNES, President,
214 S. 18th St., Birmingham, Ala.

A. JONES, Secretary,
214 S. 18th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Labor-1917

Migration

TIMES STAR
Cincinnati, O.

MAR 9

The Migration of Southern Negroes

Reports indicate that up to the first of last year, more than a quarter of a million Southern negroes had moved into Northern States. Never in the history of the country has the migration been so heavy. The influx of these Southern negroes has already brought serious problems to Northern cities, including Cincinnati.

Local reports show that recent arrivals number not less than 500 families, most of them practically destitute. These families number from three to fifteen members each. A fair total of individuals, including children, would be from 3,000 to 3,500, perhaps more. Most of these are abjectly poor and without education. Their knowledge of hygiene and sanitation is dangerously limited.

Investigators report that three reasons impel Southern negroes to come North—the higher wages here, better facilities for education, and an assurance of greater protection and personal liberty. These are reasons which will appeal to the Northern mind. But sentiment will not compensate for or solve the serious problems which these wholesale migrations thrust upon us. The matter of public health, which can be met only through proper housing, feeding and employment, is vital. A citizens committee, representing several energetic social service organizations, has already been organized to examine the situation. The matter of housing these newcomers is now being discussed. Reports read at a meeting Tuesday showed that in numerous cases from ten to fifteen of these newcomers are sleeping in two basement rooms without sufficient clothing, furniture or food. Such conditions, it should be apparent to all, can not be allowed to continue for long if the health of the community is to be preserved.

Causes

NEGRO EXODUS GROWS SERIOUS

MISSISSIPPI EPISCOPAL NEGRO CHURCH APPEALS FOR BETTER SCHOOLS AND HOUSES TO KEEP RACE AT HOME

The Journal & Guide 2-10-17

Jackson, Miss.—With approaching spring the exodus of Negroes to the North will take on huge proportions, it is believed, and the responsible members of both races in the South are seeking ways and means to stem the tide which is draining the South of much of its labor. It is recognized in some quarters that the Negroes, by showing a desire to leave in great numbers for other parts, take into their hands a very effective weapon against certain condition in this section. It is believed that if these conditions could be remedied, the Negro would continue to reside in the South, in spite of tempting offers from other quarters. However, those of more sober judgment do not see any immediate improvement in these objectionable conditions, and hold that the South will never remedy them of her own free will; she must first be shaken into a realization of the true state of affairs by threats to her very existence along agricultural and industrial lines.

In a way, the exodus of Negroes from some sections is a strike on a huge and more or less disorganized scale. Along with white employers of Negro labor, and the press, prominent Negro leaders are, of course, doing everything possible to solve the problem before conditions become serious. A session of the Mississippi Episcopal Church (Negro) recently was held in Jackson, and a committee appointed by the conference to report upon conditions relative to the exodus of Negro labor, issued a statement in which the following statements were made:

"They are leaving with hope to better their material condition where they are going; receive better wages for their labor; better school facilities; better houses to live in; better protection of life and property and generally better treatment as a race.

"But where our people have acquired homes and other property in the South it would be well for them to first consider, where they are going and what they are to receive for wages, before sacrificing their property for a mere pittance to go North. But, however, that is a matter they have a right to decide for themselves.

"We believe that, if the better class of white people in the South would use their influence to bring about a condition that the colored people would receive better wages for their labor, better houses for them to live in on the farms and other places, better school facilities, justice before the courts and protection against mob violence, lynching and the burning of human beings, the wholesale migration of our people to the North would be greatly checked.

"We appeal to the Governor and Legislature to provide agricultural high schools, experiment stations, farm demonstrators and better school facilities generally for the Negroes of Mississippi."

ARGUMENTS AGAINST MIGRATION.

It has been evident for some time that the South does not propose to lose the workers who have contributed to the material growth of that section without protest. Since the shotgun quarantine and the policy of arresting or clubbing those bent on leaving have failed to convince them that the South is the best place for them, more enlightened measures are to be tried.

According to the Jacksonville, Fla., *Times-Union*, G. Z. Phillips, assistant general passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, favors a systematic campaign of education among the Negroes. He emphasizes the view that the Negro fails to find living conditions in the North suited to him and that his services are needed South because of the agitation by the Federal authorities for the raising of more foodstuffs. New York Age

This is in line with the course being pursued in Virginia, where certain newspapers of the race are being used to spread the argument against migration. But Mr. Phillips needs to be more specific in his campaign of education in order to show the advantage of remaining in the South. If the proposed campaign is to be effective, something more than glittering generalities will be required. 7/19/17

There is a great opportunity before the broad-minded and enlightened white men of the South to demonstrate that it is the best place for the Negro masses. But it will require more than mere words to do it. A liberal policy based on justice and fair dealing would speak louder than words and be more convincing.

But will the White South rise to the occasion and try such a policy? We shall see.

OUR ATTITUDE ON THE MIGRATION MOVEMENT.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Independent does not agree with us "entirely on the question of the migration of our people Northward," but affirms that to the extent that we would "discourage wholesale, indiscriminate movements of Negroes to the North" it fully agrees with us. Which leads us to believe that The Independent has misjudged our attitude upon the question of migration, in as much our position is exactly and precisely the one in which it says that it is in agreement with. The present exodus more nearly approaches a "wholesale, indiscriminate movement of Negroes" than anything else. It is certainly not a normal, well planned or judiciously timed movement. Neither is it in line with the natural gravitation of population from one center to another. It is entirely abnormal as well as wholesale and indiscriminate, and it is because of the social and economic problems that attend such a movement that we oppose it. A careful reading of the article quoted from the Boston Transcript elsewhere in this issue will give the Independent an idea of the kind of social and economic conditions we have reference to.

we have reference to.

The Independent shares with a number of our exchanges North and South the belief that the Negroes who are concerned in the exodus are fleeing from oppression in the South. We do not entertain that belief. We do not deny that there has been and will continue to be oppression in the South as long as the race problem is a human problem, but our observation is that the people who are most affected by the oppression are not leaving the South. It is our opinion that the exodus was induced by an abnormal demand for unskilled labor at the North due to the exigencies of the European war. Had it not been for the war we would never have heard of the exodus, Southern oppression to the contrary notwithstanding.

Journal & Guide 4/14/17

We have never known any wholesale migration of our people from one section of the United States to another to result in any permanent good to them. Individuals and even small groups have emigrated from the South to other parts of the country and have prospered. The editor of the Independent will recall, however, the exodus of Negroes from his own State to the far South and Southwest about twenty-five years ago, which exodus terminated so disastrously to two-thirds of those who were concerned in it. The editor of the Independent will recall "Peg Leg" Williams, who sent away thousands of Colored North Carolinians, many of whom were never heard from again. This writer, who was then a boy, recalls the great enthusiasm of the emigrants, often ex-

pressed in folk-songs like:

"Goin' to K-a-n-s-a-s,
Goin' to K-a-n-s-a-s,
Goin' to K-a-n-s-a-s—
To get my tract of land."

Hundreds of them who left their native homes and environments never saw Kansas nor their tract of land, and few of them ever lived to return to, or even to communicate with their native Carolina.

SOME REASONS WHY NEGROES ARE COMING NORTH

Chicago Defender

It has been estimated by the United States Department of Labor that about 250,000 colored people have come North during the past year. The A. M. E. Ministers Alliance of Birmingham, Ala., gives seven causes for Negroes leaving the South; Prejudice, Disfranchisement, Jim Crow Laws, Lynching, Bad treatment on Farms, the Boll Weevil, and the floods of 1916.

7-7-17

Prejudice.

It is a well-known fact that there is always more prejudice against Negroes where they are in large numbers than in communities where there are but few. In Russia and some other European countries Negroes are treated with the greatest respect and courtesy, because there are so few of them. The same thing applies to towns in the United States where the colored people are in small numbers. There are about 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States; 10,000,000 of them living in the South. You can not only benefit yourself by leaving the South but those you leave behind. If there were not so many of you down there, you would get higher wages, better treatment and there would be less lynching.

Disfranchisement.

In the North everyone is allowed to vote, in fact they insist upon your voting there. Negroes have been able to elect colored men to many offices, and by having a vote, many have been appointed to high positions. We have Negro judges who secured their appointment because of the colored vote.

Jim Crow Laws.

There are no Jim Crow cars in the North. Colored and white people sit next to each other in any part of the car. You never see the sign so familiar in the South "For Negroes" or "For whites only." If you are discriminated against in any manner you can take the matter to the courts, where if you can prove that you were discriminated against, the court will award you damages. Negroes are allowed the use of all public parks, and can go anywhere and do anything in them that the white people do. Colored boys and girls attend the same schools that white boys and girls do, have the same teachers and advantages. Colored teachers when qualified, teach white classes as well as classes with colored children in them.

For the benefit of men and women who have not had the advantage of an early training, night schools have been established where colored are as welcome to attend as anybody. Many have prepared themselves for good positions, without cost, by attending these night schools. In certain sections of the North it is possible to go from the primary classes right thru college without having to buy a book, the state furnishing everything. The public libraries are open to you the same as to the whites.

Lynching.

The white people in the North do not lynch men who are accused of crime. If a white man strikes you, you can hit him back without fear of being burned for "impudence." Colored men who commit crimes are only put in prison after a fair and just trial. In court, your word goes just as far as a white man's does, and you get no worse treatment than a white man does. You are protected

JUST VIEWS

The two articles following are reprinted from the Pennsylvania Grit of April 27th. They exhibit the views of the fairminded Southern people:

The Negro and the South

I have seen two or three letters on different phases of the so-call- Negro problem. In all but one the writer seemed to be grossly misinformed or filled with prejudice. Here in Tennessee, which I suppose is a Southern state, I never heard of the so-called Negro problem, though perhaps it is here.

If the newspapers are to be believed, irreverence for the marriage tie is not confined to the Negro race. I know of no more Negro men being untrue to their wives than those of any other race. Also I note in the applications for divorce, the charges against the white man and the Negro are practically the same—non-support, desertion and cruelty.

Savannah Tribune

An article in the January number of a Southern magazine says that one-half of the colored school children do not attend school. Perhaps their parents did not go to any, either, so how could the schools implant anything? As for that bogy of politicians and other publicity seekers, social equality, I don't believe it is sought but by very few, if any, here in our grand state.

Personally, I think the South is the best place for the Negro, as the better class of Southern whites are his best friends.

Tennessee — Hiram Edwards

In answer to the article entitled "The Northern Negro Problem," I wish to say that the marriage tie is as sacred to the colored people as any people on earth. There are certain classes among all races that have no regard for the marriage vow. Colored people are as a whole, moral, clean-living people. It is a vile slander upon a whole race to hold them up as immoral. There is the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, whose aim is as high morally as that of any organization of women on earth. The home is sacred and marriage is sacred to colored people. The North can easily absorb the surplus colored population. It has absorbed 1,000,000 foreigners per year until the war reduced immigration. Surely it can absorb a half million honest, hard-working, colored people. The morals of the race are good in most instances.

There are immoral white men who seek to despoil the morals of the colored race. They are the class who claim to be teaching morality to the Negro. Hypocrites of the deepest dye! Look to your own morals! This call for Negro labor, this exodus, is God's way of giving the Negro a chance in America that has been denied him for half a century.

Georgia — Mrs. Maude M. Todd

Independent

THE MIGRATION MOVEMENT AND ITS CAUSE.

The discussion as to the Negro migration still goes on. There is quite a diversity of opinion. There are those who advise against it, and there are those who argue in favor of it. Much can be said in its favor and something agair annot be denied.

These way to i dren to them properly educated and become useful men and women and good citizens. No one can blame them for this, for they would be less than human if they were content to put up with such conditions if they can do better. They feel that they can do better by going where their children can be educated just as other people's children are.

This applies even to the city public schools. No ample provisions are made for Negro schools. They are far inferior to those of the whites. In this city today, where they only have seven grades in the Negro schools, there is a movement on foot to abolish the seventh grade, while the white schools have eight grades and high schools as well. No high scho provided for the Ne ch it is

J. B. WATSON LECTURES ON NEGRO MIGRATION

Constitution 7/16/17

J. B. Watson, international secretary of the colored branch of the Y. M. C. A., lectured yesterday afternoon at the headquarters on Auburn avenue in regard to the European immigration to the United States.

The speaker discussed all sides of the matter, and said that the reason the negro is leaving the south and going to the different parts of the country is because since the outbreak of the war immigration has been shut off and laborers are absolutely necessary for carrying on the work which these people were performing. He discussed the East St. Louis riots and stated that the reason for these was the biased opinion which some white people hold for the black man.

He stated that the question must be handled with patience, intelligence and in a Christian spirit to get the best results.

The auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. was packed with negroes and the interest manifest was marked.

SAYS SOUTH ARGUES NEGRO.

N. Y. TIMES AUGUST 24, 1917

Democratic Party Blamed for Exodus to North and West.

Speaking last night before 200 negroes in the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, 104 West 133d Street, Joseph C. Manning, former member of the Alabama Legislature, predicted that within three months one-half of the 8,000,000 negroes in the South would have migrated into the North and West.

"There is no real Democracy in Alabama," he said. "The trouble is the attitude of the South toward the negro, and this is a condition that had its origin in politics. The negro is being treated as he was before the war. The dominating political element in the South has lynched the Constitution of the United States the same as it had lynched colored men in Alabama. This with the barbarous practice of intimidating the negro is responsible for the exodus. It began when Wilson was reelected and the Democratic Party came into power again."

Labor - 1917

Migration

Causes

THE NEGRO EXODUS

Atlanta Independent 5/19/17

In the first place The Independent desires to be understood in the discussion of this delicate question. We want to make our position plain—no dodging or hedging. Recognizing that we owe our first duty to the race, that in discharging that duty, we shall not be recreant to any duty we may owe our section, country or neighbor. We are opposed to the wholesale exodus of our people from the South to the North; and in opposing the movement we recognize the principles of a free democracy; that America is the land of the free and the home of the brave, and that every American citizen without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, has the God given right to move whenever he pleases and to wherever he pleases. But we believe that in migrating, the individual should take into consideration the effect of his removal from the community on the common welfare of all the people. We should not lose sight that the interest of all of us is greater than the interest of any one of us; that agricultural, industrial and economic conditions should be weighed well and carefully before we pull up stakes and migrate. We do not object to Negroes moving North to better their conditions industrially and economically, any more than we object to white men moving for the same reaons.

The South is the greatest food stuff producing section of our country, and the Negro should not pull up stakes and burn the bridges behind him because of the temporary advantages offered him in the North in the munition factories, in domestic services and in the shops, because of the war. We should select carefully and decide judiciously before we move, and know what we are going to do and where we are going to, and both the length of the job, and the pay we are to receive. The law of self-preservation demands that this investigation be made before we leave.

The Negro is a human being. He is a social creature, and is entitled to economic and social justice in common with the white man; and he is going to be restless and undependable until the white man recognizes his rights, industrially and politically, under the law.

The suggestion coming from the Chamber of Commerce that the city pass an ordinance checking the migration of Negroes, is unwise, foolish and born of that prejudice that has stunted the real growth of the South by the white man's determined effort to keep the Negro down. If our white neighbor would keep the Negroes in the South to till the soil and to perform domestic and industrial services, now is the time to inform him that he cannot do it by municipal ordinances nor legislative acts. He can be kept here on the farms, in the shops, on the railroads, in the industrial and domestic services only by kind and humane treatment; not by force, but by recognizing the fact, "That a servant is worthy of his hire," and that the laborer is entitled to a living out of the profits he makes for his employer.

Any attempt to check by legal force, the exodus of the Negroes North, will only give a new impetus to the movement, and increase the number to the point of permanently paralyzing Southern industrial and economic interests. It is just as legal for a Negro to move to Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan or Massachusetts to work in the tobacco fields, on the railroads, in the shops and factories, in the domestic services, on the streets and elsewhere, as it is for the white man to go to New York, Chicago and elsewhere to accept services in the stores, in the government, on the railroads and professions.

If our white neighbors will treat the Negroes kindly, recognizing his rights as a man, advance his wages in proportion as the cost of living advances, he will need no ordinance nor legislation to keep the Negro here. The South is his natural home. He prefers to be here; he loves its traditions, its ideals and its people. But he cannot stay here and starve when the munition factories in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the automobile factories in Illinois and Michigan, and the farms in New England and Canada are offering him flattering and living prices for his labor.

When meat was 15c a pound and flour $8.00 a barrel, the Negro received from $4.00 to $8.00 a week. Now meat is 30c a pound and flour $16.00 a barrel, the Negro is receiving the same wages. He cannot live at this and the white man cannot expect him to remain in the South and live on the starvation wages he is paying him, when the fields and the factories in the North and West are offering him living wages.

If the white man will suppress lynching and lawlessness in the rural districts, pay the Negro living wages, give him a square deal on the farms, open the doors of the shops and factories to his prowess, and let him in the labor unions, municipal ordinances will be unnecessary. The Negro is progressive, and has the white man's progress as a stimulus. He sees the white man bettering his condition every day; he sees the white man's children in modern up-to-date school houses, with every facility for any kind of education for the white boys and girls, and he sees his children crowded in death traps used for school houses to the tune of double sessions a day. He sees white men voting, and he denied the opportunity to exercise his constitutional rights. He sees the army and navy opened to every kind of white man, without regard to qualifications, because of the color of his skin, and every door of civic, industrial, political and military betterment shut tight in his face. Then, why should he not be restless and live on wheels, ready to roll about the country in search of liberty, freedom of speech and an equal opportunity in the struggle for meat and bread?

The Independent admonishes the Chamber of Commerce, His Honor, the Mayor, and all others interested in the development of the South, that laws made to suppress and curb Negroes are unnecessary to keep him here; that the only thing necessary to keep him here, is to make him feel at home, feel that this is his country, that he is a part of its character, of its traditions, of its thought, of its conscience, of its citizens, and equally charged with the responsibility for the administration of its government, sharing his part of the burden in common with the white man. Let him feel that the laws were made for his protection and not for his punishment; that this is a black man's country in common with the white man; that it is all men's country who are citizens of the United States and obey the laws and contribute the best in the man for its uplift and development.

A Negro can no more live on $8.00 a week, pay house rent, school his children and feed and clothe them, than a white man can. Yet, when he goes to better his condition because he is offered double $8.00 a week in another section of the country, he is threatened with a law to make him stay home and perish. Let us not appeal to brute force, but to reason and humanity, and this question will settle itself. Let us not appeal to the legislature nor the municipality for the enactment of laws that cannot be enforced; but to conscience and to our God, that every reasonable man and woman give the black man and woman a chance in the struggle for existence. We are patriotic, we are loyal, we are God fearing and we love the Southland. The bulk of our labor has made the South rich; our dear ones are buried here, and we want to stay here, and we appeal to the white man to use gentle and humane means instead of legislation, which is but the fulmination of demagogues and petty politics.

THE MIGRATION OF COLORED FOLKS.

The Richmond Planet 5/19/17

The thousands of colored people, who have migrated North are now the subject of comment and alarm throughout the Southland. A few years ago, the talk was rampant to ship them back to Africa and the proposition met with favor at the hands of the Negro-haters of the country. Now it is all the other way

The hundreds of thousands of foreigners, who have been called back to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Russia, Japan, Italy, Montenegro, Servia, Portugal and Roumania have left a dearth of labor in their wake that only the colored man of the Southland can fill. The urgent demand has caused high wages and the colored laborer is taking advantage of the situation to improve his financial condition and to migrate to sections where he will be less subjected to racial prejudice.

That the Departments of Labor in the southern states are aroused hardly admits of a question. Colored leaders have been summoned to aid in checking the migration, but their efforts have, for the most part, been futile. Questions are being asked.

Segregation, which has floated like a dark pall over the Southland, is one of the leading causes advanced for the disposition of the colored people to seek other climes. Segregation has always been in operation throughout the Southland, but it was not legal, forcible segregation. Housing conditions in this section, as in thousands of others, have been terrible and when white people removed to new localities, colored people readily occupied the houses that they vacated.

Under the present segregation laws all of this is changed and property is now left vacant. White people will not live in the houses and colored people are not permitted so to do. There can be no doubt that the leaving of thousands of colored people will result in benefit to the thousands of others, who remain behind.

It would be well for this element to approach "the powers that be" with the request for relief and for a cessation of the oppressive legislation both municipal and State, that has made life in this locality almost unbearable. There is another sad feature about the affair. The people are going North and so are many of their leaders. Some of our best men are now happily located in a northern clime.

If those colered people, who are here will remain here, they will find that they can command better wages at home than they can elsewhere and be surrounded by congenial conditions of a life-time. The politicians have been the cause of practically all of this trouble and if some means can be found to make the colored folks contented, those now here will remain and thousands of those who have gone away will come back again.

UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THE EXODUS.

"If you thought you might be lynched by mistake, would you remain in South Carolina? Ask yourself that question if you dare." Thus speaks the Columbia (S. C.) State, a white daily.

We headed this editorial with that excerpt for the simple reason that this (lynching) is one of the chief reasons for the migration of our people northward. We doubt seriously if the East St. Louis outrage will retard them.

We notice from press reports that conferences are being called to discuss and, if possible, put a termination to this hegira.

Already over 700 of our most able-bodied men have left Houston for the North, and others are anxious to follow them.

Negroes are being recruited from ten other points in Texas and a dearth of labor is already certain.

These various conferees and conferences will do well to intelligently study and discuss this question before trying to arrive at definite conclusions. Houston Chronicle

It is a fact that the Negro is grossly underpaid in the South and this is done intentionally.

But the cry of better wages is not the only thing that is beckoning the Negro away from Dixie. 7/7/17

Permit us to enumerate other causes for the exodus, as follows:

Bad treatment, right to vote, poor schools and educational facilities, lack of protection, oppression, poor working conditions insanitary conditions, injustice in the courts, lack of privileges no real freedom, civil rights, "jim-crow" cars, taxation without representation, residential and labor segregation laws, all of which are founded upon prejudice.

To simply offer the Negro better salaries now in the face of the opportunity offered him in the North along all lines will not stop the migration at this late stage of the game, provided his services are still desired up there.

Unless the fundamental causes are remedied and removed, all the gold and greenbacks in Dixie can not successfully cope with the situation.

Money is not the price of liberty, by a long shot.

The Negro has slowly, but surely, lost confidence in the Southern white man by the treatment accorded the race since emancipation, and scores are going North simply to liberate themselves from this oppression and unfairness as daily evidenced by the Caucasian race to the Negro race.

The Negro press has been warning the South for years that "nothing is settled until it is settled right," but their pleas prayers and warnings fell upon deaf ears.

The Southern white man contented himself with saying that "the Southern white man is the Negro's best friend," and "the South is best suited for the Negro."

Then he would sally forth, insult our wives, daughters and mothers, and lynch our brothers, fathers, wives, sisters and mothers.

This kind of friendship did and does not particularly appeal to the Negro, and now he is vamoosing to more hospitable climes.

One race man who left here, when told that he would freeze to death in the North, replied: "I would rather freeze to death in the North than to be burned to death in the South."

And that expresses the sentiment of thousands of those leaving the Southland.

Railroad accommodations are, in most cases, something fierce. Better provision is made for cattle and other live stock than for Negroes.

Our wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts, even if seriously ill, must sit and ride in day coaches, ofttimes infested by the conductor, auditor, butchers and a gang of their friends, who smoke and swear, against the laws of the state and society.

If a decent-looking Negro woman boards the train she is a target for their insults until she reaches her destination.

Justice in the courts is a matter of impossibility, since all laws, presumably, apply to and convict Negroes and exempt and acquit whites.

One local race man puts it thusly: Sixteen to one — 12 jurors, 1 judge, 1 prosecuting attorney, 1 white lawyer representing the white client and 1 white newspaper reporter, whose chief joy is to put things in the paper to the race's detriment — all these against one race man. How can he secure justice, a fair and square deal?

He has no voice in selecting officers whose salaries he must help pay, and he is a perpetual victim of these fee-grabbing deputies, who beat up and slay Negroes at will and at the least provocation.

The average Houston Negro receives $1.50 per day or $9.00 per week. He must pay the same price for flour, bacon, lard, sugar and other necessary commodities as the other man who does less work but receives a good deal better salary; and this is not a fair average for the South.

For argument's sake, he has four in family, and thus his money goes something like this: Rent, $2.50; car fare during week, 60c; groceries, $5.00, and thus he has 90c left for all other purposes.

Then, too, hard labor, such as our people perform, calls for plenty of solid and wholesome food.

If his family is larger and a bigger house is necessary, $3.00 goes for rent and $6.00 for food, and there is always a deficit.

These are cold, stubborn facts, conservatively stated, authoritative and authentic.

Excluding some cities and counties, the educational facilities are a reproach upon modern civilization and in thousands of instances the teachers are incompetent and incapable, holding their jobs through certain immoral connections with certain white men in the community.

The South has long taught and practiced the old doctrine that "any old thing is good enough for a nigger," but like Nebuchadnezzar, Dixie sees and can read the hand-writing on the wall "Thou are weighed in the balance and art found wanting."

This is a woeful inscription, heartrending and exasperating to the guilty parties.

The insanitary condition of most Negro sections in the South has given the race a startling death rate.

We could continue to "cuss" and discuss this subject, but we shall sum it all up by saying that the Negro is completely dissatisfied and disgusted with conditions in the South, and the white man alone is powerless to stop the exodus, either by force or otherwise.

The Negroes who are conversant with the causes and conditions should be called into these conferences and permitted to suggest methods to pursue to check this migration, or else it is a lost ball in the high grass.

WHY BEAT AROUND THE BUSH

The Weekly Voice 7/17/17

The Negro labor, which has for more than 100 years been the South's chief industrial asset, has been in overwhelming numbers leaving for other fields for new labor markets where economic and political and social conditions have been represented as better. This has called for much comment, many ugly and unpoplar suggestions. Recently there appeared in a great Southern daily paper the notice that the head of the Civic chamber of one of the largest industrial cities of the South, would appoint a committee to urge that drastic measures be taken to prevent the continued movement of Negroes from these parts. The Voice wishes to call the attention of these people to the fact that to our personal knowledge that in every instance where these methods have been practiced instead of decreasing the exodus the movement was given impetus. In one instance where a certain corporation which employed several hundred colored men secured a certain notorious Negro loafer, who was an expert speaker, made a strong speech to those workmen, told of the dread cold and other obstacles to be met with at the North, implored them to remain where they were, every man on this job refused to return to his work, but immediately left the premises.

We know exactly what the trouble is and if these people who guide affairs were to place their ear to the ground they would soon learn the trouble.

When men find they can secure $2.50 to $4.00 per day for common labor, where their highest wages here are $1.25 and they at the same time have to take all manner of abuse and to work and live under all kinds of conditions. This is the whole situation. What the employers of labor need to do is to raise wages and see that the men who are producing the wealth of this great country are treated more like men than like cattle.

Don't use drastic measures. The day of these measures has passed. Friendly correction, proper application of the laws. See that a Negro gets just treatment at the hands of the law, officers and courts of justice. Don't let your wealth and pleasure slip from your grasp while you idly look on.

REWARD IS OFFERED FOR "NIGHT RIDERS" TERRORIZING BLACKS

Constitution 10-26-17

Following the receipt of an appeal for aid in the protection of negroes in Houston and Crawford counties from "night riders," who are said to have ill-treated negroes who have been buying and driving automobiles, Governor Hugh M. Dorsey has offered a reward of $50 for the capture and conviction of any person participating in such mistreatment of negroes.

The complaint of mistreatment came to the governor after several outbreaks in Houston and Crawford counties, said to have taken place several nights ago.

The grand juries of these two counties, according to news dispatches, are preparing to investigate the cases of terrorizing the negroes and make every effort to bring the offenders to justice. Several negroes are said to have been whipped and numerous negroes ordered to quit driving automobiles.

Labor — 1917
Migration

Louisville Courier-Journal 6/28/17

WHEN WILL THE SOUTH WAKE UP?

In their dilemma over the steady migration of the Negro northward, the white people of the south, the editors and writers, are doing their best to stop the Negroes, by trying to justify lynching, disfranchisement, segregation, and some has gone so far as to say that the Negro should be "kept down." "He should be kept in his place."

They are loud in saying that the south is the best place for the Negro. They still insist that the south understands the Negro best, and is best prepared to deal with him.

Notwithstanding the fact that over three hundred and fifty thousand colored people have left the south, and a steady stream is daily leaving, the white south is still saying "we know best how to handle the race question." Those who make such statements are either dishonest or they are ignorant.

Mr. Taylor Kennerly, who is a southerner and was formerly managing editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, strikes the keynote when he says: "the fact that the whole economic, commercial, educational, and moral attitude with which the white man has assumed, and still assumes, towards the Negro is wrong; and that while the white man has robbed the Negro of millions of dollars through keeping the black man in ignorance, he has also lost billions through the same method, and will continue to do so until he himself changes these deplorable conditions—conditions which should not be tolerated in any civilized community." The very men who have power to change these conditions are crying the loudest about the Negro exodus, we are told, and "they want to keep the Negro in the south, and they are doing everything in their power to do so, except the one thing that will succeed—giving him a square deal."

When will the south wake up? If it will only spend a little energy in trying honestly to provide better living conditions for the Negro, the problem will be solved.

WHAT IS REALLY BACK OF THE NEGRO EXODUS FROM THE SOUTH?

Constitution May 21, 1917

Professor James H. Dillard, after spending several days in Atlanta, left yesterday for his home in Charlottesville, Va., where he goes to prepare a report for Secretary of Labor Wilson, of the cabinet, as the result of a special advisory investigation being made by him under direction of the secretary of labor, of the negro exodus from the south.

Professor Dillard is a graduate of Washington and Lee university of Virginia, class '77, being a native of that state. After serving in the faculty of Washington and Lee, he was for four years a member of the Washington university faculty, at St. Louis, and later became professor of Latin at and dean of the faculty of Tulane university of New Orleans, in which he served for eighteen years. He bears honorary degrees from Tulane, Sewanee and Washington and Lee universities, and is a director of the Slater fund and president of Jeanes foundation.

He has spent three weeks in the south making this advisory investigation for the department of labor which selected him for the purpose on account of his peculiar fitness for the work.

The Constitution finding that he was in Atlanta asked for a statement from him concerning his work to which he replied: "I cannot, of course, give you anything like an outline of my report nor discuss it, but in a general way, I will give you the result of my observations."

Following is Professor Dillard's statement on the subject:

Editor Constitution: Especially in view of the war situation and the need of food supplies, the secretary of labor, Mr. Wilson, and the assistant secretary, Mr. Post, are much interested in the conditions of labor in the south. These conditions depend largely upon the migration of negroes from the south to the north and northwest. Three weeks ago I had two interviews with the secretary and since seeing him I have been endeavoring to ascertain the facts and causes in regard to this migration and to get opinions of various people as to what remedies, if any, might be or should be adopted to check the movement. The Constitution has asked me to tell briefly the result of such findings and observations as I have been able to gather during the past three weeks in which I have been especially interested in the question. I have talked with a number of people, and I wrote letters to thirty-odd southern white men and to four southern negroes, all of whom replied promptly.

As to the Facts.

First, as to the facts: There is no doubt that in some sections the numbers of those that have left, or are still leaving, are so large as to cause a serious lack of labor. It seems quite impossible to arrive at any degree of exactness as to the actual numbers that have gone from a state, or a section of a state, or from all the states during the past twelve months. Estimates vary for the total number from 120,000 to 500,000. I should say that the average of estimates is about 250,000. Certainly the number is sufficiently large to constitute a most significant movement.

Certain sections in each state seem to have been unaffected. For example, while many have left the southern part of Louisiana, practically none, so far as my information goes, have left the northern part. A manufacturer writing in regard to Alabama says: "In the Birmingham and Chattanooga districts the exodus has made labor very short. At Bessemer we have lost some, but promptly replaced them by those coming in from the farms." A Mississippian writes that "in the southern part of the state many acres of land will not be planted for lack of labor." A letter from Georgia says, "A number have left southwestern Georgia from various localities, and still others are leaving, but they are so thick down here that we cannot miss them unless we know them personally." A state official writes that "In some sections of Virginia the shortage has been very marked and the exodus of negro laborers has been very considerable. It has been chiefly from those communities where the poorest school facilities are to be found."

Not Confined to One Class.

It seems evident that the exodus is by no means confined to the poorer classes. It is true that information comes from parts of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia that negroes who left were, for various reasons, in worse than usual conditions of poverty, or were in fear of worse conditions. A letter from Mississippi says: "There was an almost complete failure in the cotton crop in this section last year. This put the negroes 'in bad.' It simply looked like starvation to them and they decided not to try it another year." From the west-central part of Alabama a large planter writes: "Many negroes have left. They just had to leave; they had nothing to eat or wear. The hard part of the migration is that the young have gone; the old are left. Fortunately, however, most of the migrants send back money." An intelligent colored man writes from Georgia: "I am stating the plain truth when I say that many negroes are now making barely enough to live on from day to day. There has been practically no increase of wages these two years." Yet, while poverty is the condition of many who go, there is ample evidence that many who are relatively well off have gone. Three informants tell of negroes selling land in order to go, and others mention the fact that some who leave have two or three hundred dollars to take with them. A number of colored preachers testify that they have lost many of the best supporters of their churches.

A further fact would seem to be established from the letters which I have received namely, that not a very large percentage of the migrants have been taken north, or induced to go, by labor agents. Certainly many have gone in this way, and there are known instances of northern corporations sending agents to engage large groups, but I should judge from the information gathered that these form hardly a fourth of the whole number.

As to the Causes.

As to the causes of the movement there is a very general agreement as to two: First, the lack of labor at the north, due to the stoppage of immigration from Europe, thus offering the chance of employment and at higher wages; second, the growing discontent of the negroes and the feeling that they have little or no chance of a square deal in the south.

Other incidental causes are sometimes mentioned, but practically all who have expressed themselves on the subject agree on these two as the dominant, and one might say concurrent causes. There is considerable disagreement as to which is the more potent. Perhaps the most informing and emphatic among the letters which I have received comes from a southern white man who, from interest in this question, addressed inquiries to a number of leading negroes throughout the south. At the time of his writing he had received replies from thirty-two. "The consensus of opinion," he says, "is that about 60 per cent of the migration is due to economic causes with social and other causes as subsidiary inducements. A few say that the migration is almost wholly economic. Two or three say that the economic situation has nothing to do with it. Some say they believe that the people ought to stay in the south, but that conditions must be changed if they do. Some say that they have been urging negroes to go north because of lack of hope for better conditions in the south. In view of the fact that these men are leaders of the race, we must face squarely up to this issue."

The most common specific grounds of complaint on the part of negroes, as given in most letters that have come to me, refer to poor school facilities and lack of fairness and protection in the courts.

One investigator in Georgia writes: "In talking with men who have gone or who are planning to go north, I have been surprised to find that in nearly every case the question of better opportunities for their children has featured largely in determining their course." The same writer says that "the fear of harsh treatment either from lawless mobs or by officers of the law has been assigned as one of many causes of migration."

Similar quotations might be given from a number of letters. On the other hand, another writer from Georgia says: "My personal view is that there is little or no relation between lynching or the fear of it and the migration. I regard the matter as simply a natural response to an economic demand." Still another white Georgian enumerates the causes as follows: 1. The demand for labor north, with high wages; 2. A desire on the part of many for a more hopeful future for their children; 3. Persuasion on the part of secret agents; 4. Desire for new things. I may make one other quotation under this subject of causes which comes in a letter recently received from a colored man. "I find now," he says, "a feeling of uneasiness over the working of the selective conscription bill. Many seem to see in it a plan on the part of the authorities to confine negroes to work on farms in the south. If the action of the federal authorities is such as to justify this feeling, in my opinion, much larger numbers of negroes will at least make an effort to leave the south." In fact, all the negroes who have said anything about this whole movement express the opinion that coercive measures of any kind will almost surely tend to increase the exodus.

South Wants Them to Stay.

The burden of the testimony of all from whom I have heard and with whom I have had an opportunity of talking, here in Atlanta as well as elsewhere, is that if the south has the desire that the negroes remain in the south the remedy against the migration fever lies in the willingness of the southern white man to remove the causes by raising wages and by standing up for better treatment of the negro people. Only three of many correspondents lay any stress on the coercion of labor agents. The able and widely-read Manufacturers' Record, a southern publication, printed in its issue of May 3 a letter from Danville, Va., recommending strenuous dealing with labor agents. Commenting on this letter the editor said: "Labor must have the right to move from one part of a country to another, regardless of all local laws against 'labor agents.' There

is no power in the country to keep men from going where the rate of wages is highest, and the south must recognize this fact. The migration of negroes is a serious hardship on the south, but it cannot be met by laws against labor agents. There must be a parity of wages before the movement can be stopped, as hard as that may be on southern farming and industries." Beside these words let me set the words of a colored man who writes that "if the negro could feel that he would have better treatment in the south, he would rather stay than go north, even if there was some slight advantage of wages in the north. Any five prominent leading white citizens in my state could stop the migration from the state."

A letter from South Carolina sums up the matter as follows: "The proposition to my mind," he says, "is simple: so long as the north offers work to the negro with better wages, living conditions, and educational facilities, the more intelligent negroes are going to continue to go there. If the south wants to keep the negro she will have to offer him better terms."

Better Opportunities South.

Two letters from white men born in the north, but long and still resident in the south, seem to me of peculiar interest. One writes from Virginia: "The south, on the whole, presents better industrial opportunities for the negro than does the north. In the south the negro meets with less competition and also enjoys a better opportunity to do as well whatever he is fitted to do." The other writes from South Carolina: "From all that I can gather I am of the opinion that the migration is likely to continue and probably increase in volume. The movement seems to be a general uprising among the people themselves. They say but little about it to anybody and disappear quietly. There are at least three things the southern people must do if they would hold their labor. Give them better wages, better schools, and better protection. Lynchings for trivial offenses, or, in fact, for any offense, must be a thing of the past. Personally, I feel that the negro ought to remain in the south, provided he can have fair treatment here."

The last writer spoke of the migration as likely to continue. I may say that this is the very general opinion of those who have given attention to the matter. Furthermore, there is no evidence of any appreciable return up to this time. The truth seems to be, in spite of the fact that not only large numbers of negro laborers but some white laborers have gone north, that a demand still exists for more.

I have attempted to give here for what they may be worth the opinions which I have received, because it seems to me important that we should know whatever thoughts and sentiments may be entertained on this question. JAMES H. DILLARD.

NEGRO PASTOR TELLS HOW TO STOP EXODUS OF RACE FROM DIXIE

Constitution 7/16/19

Rev. H. H. Proctor gave the third of his series of sermons on problems growing out of the war last night at the First Congregational church, colored, dealing particularly with the negro exodus from the south to the north. After giving the social basis of the movement he told what the white people could do to arrest the movement and what negroes could do to secure here what they seek by emigration.

"In a word," he said, "the negro is seeking a man's wage and a man's treatment. Here the black man has a white man's expenses but too often a black man's income. In matters of public concern, he too often has a black man's opportunities with a white man's responsibilities. To arrest this migratory movement, let the white give the black simply a square deal, based on the golden rule.

"The way the negro can get here what he seeks elsewhere is by commanding it by that intrinsic worth from which there can be no appeal. Let him co-operate with the white man in everything that is good, and thereby show that nothing that is common to man is foreign to him. The relationship of the races has been greatly advanced by their co-operation in the recent uplift movements in this city.

"The most hopeful single thing in the relation between the races in the south has been all too little emphasized, and that is their common religious life. But races are religious, and this is the common denominator to the solution of the problem of the races. On the common platform of the golden rule both races can stand and build here in the south a truly noble civilization."

MACON, GA. TELEGRAPH
NOVEMBER 21, 1917

SUNDAY AND NEGRO MIGRATION

In full sympathy with the emotions that prompt Billy Sunday to declare he does not believe a single negro left Georgia for the industrial sections of the North because liquor was outlawed in this State and could be had in those to which they went, we beg to disagree with this eminent declarant of faith. While the recent extreme dryness of Georgia has not by any means been the controlling lure to take our negroes away from us it did play a large part in the enticing picture painted by the secret and skilled agencies of Northern industrial needs.

Among the plenty and prosperity cited as bound to mature for him as soon as the colored man and brother landed in the faraway labor market was always included strongly and glowingly the fact that he could there "get your glass of beer when you want it" or "your little dram." And it told and told heavily, too. Those of us who kept up with the thing when it was at its crest in Georgia know full well what a part the prospect of transition from dry to wet territory played.

The negro is not by nature a total abstainer. Very often he drinks to excess and dangerous excess, and the social consumption of alcohol had been playing ever since Emancipation an increasingly important part in his scheme of existence. His fondness and his misuse of alc[illegible] averages was what dried the Southern [illegible] first of all in the Union. If there b[illegible] esident in the South all these years a pure white population we would have been the last to pass rigid prohibitory laws. And while our prohibition law, that is, the last one, was put

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
New Orleans, La
JAN 1 1917

THE MOVEMENT NORTHWARD SERIOUS

The movement of our people to the Nort is serious. It is deeper seated than the exodus to Kansas some years ago. The motiv lying behind this movement is twofold; first to be free from the oppression and the disagreeable situation in the South; second, to secure better wages, better living conditions, better schools and better opportunity to achieve full American citizenship.

We wrote one of our pastors who lives somewhere in the zone where there is a large immigration of our people. We have eliminated his name, the place and reference so as to make this letter absolutely impersonal, but it is an actual case. It shows the state of Negro minds. This letter comes from one of the largest manufacturing towns in the South, and in the town are large lumber mills and the people have one of the best opportunities offered in the South for labor. It shows just how these people are posessed and we must view this situation seriously. Our correspondent calls attention to the fact that they will not tolerate any advice against going, that the man who offers this sort of advice is considered a traitor to their happiness. Our correspondent writes:

"You asked me to write you about the Northern immigration in this section. In these parts, most all of the colored people seem to be conjured or to be under the spell of going. Many of those who are going are property holders. It seems a mystery that they are all of one mind. This seems to be one time the Negroes are of one mind. Many are leaving the farms, and they are going in numbers from the towns. The cry is freedom and better wages. They will not suffer any public advice, to the contrary. A brother was to have come here to hold a ten days revival, but it leaked out that he was to advise the Negroes not to go and get them (the mill laborers) to sign a contract. The whole town of Negroes rebelled against his coming and had he come he would have had anything but a warm reception. A professor in one of the schools of Mississippi was invited to deliver the emancipation address, and struck that subject in the latter part of his address though the house was packed when he began when he closed his address there were no fifty persons in the house. They resented by going out in crowds. One of the mills here gave their men a bonus before Christmas, so much per cent of the wages they had made this year as Christmas gifts so as to quiet them. Some took the money and went North. There is a lull just now, only because of the fear of winter, but they are getting ready for spring, when as it now looks, there will be the moving as of dry bones in the valley. Many of my members have gone and many are preparing to go, and into just what parts they have gone is very difficult to ascertain. They leave by night, they say nothing to their pastor about it. Our Church is greatly afflicted and church work drags and is greatly hindered."

It is a great problem. who will solve it?

DAYTON O. NEWS
JULY 30, 1917

WHY NEGROES ARE COMING NORTH.

HENRY C. FULLER, editor of Southwest, writing from Houston, Tex., takes issue with the people who claim that the exodus of negroes from the South, and particularly from Texas, is due to unfair treatment to which they are or have been subjected in the southern states.

"The report which has been scattered broadcast by a few irresponsible newspapers to the effect that the negro exodus from Texas is due solely to the fact that the negroes are not being treated right here in Texas," says Mr. Fuller, "is wholly without foundation or truth. Those negroes who have gone North and are still going are going and have gone simply because they have been offered about twice as much for a day's work in the North as they are getting in Texas."

With reference to the manner in which negroes are treated in Texas, Mr. Fuller says:

"Here they have their own schools and their school terms are as long as those of the white people, although the negro population does not pay into the educational fund one-fifth as much money as the white people. The worthy negro never gets into trouble, and always gets all the help he needs from white friends who are ready and willing to help him. So far none of the industrious country negroes have gone to the North. It is only the town negro, out of a job or discontented with his work."

If it is true, as charged ,that negroes are being lured from the South by promises of higher wages than they are able to get where they have been employed in the past, it might be well to have an investigation for the purpose of discovering who is making such offers. Are they the promises of agents who are endeavoring to exploit th[illegible] for their own profit, or are they being m[illegible] responsible business men who are willing to bring about trouble in social and commercial conditions simply to obtain temporary advantages for themselves? It is evident that there is misrepresentation or misconceived "enterprise" somewhere.

Labor - 1917

Migration.

CAUSES FOR NEGRO MIGRATION.

Christian Index 6/21/16

THE migration of the Negro from the South has occasioned nation-wide interest. It has called forth much discussion pro and con by both the Negro and the white man in the South and in the North. It has given the race problem a somewhat new aspect; it has changed the point of view of the thinking regarding the Negro in both sections of the country. The Southern white man has come to a fuller recognition of the economic value of the Negro, a recognition he could never have had, it seems, without being largely deprived of this factor. That the Negro will entirely escape temporary embarrassments as a result of this migration is not claimed. That would be extravagant and unreasonable. History does not show that any race has ever enjoyed permanent blessings of any great movements without at the same time sharing in the temporary evil effects which almost always accompany such movements. There were times on their tedious march to Canaan when the Hebrews regretted that they had left Egypt.

Feeling the effect of this migration from the South it is natural that efforts would be put forth to check, if not entirely stop it. But that people of such wide intelligence and large experience should undertake to treat the effect without a thorough understanding and sensible approach to the causes through which they might reach the effect has been amusing to the thoughtful in every section. Such a course might furnish exercise out of which could grow a body of experience, but it does no credit to the intelligence and statesmanship of the South. The physician does not go about treating his patient in any such manner. He knows full well that the effort to remove an effect without doctoring the cause is futile. The school children are now no longer satisfied with the fact of things; they persistently inquire into the reasons for things.

There are two sets of causes for the Negro leaving the South at this time. One set may be known as surface causes and the other set beneath-the-surface causes. The surface causes are easily seen and understood. These are the economic causes. The war in Europe has called home many foreigners out of the industrial centers of the North and East. These large factories and other industrial enterprizes, representing enormous investments, had to turn in some other direction for labor. These large industrial opportunities with higher wages made strong appeals to the Southern Negro. They are the surface causes.

Causes.

The beneath-the-surface causes are to be found in the handicaps under which the Negro labors in the South and the uncivilized treatment to which he is subjected. He is segregated. To this he most strenuously objects. There is a difference between segregation and separation especially so in the Southern interpretation of the term segregation, as observed in the practice of the South in its enforcement of the idea. Separation in matters social and religious is not necessarily objectionable. Left alone each race group instinctively seeks separation from other race groups. But segregation, as we have it, means more than separation; it means inferiority and humiliation. It means, not only another section of the city for the Negro, but a section that is inferior in improvement and protection; it means, not only a different school, but an inferior school, both in buildings and equipment; it means, not only separate accommodations on the railroads, but deplorably inferior accommodations; this, too, in the face of the fact that the Negro pays the same price that is paid by others.

Another cause is the code of laws, or rather the practice of it, that gives more concern to the color of a man's skin than to the merits of a case he may have in the courts of justice. The Negro is taught not to expect justice in the courts, however industrious, honest, law-abiding he may be, when his lawful rights to liberty and protection are contested by a white man. The Negro suffers in the courts, not always because he is guilty, not because he lacks character, but because his skin—not his heart—is black. That the Negro should have a feeling of resentment against such unfair, unicivilized treatment should not occasion any surprise among people of thought, pride and self-respect. The Negro is human, endowed with all the faculties of other human beings.

One instance of how a community approaches its duty as a law-abiding and law-enforcing community when a Negro is invovled may be seen by the doctrine set forth in the Abbyville, South Carolina, Scimeter in a recent issue as follows:

> "Now our ingrained doctrine of "white supremacy" don't mean that the highest social caste of white men shall be above the highest social caste of Negroes. That would leave a vacant place in the social line to be filled only by a rich Negro, who could meet the social demands with a lavish purse. As I understand it, and we have all been taught from infancy, it means that the lowest white man in the social scale is above the Negro who stands highest by the same measurement."

The creed here stated is injust, un-American and uncivilized. But the thing about it that sticks the hardest is that it is true. This is the sentiment that obtains in the South.

The Negro is mobbed, lynched and burned without the semblance of a trial. The laws are made by the white man. He makes them to equal in severity any crime one may commit. The white man not only makes them, he has charge of the laws, executes them. In the making of the laws and the enforcing them the Negro has practically no voice in the South. There is no way for him to escape justice if he would. How there can ever be the least semblance of justification of the mob rule taxes the credulity of the dullest minds. But the thing most tragic about the lynching business is that so often innocent persons are brutally put to death. Not satisfied with lynching one man, lynchers have been known to spread terror and death throughout whole Negro communities, burning their homes, school houses and churches; this without the slightest protest of the authorities of the law; and the Negro, the helpless victim of these cruelties, is entirely without protection.

If it be charged that such brutalities follow only a certain crime committed by the Negro, we call on statisties to answer. Statistics, thoroughly reliable, show that out of the 54 lynchings that occurred in 1916 only 23 percent or less than one-fourth of them was chargeable to rape. Some were lynched for trivial causes. It will be remembered that the crime for which Mr. Anthony Crawford, a wealthy farmer, an industrious, law-abiding citizen, was brutally lynched and his mutilated body dragged about the streets of Abbyville, S. C., in broad open daylight was his unwillingness to be cheated out of some cotton seed he was selling. For this affront (?) he was offered a beating which he respectfully declined. He was lynched. If it be said again that only the lawless element of the white people participate in such barbarous crimes of lynching and burning Negroes, and the best white people don't endorse them, we call on the fearless, frank editor of the Abbyville, S. C., Scimeter, an influential white paper, for his views touching that claim. The following is part of an editorial from his paper of not many weeks ago:

> "That is a lie! a hypocritical cowardly lie! and should be stopped for the shame of it. The "best people" of South Carolina know that when white men cease to whip, or kill Negroes who become obnoxious, that they will take advantage of the laxity, and soon make this state untenable for whites of all kinds, and that under such conditions the "best" will be "like the worst, and the worst like the best." The point here made is, that no matter who actually killed Crawford, the responsibility for his death rests upon us all alike, and because of his own reckless course, due to chest inflation from wealth, it was inevitable and racially justifiable.
>
> "If a Negro should insult me, as a white man, the community would expect me to forceably resent it. Because the ruling sentiment demands that all white men must do so, for our mutual protection. If I did that and the Negro beat me instead, then the community, this community, any community, whether they liked me or not, would be forced to beat the Negro to show others that they must not strike a white man. If he resisted and fought back they would kill him. That is the case of Anthony Crawford, and it will be the same with any other Negro in any community who dares to raise his hand against white men, no matter what the immediate cause."

We simply need to add that the murderers in this case were not even indicted. To dwell upon the silence of even the white pulpit and religious press, where one would naturally expect to find some evidence of just what some of the best people do think about such brutalities, would make the picture gruesome indeed.

These excerpts from the Abbyville paper show how the editor was advising those charged with enforcing the laws how to act, and training the public, including the best people, what to expect and how to endorse the outcome of an investigation of the lynching of Anthony Crawford in broad open day light right on the streets of the city. And for what? Because he was an honest, industrious, frugal, law-abiding citizen and had self-respect.

In this editorial we have briefly suggested some of the causes for the Negro leaving the South. As to whether he will permanently better his condition by leaving the South, is for the future to determine. That he will face many serious handicaps in building himself advantageously into the life of a new section is admitted. But that he may overcome the difficulties and finally adjust himself in the new environments is devoutly hoped. There is one thing about which there is a strong conviction in the heart of the black man, and that is this: That if his going from the South affects his general status at all, it must be for the better. He fails to see how it can be made much more intolerable.

In a later issue we shall discuss some ways of checking the migration of the Negro from the South.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Labor - 1917
Migration

MIGRATION OF NEGROES FROM SOUTH

Atlanta Independent 6-13-17

BY JAXON.

Many Northern railway companies and industrial corporations relieved their labor shortage during the past two years by engaging Southern Negroes. This has continued until it is estimated that more than 200,000 Southern Negroes have been brought North during the year just past.

The movement has become of such moment as to create socialogic problems in Northern cities; industrial difficulties in the South and to have acquired the dignity of a name among Northern Negroes and throughout the South the "Migration" is an important topic and the subject of much discussion

The Writer of the "Negro at large" series, that appeared in these columns a few years since ,has just completed a tour of the South, visiting seven different states below the Mason and Dixon line. His story is sustained by established facts and first-hand observations.

This trip was made after more than a year of close relation with labor condition in the territory of the Ohio river and East of Chicago.

The opening of European hostilities not only reduced immigration to a minimum, but the patriotic impulses aroused prompted many nationals to return to their native lands.

The demands of munition factories and war supply plants made a heavy drain upon the labor market of this country.

The demands of transportation required augmented labor units for both construction and maintenance. Thus, it is easy to be seen why in the spring of 1916 labor agents went into the South seeking whom they could employ and offering free transportation to different points upon their respective lines, or to the various factory locations. The extent of this may be pictured when it is known that the New Haven R. R. through one agent employed more than 1,500 Negroes last summer. The Pennsylvania has so many that a Negro welfare superintendent is required to care for their colored labor. Another railroad maintains more than sixty labor camps and dormitories and over a score of labor agencies. The Carnegie Steel Company, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., and many other industrial corporations are maintaining commissaries that serve more "guests" than do most of our great hotels.

These examples are aside from the thousands that have been absorbed in many communities throughout the North and are housed in the usual manner.

The tobacco interests of Connecticut received Negroes at the rate of about 100 per week during the whole summer, many of them ere transients, in some cases, students, but a premium in the way of preferred jobs; homes, etc., offered to the man of family who would become a fixture in the new environment.

The Southern employer, long accustomed to a standard of low wages and labor regulations of his own making, became much disturbed by this migration that to his eyes was not only a migration but a revolution. In fact it is an evolution—the inevitable law of supply and demand is doing what our politicians have been vainly trying to accomplish for a half century.

Interviews with many whites whose business interests are affected, and with Negro bankers, insurance officials and local race leaders, disclose the fact that this migration is probably more nearly an epoch marking incident than has been internal occurrence since the civil war.

The Negro who willingly hired to a strange labor agent, going he knows not where, proved by that very act that he was either shiftless or adventurous, and possibly both. He came to the North and received from two dollars to five dollars per day for fewer hours of work than he had been accustomed to perform for wages ranging from 60 cents to $1.25 per day. According to his standards, he was soon rich. Just before and during the holidays, thousands of them returned to the Southern homes; their unusual opulence proclaimed more loudly than words, the desirability of working in the North.

Negroes of steady habits, with trades and in many cases owning homes, became interested, and the past few months has seen thousands of the South's greatest economic asset—its "good darkey"—going or arranging to go North.

The South at first, recognition of this serious loss, adopted blundering methods to combat it, based upon their old theory of terrorizing the Negro. At Norfolk, Va., a labor agent was threatened with arrest. At Savannah, an arrest of an agent and his party actually occured; the same thing happened at Rome, Ga. At Atlanta, so recent at February 1, this year, the writer saw a policeman at the Union Station, inspecting each Negro of the laboring type and examining their tickets. This without any warrant of law. If they were found to be waiting in the station for someone—they were promptly ordered out; if the Negro admitted that he was going North, he was threatened with arrest for spitting on the floor. In some cases the threat was carried out without the slightest reason, other than a desire to disperse the labor agent's party. Many other equally humiliating and ridiculous practices were tried till finally the Southern citizen had suddenly thrust upon him the realization that the migration was something too big to be scratched as a surface sore—but that something was fundamentally wrong.

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In witness of the better treatment of the situation, we find during the past three months,atfrequent intervals, editorials in the Atlanta Constitution, that show it to have turned from a radical anti-Negro to a most pronounced Negro loving organ. A review of Southern exchanges show many other papers following this practice.

About January 30 the Georgia Federation of Women's Club adopted a resolution condemning lynching for any cause.

In Birmingham, Ala., the columns of the Age-Herald and the dailies, carry a story originating with a local manufacturer who complains bitterly of the city police department and its activities against Negro crapgames and other evening diversions of their employees. Nothing but a scarcity of labor would compel any southern employed to quarrel with the officers of the law in behalf of a Negro, and the brutality of police towards Negroes has long been a source of complaint in Southern cities.

Another instance of the extereme effort being made to placate the Negro is reflected in the letters from the public column of Alabama papers —a two-sided controversy has been raging between the local merchants and the beneficiaries of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. Commissaries.

Corporation stores are traditionally high priced and have been one of labors chief grievances for time beyond memory—yet in their frantic effort to counteract the labor, here is a set of stores with prices so low as to invite the anger of local merchants who threaten legislation in reprisal.

In Wilcox County, Alabama, 1,500 dog taxes charged to Negroes were omitted, rather than enforce collection with the possibility of encouraging the exodus.

It is accepted beyond doubt, and frequently mentioned that the Southland is the place the Negro prefers. The Negro of high and low caste reechoes this, but they refer to the climate, the agricultural conditions and the industrial opportunity. But they fear and hate the treatment accorded them in the South. The demand for their services created by the war has simply crated the opportunity for them to realize the long cherished secret ambition of nearly every Southern Negro—each of them wanted to find "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" for himself and his family.

Heretofore the North has offered civic rights and privileges and no employment to any great extent. The South gave the Negro employment at every occupation (at small wages to be sure), but denied him the natural happiness that should accrue from his toil by restriction laws and practices.

Here follows a list of grievances mentioned by the Southern colored men:

1. The "Jim Crow" car, the product of this separate coach law that compells Negroes of every description to ride in one compartment of a railway coach ,denies them the privilege of sleeping and dining cars, and in the case of street cars—obliges them to stand while several seats remain vacant waiting the possibility that some white passenger may get aboard.

2. The denial of the right of franchise, enforced usually in intimidation and mob methods.

3. The lack of equitable administration of school funds so that Negro children may be properly educated. At present Negroes pay their proportion of taxes directly and a big portion directly in their rents, yet Negro schools receive in some cases less than 30 per cent of their just deserts, compelling Negroes to bear the added burden of supporting the many small colleges so well known among them.

4. The segregation laws that forbid their residing outside of a designated areas—thus leaving no room for natural expansion and forcing a fictitious value upon property rented or sold to them.

5. The generally neglected condition of streets, car service, street lighting and other public utilities in Negro neighborhoods.

6. The denial of the privileges accorded others in public parks and places of amusement—"for whites only" is a sign frequently seen in the South.

7. The lack of legal redress for insults offer their women folks and a generally prejudiced attitude of the courts.

9. The insulting and embarrassing treatment accorded Negro patrons in many stores. The brutally, frank statement often heard as "we don't serve niggers."

10. The remarkably low scale of wages offered the Negro for his labor.

WHY NOT TRY A METHOD THAT WILL PAY IN THE LONG RUN.

Weekly Voice 4/28/17

During the year just past the Negroes of Alabama have been leaving here in a never-ending stream. At first this was thought only a temporay eruption that would soon subside. But of late it seems that this eruption will continue until the last black has left. There has been much said about the causes of this moving to the north. Many have been advanced, both by black as well as white wiseacres, but the one great cause that most of them have given is the great economic cause, higher wages.

Now, if higher wages is the cause, why don't the great industries of this district get together and save to the south its greatest asset? There is no labor so reasonable, so anxious to please, so easy to please, so interested the interest of those of whom they

is true, the mills arnd furnaces of America are making capacity runs everywhere in this great country. Their products are eagerly sought in all themarkets of the world at the highest prives ever offered in any part of the world. Now, if the same corporations who operate extensively in this district are operating also extensively in the northern states why is it that a man who labors for that corporation, performs the same labor toward the production of thes ame articles, in Alabama receives $1.25 per day; in Pennsylvania and Illinois, $2.50 to $4 a day.

Now the Voice believes we know how to keep our people here and how because many who have gone to return. As in every thing that concerns our people, the white man thinks he knows and never trys to learn anything direct from those mostly affected, proceeds along his idea and always makes a conglomerated muss. Now for

some time various working men who read this paper report that various Negro loafers and vagrants have been brought to their places of employment to make speeches to them, to tell them of the obstacles to be met with in the north, and to implore them not to go.

Now this is the worst method that could be employed. Mostof thosesent out to speak to these workmen are old, corrupt braggards, taht are whiskey-soaked and their day of usefulness has long since vanished. The average colored workman has about the same respect for these fellows as he has for a police snitch. After hearing a talk from one of these employed parasites he right there decides to go. If no more than to spite the man who hired this parasite. The thing for the employers to do is to go to their employes themselves, find all causes of dissatisfaction. There is nothing our people like better than to have a straight heart-to-heart talk with their white employers. Take the money that is paid these human parasides, pay it to the workmen they are supposed to influence; then go back and enforce the vagrancy laws; put the parasites in jail; stop allowing your workmen to be tormented by these parasites; then raise wages where they can make a livcing; then build some moreschool houses and employ more and better teachers.. You can't get good teachers without good pay; all Alabama needs to keep thec olored people here is to raise the standard here so that Alabama Negroes may equal the Negro of any other state in this great country

Try and save America's greatest as set right here in his home.

"NEGRO UPRISING"-IS IT A PART OF A PLAN?

An industrious and somewhat systematic effort is being made to create the impression all over the country that the Negro is harboring designs of a general uprising against the whites of the South. Press dispatches have been sent out purporting to give evidence of this purpose in reports of numerous assaults upon white women, highway hold-ups, secret assaults, attacks upon whites, insolence of manners and every conceivable specie of meanness fitted to provoke violence. Unfortunately Raleigh figures conspicuously among the places in the country ranked as the worst. This is due to recent happenings which have worked up considerable feeling in our community. Under glaring headlines and blazing captions the conditions here have been portrayed as bordering on a reign of lawlessness that has made it necessary for the whites to make their homes armed camps prepared for any emergency.

The fact is every altercation of any kind whatever occurring between a white man and a Negro, regardless of fact as to who is at faurt; every little scrap between white and Negro children such as is common among all children; is now magnified into a race conflict and the race passions and prejudices of the whites are invoked. A Negro dare not attempt to vindicate his right or assert his manhood in any controversy with whites, however just his cause, without being subjected to the charge of insolence, the police summoned and he arrested and mulcted to the tune of a heavy fine or road sentence. And then the report goes forth that the Negro is becoming a menace

Some weeks ago writing in The News and Observer as to the causes which had produced the unrest among Negro laborers of the South, and why they were moving away to the North, we gave this as one:

"Many Negroes fear that the South has in store for the race a heritage of hardships such as we have not yet faced. To escape this many are disposing of the accumulations of a lifetime at ruinous sacrifices and are leaving for the North."

At the time of this writing we were unprepared for the early fulfillment of the prophesy which it carries. But it is even now upon us with a fullness and a significance which we cannot ignore. There is now existent in the staid old city of Raleigh a condition of affairs which had never entered our wildest dreams. We were born and reared in Raleigh. We have spent practically our whole life among its people. We were once a slave in one of its oldest, best and wealthiest families. We have always entered easily into the spirit of its best people. We have been singularly favored by them. Whatever we may have accomplished of good for our people and for the State is due to the support, the confidence, the personal and official encouragement that we received at their hands. We have never asked of them in vain. We have never seen the hour that we were not willing to undergo any sacrifice in promotion of the best interest of our beloved city. This feeling is shared by all the Negroes of Raleigh. There are personal friendships existing between the races in Raleigh such as we have found no where else. After spending some time in the North some years ago we returned to Raleigh because of these endearing ties. Despite all this there is today and has been for weeks a deep tenseness, an apprehension of consequences, forebodings, uneasiness, unrest, nervousness among our women, that make life miserable. There is sure to be an eventuation. Many of our people to escape a life of fear, repression on the one hand and oppression on the other, will leave. Many of them now tell us of their intention of seeking homes elsewhere. With the opening of next spring there will be a great hegira northward. And who can blame the Negro? Certain influences are at work which, if successful, will keep up clashes between the races until there will be a veritable reign of terror.

Let us hope that such a consequence may be averted by the interventioin of wise counsel and calm judgment. There is no good reason why such conditions should exist. We are the same people that we have been in the years gone by. Why any change of relations? Why may we not in this grave emergency; in this hour of national peril; in these days when the government is calling for the united support of all its citizens; in these times when our sons and the sons of the whites are marching to the drum-beat of the nations' heart-throbs; in these hours of daring and death there should be but one people, one purpose, one all-absorbing patriotism.

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WANT TO SEE NEGRO MIGRATION INCREASE

Members of A. M. E. Ministers Alliance of Birmingham Issue Statement.

N. Y. Age

ASK AID OF OTHER MINISTERS

2/8/17

The South Strongly Criticised for Mistreating the Negro and Reasons are Given for Present State of Unrest.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The A. M. E Ministers' Alliance of Birmingham has issued the following to colored ministers North, East, South and West

To Colored Ministers North, East and West:

It is alarming to note the unrest and dissatisfaction among our people here in Birmingham, Ala. and throughout several southern states. This unrest, dissatisfaction and moving about of our people to certain parts of our commonwealth is nothing more or less than an effect. This effect cannot exist without a cause. The alarming and bitter effect is predicated upon multifarious causes, to wit:

No. 1. PREJUDICE. The prejudice of our white south has been and is to-day, hot, bitter and strong. It is an incubator out of which have come many unfair things to stir up and cause this unrest and exodus of our people.

No. 2.. DISFRANCHISEMENT.—Any sane man whether white or black ought not b edeprived of his vote, because of color. The Negro was disfranchised many years ago in most of our southern states. This cause stirred him and created unrest, but he had no redress, nowhere to go until now.

No. 3. "JIM CROWISM"—"Jim Crowism" is anywhere and everywhere in our Southland, especially on the passenger train with full fare paid for a first class ticket, only to take the fare that is not commensurate with the money paid. Added to this insult our women are forced into this embarrassing condition only to find in most every case that men and women use the same toilet. They are humiliated and with them this race of ours in this Southland are bleeding at the heart and have been and are and will continue to be dissatisfied unless our southern whites, learn to treat us fairly and squarely on street cars, elevators, sitting rooms, parks, and many other places, the treatment is not good.

No. 4. LYNCHING—God knows it is less than a shame for any people to claim civilization and Christianity and indulge in human slaughter without law, or reason. The law ought to have its course on all crimes.

No. 5. MALTREATMENT — Thousands of our people have for a long time over crowded the cities because of the bad treatment received on the farms. The landlords, merchants, and too many times our courts fail to observe the Golden Rule toward our people. In other words, in our helpless condition, ignorant, poor and cowed down, we have been easy prey for the enemies of our race.

No. 6.—THE BOLL WEEVIL—The Boll Weevil has done its duty and has assisted much in giving rise to this great exodus.

No. 7. FLOOD.—The July Flood of 1916 did its work well and lent its help to this mighty exodus.

Following are some of the secondary causes: Because, for the first time in the history of our country Negro labor is in great demand in the shops, factories and railroads in the North, East and West; because he becomes a franchised elector in the North and can vote; because he is not "Jim Crowed" to death if he pays first class fare; because he is less liable to be lynched and has the protection of the law; because his children get the benefit of first class school facilities, and because more courteous treatment is accorded him and his family.

We, as ministers of the A. M. E. Ministers' Alliance of Birmingham, Ala., pray and beg that our ministers, and ministers of other denominations in the North, East and West, for humaity's sake look after these our poor helpless people many of whom are splendid people. We are depending upon you not to lose a single opportunity to help our people make good in church, State and their daily vocation, through your advice and leadership.

We feel and believe that this great exodus is God's plan and hand. The great door of industrial, financial, political, educational, moral and religious hope has been thrown wide, and in a mysterious way, God is moving upon the hearts of our people to go where He has prepared for them. May the blessings of God attend your efforts to help and bless our people who are fleeing from oppression and maltreatment from darkness to light.

The white people of Birmingham and vicinity are greatly alarmed over the preparations being made by Negroes to leave the South.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED NEGROES OF THRIFT AND ENERGY

9/27/16

THE WEST IS A NEW CHANCE FOR THE NEGRO

Major R. R. Wright Makes Ten Thousand Mile Trip and Gives His Observations—Economic and Political Opportunities—The Preacher's Duties—The Negro Business Man

QUESTION OF MIGRATION

Editor Recorder:

A trip from coast to coast in our land of the free and home of the brave is as interesting and eventful as it is long. This is especially true when the traveler is a colored man and has to travel more than 12 hundred miles through Texas in a Jim Crow car. The total milage of the trip was somewhat over ten thousand miles. The trip in question had its stops in Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky, where speeches of inspections or inspections and speeches were made. The tour was made to study the Negro migration question in the Southwest and to learn the condition of the immigrants in the Northwest. In Alabama, Louisiana and Texas investigations were made as to the causes alleged. The most prominent and superficial was the economic, but there were many other causes deeper. The latter were somewhat as follows: Studied and careless insults by whites who are bent on discrediting the Negro; injustice and discriminating treatment by the courts; ill treatment by the police officers; constables, and sheriffs; the cheating and swindling of laborers. The other more marked causes were lynchings; poor school facilities; taxation without representation; political inequality; the hopelessness of ever getting justice and a fair consideration in the South. These are some of the reasons given to me why colored people want to leave and are leaving the South.

I made a number of speeches to the colored people in those states. At New Orleans I spoke to the teachers' institute at Straight University. I spoke of "The War Status of the Negro;" "The Negro's Part in Developing the United States." I lectured also on history to the teachers' institute. I talked with the leading colored men about their participation in the war. Many of them seem to think that the administration was only "bluffing" as to wanting the Negro to take a man's part in the war. I gathered from their conversations in Louisiana as I gathered from conversations with leading teachers, business and professional colored men in Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, and El Paso, Texas, also their opinion that colored men found it difficult to be heartily loyal to a country that permitted them to be constantly insulted, maltreated or murdered on the slightest provocation, and yet they say that they felt that colored men should and would do their full "bit" if permitted to do so in this great war. I was particularly interested in my visit to the Prairie View Normal where President Terrell now holds forth in the room of former and deposed President Blackshear. (Prof. Blackshear was deposed by Governor Furgeson, who is now under fire.) Texas is doing a splendid part by this school. They are erecting three new brick buildings at a cost of $150,000. The school has a good faculty, fairly well paid. The curriculum was not high, but the work seemed to be well done. Prairie View is one of the bright spots in Texas. I met many colored men who are doing remarkably well. The many wealthy Negroes in Texas would seem to indicate that ostracism, prejudice and oppression have given the Texas Negroes stamina and business ability, which cannot be surpassed anywhere else in the world. There was, however, everywhere the depressing evidences of race prejudice and there was not lacking evidence that Texas colored people felt it. In the street cars in El Paso, Texas, I noticed that there were two seats placarded "For Negroes," while all the rest of the car was partly vacant, or left to be occupied by dirty Mexicans. Decent colored men and women stood up and gazed at the vacant seats placarded "For WHITES ONLY!" The Southern white people who fancy that Southern Negroes do not feel a deep resentment at this discrimination are sadly mistaken.

At Los Angeles we left the jim crow section, but not the jim crowers. The Texans have either preceeded or followed the Negro migrants. They have carried their prejudices and practices with them into the Northwest. There white Southerners have become mayors, governors, editors, and preachers in the leading pulpits of the Northwest. What is worse, they are policemen, constables, sheriffs, street car conductors and motormen. The Southerner is on the job. He is making sentiment which aims to fix the status of the Negro in the Northwest just as it is fixed in the South. The editors seem to industriously parade or display in their papers everything that discredits the Negroes, while the Negroes do not publish in white papers as many items as they could which would give a better opinion of their race. This, I think, is a sad neglect. I talked with governors, and numerous mayors and other whites in the eleven states which I visited and without exception they, directly or indirectly, praised the Southern Negro because **"he knew his place and knew how to treat white people."** They deplored the possible fact that the Negro in coming North would "lose his old time politeness."

The fight for decent recognition in the Northwest has not yet been won. The change of skies will not bring to the migrating colored people right away the freedom they seek. Their status in the Northwest and in the North will depend much upon the fact that they quietly pursue their work with increasing efficiency and thus educate sentiment and public opinion in their favor. They are now too noisy and too omnipresent. They crowd the streets too much. The slums and dives register too many of them. The better class must take hold with persistency and teach the new comers how to behave; they should set before the reading public their best deeds.

This economic opportunity must pay. It must increase the individual and aggregate wealth of the race. At the end the colored man must be better and have more than when he broke up house keeping in the south. At present it must be admitted that the colored migrants have already lost to the Negro race millions of dollars in cold cash by their sudden transference to the North. They have taken from the white Southerners hundreds of millions of dollars by the lost of their labor on the farms, at the saw mills, and on the railroads. It will take the race itself many years to recoup financially. This must be borne in mind. The colored migrants are not benefitting themselves as they should from their increase of wages; they are not saving their money or spending it with colored business men. My observation is that most of the high wages obtained by the colored migrants is spent with white business men, either the saloon keeper, cabaret, moving picture show or groceryman or landlord for rent. The colored business man is not on the job. The vital question right here is, "Will the colored man make good in this, his great economic opportunity?" I confess that the mi-

gration movement is in a way a second emancipation for the Negro, but this second emancipation must be handled more wisely than the first, if we wish to escape in the North the hardships which we have suffered in the South. This is also an opportunity for political liberty. Is there any definite movement to help the new comers make good with the ballot? or will they lose out in the North as they did in the South? The Northern Negro used to the ballot professes to know better how to manage those questions than the late Southern Negro politicians. Now, here is a problem for them. To the credit of many migrants it may be said that in nearly every city, some who have bettered their conditions are doing well. The new comers will find in all the Western cities colored people who live in good houses. I was particularly pleased with the splendid homes in Los Angeles, Pasadena, and Oakland, California; Portland, Oregon; Seattle and Spokane, Washington; Denver, Colorado. Probably there is no city in America where the colored people live in better houses than in Chicago. There are other cities in the West, however, where colored people are not living half as well as they live in the South. The situation as has been stated is not as it should be. There are numbers of fairly good businesses, but the variety is not large and the volume is not great. The colored business man in the West has not yet "arrived." I think there is a fine opportunity in Los Angeles and Oakland for many more businesses; also in Seattle, and Spokane, Washington; in Butte, and Helena, Montana; in Cheyenne, Wyoming; in Denver, in Chicago, and in fact in every city where Southern migrants are admitted, the colored business man should be on the job, as a merchant, as a real estate agent, as an insurance man. I talked with many mayors and other city officials and some governors. The mayor of Tacoma represents the best class of the well-disposed western mayors He said that he felt that the colorec man was making good in the Wes and that he was glad to see hin come. The governor of Colorado i: a Southern man and he spoke kindl of the colored people. He is patron of a colonizing scheme for colorec people in Colorado. There are nevertheless many influential white people who do not welcome the new come-. Prejudice in the West is on the increase. I was there seven years ago and I did not experience in some places the prejudice which I noticed on this trip. But the colored people have an economic foothold now which they did not have then. I do not think that the colored man is likely to be dislodged from his economic position in the West. The probability of being exploited is his greatest danger. If he can get his bearings, keep his head, be less obtrusive and settle down to home-getting and educating his children, his posterity will rejoice that he left the South.

I spoke in many churches, especially the A. M. E Churches. Most of the ministers e wide-awake and progressive. They are seeking and getting new comers. The church has a great and new opportunity. These newly emancipated Negroes must have proper guidance. No set of leaders is better circumstanced to influence them in the right direction than the ministers, if they only have to do so. The preacher must remember that he must not exploit them. He must not seek them merely to add to his flock such as will increase his weekly collections. His chief concern should be to see that the new comers are properly housed and their children entered school; that fathers are steadily employed and that they care for their families. This done and all other things will follow. I verily believe that there is no section of the country which to-day stands more in need of good, strong ministers than does the West, and no section where there are greater opportunities and possibilities for the Negro migrant. The West is a new chance for the Negro. It is a chance for labor and education. What the Negro needs to do is not to clamor to get into the army but into the school where the boys and girls can be thoroughly trained to help rehabilitate the white man's strickened and paralyzed civilization and hereafter hold his place in the advancement and government of the nation.

. R. WRIGHT.

THE NEGRO GOING NORTH—WH

The Southern newspapers ar awaking in minor measure to thei duty in calling a halt against th chain of iniquity being visited up on the Afro-American portion of the population. True base selfishness lies on the bottom of the call; but it begins to look like base selfishness is about the only appeal which reaches the Southern whiteman, when it comes to dealing with the Afro-American. Just now a few first-class Southern white newspapers, among them the Dallas News, Houston Post, Ft. Worth, Record, are telling some old established truth about the cause of the unrest among the Afro-American and his new found desire to go North. These and a few more newspapers operated by white men, are telling the other white people and the world, why the Afro-American is leaving the South. While making out their case, they incidentlly tell of the gruesome conditions which have settled over the South, wherever a Colored person is to be found. There are Colored people who find in these deliverances something for which to hope, touching the manhood rights of the Afro-American. There are members of the Afro-American population, who find much comfort in a respectable white person or newspaper, declaring that lynching should cease and that courts, not mobs, should execute the law. These Colorded men forget that a few brave, patriotic, Christian hearted white people like Windell Phillips, Garrison, Lovejoy, Burney, Harriett Beacher Stowe, Bob Ingersol, Abe Lincoln, John Brown and others, have always had the courage of their convictions and spoke out for the and justice, but the residue of the white people, have always treated the Colored man as the inferior of all other elements of the humar family. Today, this is the universa practice of the American white people (South) to word the Negro with scarcely an exception. The contempt by Southern whites is sc great for the Negro, until it is positively embarrasing to come in contact with or undertake to do any business with them. There is the infernal jim crow law at every turn, affecting almost everything; there is the disposition to treat lightly the opinion of the Negro, even in matters affecting his own exclusive welfare; there is the idea that all racial differences of whatever character, should be settled to suit the white man; in business, trade and labor, the Negro is treated as commodity and in the courts of justice (?), the fact is notorious that, equal rights and fair play are not to be expected, where the Colored man and white man have a contest.

We could go on recounting these inequalities from morning 'till night without reaching the end of the chapter. A case in point in this city is the shameful neglect of the Negro in the matter of providing parks and play grounds for Colored people. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent for the entertainment of whites, while scarcely anything has been set aside for the use of the more than 23,000 Colored people of the city; notwithstanding the fact that they pay taxes on a million and half dollars worth of property in the city limits. Conditions in Dallas, are not materially different in other Southern cities.

These are the causes which have created unrest among the Colored people of Texas and the South and in their effort to peaceably escape them, they are leaving the South for the North, where they hope to find a better chance in the battle field of life.

The Negro is advised that he is not wanted North. He knows that he will meet in measure the same kind of opposition from the same race of people, whether he behaves himself or not, but in desperation, a large number have come to the conclusion that they can do no worse.

The Dallas Express has never favored a wholesale emigration of the Negro from the South. It does not now. It believes that the conditions which prevail in the South, have been created by the white people. It believes that they should remove these conditions — unshackle the greatest country beneath God's sun, by giving every man a chance to be all that he can be.

The time has come for character and worth to count, whether its possessor be a white man or a black man. The better element of the white people generally have nothing to lose by giving the Colored man a man's chance, and the sooner, they reach this conclusion the better.

Of course there a few lazy white people who think that if the Negro is given a fair chance they will be distanced in the race upward. This is true. There are a few ignorant whites who are silly enough to think that the Negro desires social equality, forgetful of the fact that white men, almost exclusively are the ones who insist of co-habiting with Negro women. Social equality is an individual idea, and the law cannot regulate it; but it is our opinion that the Negro cares far less about associating with white people, than white people care about associating with him.

Let us try justice and fairness. Let us give special privileges to none and a fair field for all, and it is our opinion that we shall have nothing to regret on account of the experiment. The Dallas Express wants to see the Negro in large measure remain in the South, but it demands for him fair treatment while he works out his destiny, and convinces the world that his enfranchisement was not a mistake.

Labor - 1917
Migration

WHY DO THE COLORED PEOPLE LEAVE THE SOUTH AND GO NORTH?

Houston Observer 10,27-17

The caption to this article is a reasonable question, and the thinker who does not know Negro idosyncrasy need not try to answer it.

The colored man's observation is instinctive and cultured, and is so inquisitive that it is penetrative and comprehensive.

The caption to this article suggests another question that is: Do the colored people desire to leave the South? No, the colored man loves the South, and would never leave it, and he leaves the South because he is indirectly expatriated by intolerance and high-handed injustice.

The first sign of individual improvement is seen when men love honor, self-respect and have more desire for esthetic and immaculate principles than they have for cravings of stomach and the covetousness of purse. Eating and earning money do not make a perfect man. The man who is willing to suffer hunger and endure poverty to rid himself from the meshes of intolerance and oppression evolves the perfect man in his esthetic strivings.

The thinking colored man craves to enjoy the full-fledged duties and rights of citizenship; and is tired of being a protege of intolerant power, and a vassal of political tyranny. The esthetic migration of mind means the emigration of oppressed yeomanry.

It is not the better wages of the North that attract the attention of the thinking colored man, nor is it his desire for greater social opportunities.

In the main, the colored man who lives in the South lives in a horrid and torturing state of suspense all the time; and this will continue as long as the South sends men to Congress like the Hon. Ben Tillman, Hon. Hoke Smith, Hon. John Sharp Williams and the Hon. J. K. Vardaman.

The consuetudinary laws of the South today keep intact and inviolate the Dred Scott decision with draconic severity.

Another condition that keeps the thinking colored man in a chronic state of fright is the tameness and inefficiency of our courts of justice (?).

The men who do not thank God for each meal and who do not have family prayer have no moral nor divine right to act as a juror in the trial of a case. An immaculate and esthetic conscience is needed in the jury box as much as an empyrean intellect is needed. The innocent colored man fears the court house, because he has no confidence in its equity and justice, while the criminal white man when he has outraged the colored man knows that his "City of Refuge" is the court house. Another condition in political affairs, which is causing a state of restlessness and unhappy anticipations among the Colored people is the "White Man's Union." The political methods of the "White Man's Union" has virtually disfranchised the colored people of the South.

The instinctive and rational desire for justice is inalienable and the desire for justice is a higher desire for the responsibility and duty of citizenship.

The colored people of the South desire to go where the people love justice, and have the moral courage to execute justice. When human power withholds justice, God will be just without mercy.

When will the moral forces of the South awake to energetic activity and make our court houses temples of justice?

Is the white man's political power greater than the astheticism in his humanitarianism? When the churches of the powerful do not reach and influence the court house to be just and righteous then there is no spiritual force in the churches. God is to be found only where men are just and righteous.

J. B. RAYNER.

Calvert, Texas.

THE NEGRO IS GOING NORTH—WHY?

Richmond Planet Virginia

The Southern newspapers are awaking in minor measure to their duty in calling a halt against the chain of iniquity being visited upon the Afro-American portion of the population. True base selfishness lies on the bottom of the call, but it begins to look like base selfishness is about the only appeal which reaches the Southern white man, when it comes to dealing with the Afro-American. Just now a few first-class Southern white newspapers among them the Dallas News, Houston Post, Ft. Worth Record, are telling some old established truth about the cause of the unrest among the Afro-American and his new found desire to go North. These and a few more newspapers operated by white men, are telling the other white people and the world, why the Afro-American is leaving the South. While making out their case, they incidentally tell of the gruesome conditions which have settled over the South, wherever a colored person is to be found. There are colored people who find in these deliverances something for which to hope, touching the manhood rights of the Afro-American. There are members of the Afro-American population, who find much comfort in a respectable white person or newspaper, declaring that lynching should cease and that courts, not mobs, should execute the law. These colored men forget that a few brave patriotic, Christian hearted white people like Windell Phillips, Garrison, Lovejoy, Burney, Harriett Beacher Stowe Bob Ingersol, Abe Lincoln, John Brown and others, have always had the courage of their convictions and spoke out for justice, but the residue of the white people have always treated the colored man as the inferior of all other elements of the human family. Today, this is the universal practice of the American white people (South) to word the Negro, with scarcely an exception. The contempt by Southern whites is so great for the Negro, until it is positively embarrassing to come in contact with or undertake to do any business with them. There is the infernal Jim Crow law at every turn affecting almost everything; there is the disposition to treat lightly the opinion of the Negro, even in matters affecting his own exclusive welfare; there is the idea that all racial differences of whatever character, should be settled to suit the white man; in business, trade and labor, the Negro is treated as commodity and in the courts of justice (?), the fact is notorious that, equal rights and fair play are not to be expected, where the colored man and white man have a contest.

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These are the causes which have created unrest among the colored people of Texas and the South and in their effort to peaceably escape them, they are leaving the South for the North, where they hope to find a better chance in the battlefield of life.

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The time has come for character and worth to count, whether its possessor be a white man or a black man. The better element of the white people generally have nothing to lose by giving the colored man a man's chance, and the sooner they reach this conclusion the better.

~~Efforts to Check~~ Causes.

The Negro Exodus.

[illegible] APPEAL

[illegible]EMBER 9. 1917

The Commercial Appeal is in receipt of the following communication from a leader of the negro race, an educator connected with the Mississippi Industrial College at Holly Springs:

The migration of negroes from the south has been discussed for some time by the press, and various suggestions offered to stop it. But the exodus continues and will continue as a result of certain social and economic causes now prevalent throughout the south which no peoples have endured longer than they could help themselves.

During the past 18 months more than 100,000 negroes have quit the farms and industrial centers of the south to seek employment in the north, and no amount of persuasion, sentimental appeals or scarecrows of northern conditions will deter them. They will continue to go until the causes surrounding their going are found and removed. Upon these causes I beg your indulgence for a few suggestions.

I beg to state in the first place that there is and has been for many years a serious lack of real sympathy or community interest between the whites and blacks in the south. There has been no common ground upon which they dared to meet, for fear of adverse public opinion. There has been no spokesman to keep them in touch with each other or to reveal their state of feeling. This has been the cause of suspicions which at times bordered upon hostility.

Many white men of high intellectual ability and keen discernment have mistaken the negroes' silence for contentment, his facial expression for satisfaction at prevailing conditions, and his songs and jovial air for happiness. But not always so. These are his methods of bearing his troubles and keeping his soul sweet under seeming wrongs. In the absence of a spokesman or means of communication with the whites over imagined grievances, he has brightened his countenance, smiled and sung to give ease to his mind. In the midst of it all he is unable to harmonize the teachings of the Bible which the white Christian placed in his hands with the practices of daily life. He finds it difficult to harmonize the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and his faith is put to the test in that "Providence" which enslaved his ancestors, corrupted his blood and placed upon him stigmas more damaging than to be a leper or convict by making his color a badge of infamy and his preordained social position at the bottom of human society. So firmly has his status been fixed by this "Providence" that neither moral worth, fidelity to trust, love of home, loyalty to country or faith in God can raise him to human recognition.

When he remembers that he has been the beast of burden of southern civilization and the foundation of its luxuriant ease—when he rehearses to his children that he was the south's sole dependence when his master was away repelling hostile armies, and how he worked by day and guarded his unprotected mistress and her children at night, or accompanied his master to the swamps of Virginia and the Carolinas and bound up his wounds or brought his maimed or dead body home on his shoulders, these children cannot understand the attitude of the south to themselves. They do not understand why they have not been educated to efficiency and employed to the best interest of the south. They do not understand why they have not been given better living conditions, a more equitable division of funds appropriated for the education of the youth, nor provisions made for their higher or professional training, or so much prejudice is engendered in the practice of these professions even among their own people. They do not understand why they have been made to toil at starvation wages and to pay heavy fines and suffer long prison sentences for stealing food and clothing. They do not understand why no estimtae is placed upon negro virtue and the full rights of citizenship are denied to negroes of education, character and worth. If some mysterious Providence has ordained that they support themselves and employers by farming, they do not understand why they are deprived of agricultural schools. They do not see why mere prejudice would prevent them from obtaining a square deal when contending for the possession of life, liberty and property. They do not understand why they are not protected from petty peace officers in search of fees or from mobs while in the hands of officers of the law. They do not understand why they should be called to defend the country against a foreign foe when they are unquestioned victims of mobs at home. Finally, they do not understand why there is so little genuine sympathy and brotherhood between them and the only people they know—the people whose language and customs they use, whose laws they live under, whose Bible they read, whose God they serve.

These thoughts possessed his mind when, 12 months ago, the boll weevil and rains destroyed the crops in the south and the European war was calling foreigners from field and factory in the north. Southern planters and manufacturers became alarmed and dismissed their labor to shift for themselves, with neither rudder nor oar. It was then that the negroes of the south faced a condition never before experienced. They felt that they had been exiled in the land of their birth. In their extremity the northern mills and factories called them to fill the vacancies left by these foreigners. They invited them to come, with transportation furnished. The north invaded the southern fields with the promise of good wages and good living conditions.

It now remains for the south to decide whether it shall lose its only supply of labor and again yield to the north, or rise in its might and manhood, accompanied by promises and practices of justice and right to its vigorous negro population, and keep them. These promises must

come from the south's leaders in thought and action. They must come from its planters, manufacturers and officials. They must come with that assurance which carries conviction that the negroes will receive a fairer portion of the products of their labor, a fairer settlement of their accounts, a fairer deal before the law, a fairer distribution of the school funds, better supervision of their schools, better living conditions in town and upon the farm, better treatment as citizens and taxpayers and a broader and deeper sympathy in their efforts to become useful citizens and to reap the rewards of citizenship.

Let these assurances come through local conventions of representative white men, backed by a healthy public sentiment, and the negroes will not only remain in the south, but large numbers will return to add their sweat and blood to the glorious structure of southern civilization. Very respectfully,

D. C. POTTS.

Holly Springs, Miss.

Many of the indictments in the foregoing letter are true. The writer betrays no yearning for social equality. The tone of his letter leads us to believe that the welfare of the negro is his only desire. The Commercial Appeal has always stood for justice to every man, rich or poor, white or black. We believe that an injury to one is the concern of all. We do not believe, however, that the majority of white men in the south are hostile to the negro. There are many white men, we admit, who take advantage of the negro whenever opportunity offers; but they are just as ready to prey on the unfortunate of their own color.

When the negro leaves the south in the hope of bettering his condition, social or economic, in the north, he is jumping from the frying pan into the fire. He may be persecuted by a few in the south, but experience has proved that he arouses the antagonism of the masses when he invades the section north of the Ohio River.

However, conditions in the south should not only be made tolerable for the negro; they should be made attractive. The deportment of white employers, on the farm and in the city, should be such as to gain the confidence of the black man, and that confidence should never be betrayed.

If conditions on some southern plantations are as they have been pictured to us, it is not to be wondered at if the negro turns his back to the field and seeks to better himself in other climes. We have been told by reliable men that, in order to chain the black help to the farm, some planters premeditatedly contrive to keep the negro always financially indebted to them; that they force the negro to purchase all food and clothing through their commissaries, extending credit to him, and selling the goods at exorbitant prices. By this method, when the crops are harvested, instead of having a cash balance due him for the year's labor, the black farm hand is in debt to his employer, and must remain his vassal for another season, only to face the same situation when harvest time rolls around again.

This is a brand of slavery that should not be permitted. It naturally arouses resentiment in the negro's breast against his oppressor, and eventually causes the black man to look on all whites as enemies.

There is also room for great improvement in the condition of negroes in our cities. Hunger and poverty are responsible for a large part of the wrongdoing charged against the negro. He should be paid a living wage and be housed in comfortable quarters. Many of the overcrowded arks and hovels are but breeding places of disease and dens where vice is nurtured. Clean thoughts and clean lives are impossible under such conditions.

We are inclined to the belief that thoughtlessness on the part of the white race, and not antipathy toward the negro, is responsible for this state of affairs. In every city there are leaders of the negro race who have the confidence of influential white men. If the white and black philanthropists in each metropolis would get together and take up this matter we believe some scheme could be worked out whereby negro laborers could be provided with comfortable homes and surroundings conducive to good citizenship. The same end could be attained in rural communities if sincere leaders of the negro race would take up the matter with white friends—and we are sure that the majority of white planters have the negro's welfare at heart.

More agricultural and industrial education, and less Latin and Greek, in schools for the blacks will redound to the benefit of the race. The south is the place for the negro, and the south needs him. The chasm between the races can be bridged and the welfare of both promoted if leaders will go about the matter in an earnest and conscientious way.

THE DEFINITE SOLUTION

6-9-17

Several times, during the last few weeks, our esteemed contemporary The Savannah Morning News, has suggested and advanced the idea that race relationships and industrial conditions in the South could be improved by "better treatment" to the Negroes here. In all these articles, however, there has been a vageness and lack of definiteness as to just what The News meant by these "changes necessary in the treatment of Negroes in the South."

As a director of thought and a moulder of sentiment, this great public agent and public servant should not hesitate to be specific,—should not fear to do so. There, still, are a great many people whose thought and action are largely determined by what is set out in the policies of our newspapers, and more is the responsibility and obligation upon the press to act courageously and clearly in dealing with great public questions and problems.

It does not seem to us that it will discourage lynching and discrimination at the South to justify in reason or otherwise these practices at the North

In a series of discussions of the positions taken by the Chicago Tribune, various expressions of public officials in cities affected by a great and abnormal influx of Negroes of the laboring classes, and a few disorders and near-riots in some near-northern cities highly charged with color prejudice, The News arrives at the conclusion that these conditions will necessarily result in any community where Negroes may gather in large numbers. This, in a negative and almost adroit sort of way, whether unwittingly or intentionally or not, condones or justifies these attacks.

The News says the causes of these disorders at the North are economic and industrial at the North, not social and moral as at the South. Its correct and proper stand should seem to be, then, to deprecate and deplore them, and to appeal for fairness and justice in the field of industry and economy for the Negroes. That it regrets the departure of Negroes from the South and the consequent unsatisfactory industrial conditions, is another matter. A great newspaper must denounce plain wrong and open injustice everywhere, all the time. It should not justify the wrong of its own constituents by discovering wrong in others. It is wrong, North or South, and mere geography makes little difference to suffering and oppressed Negroes.

Now, thinking Negroes understand that there will be some little disturbance in the industrial readjustments at the North,—there is always a jolt in the change from the old regime to the new, and that clashes between laboring classes are common the world over, and that wage disputes date back to the parable of the "workers in the vineyard," irrespective of race. These disorders truly have their origin in economic conditions.

Negroes know, too, that these brushes between white laborers and black, are part of the sacrifices which any large groups of industrial classes must make to win industrial and economic freedom. Disease and death, exacting a large and appalling toll of these migrants to a strange and unused clime, is another and larger portion of the sacrifice which they are making in their emancipation from industrial slavery.

Is there a man so unfair, so unreasoning as to refuse to admit that where millions of laborers of a class who have had no control or consideration in the price of their hire for nearly three generations, are not living in a species of industrial enslavement? Is that not, today, and has that not always been the lot of the southern Negro masses? Is there any thinking man who does not know that the wages of the Negro laborer have always been determined by his white employer, that his low wage has fixed his economic status so low that he is little above the peon and, thus, a prey to his environment and association?

Conditions of the present have merely provided an opportunity for the display and exhibition of the Negro's discontent with his lot for all these years. Hitherto he has had no means of expressing his dissatisfaction with the conditions under which he has been living and trying to advance. But for his poor economic condition, he would long ago have met social iniquities, lynching and the denial of public benefits, with migration.

We respectfully submit that there is needed no stimulus of labor agents to make the Negroes move. Migration is a deliberate, studied and natural manifestation of the law of self-preservation and self-interest, if not of self-respect We regret it sorely. Many Negroes, who should not,—who have spent years in travail and self-sacrifice to accumulate a compentency, are moving. Many who look solely to Negroes to support them were forced to follow them—follow their business. And yet the tide is not stemmed, and will not be, until decive righteous action is taken.

We have said that "legislative action and intimidation will not stop it—they may stimulate it." We repeat it. We have pointed out, time and time again that the cause here in the South is primarily economic,—low wages. We see no reason to change from that view to stress the element of social disorders and discriminations, bad as they are. One by one, those who have been studying the proposition, are coming to take our view, that if Negro labor is treated with and guaranteed permanancy, freedom and a reasonable wage, migration will cease and the South again will return to the normal and its fields and its furrows be made to "blossom like the rose."

Our immediate community seems slower than the others to turn from its obstinacy or indifference to the only real and effective remedy.

Labor – 1917

Migration

Harmful Rush of Negro Workers to the North.

Doctor Schieffelin Tells How They are Leaving the South---Scant Labor Supply.

Richmond 3-17

The Negro question is fast becoming a national question. The number of Negroes leaving the South is increasing. For several years there has been a steady flow to the North, but the war has resulted in the movement of Negro laborers in such large numbers during the last few months as to cause serious concern in sections of the South the situation is almost critical. Southern farmers are facing losses due to probable failure to gather crops while in some of the cities of the North the Negro quarters have become sufficiently overcrowded to increase the mortality rate.

Larger wages furnish the chief incentive to Negroes to move North, especially to the industries affected by the war. Dr. William Jay Schieffelin of this city, who has been interested in the Negro question for about thirty years, returned a few days ago from a trip through North Carolina and Virginia, where he discussed with representative white and black men the various aspects of the increasing migration of able-bodied laborers.

Negroes who cannot make more than $2 a day in the South get promises of $3 and $4 from agents of Northern industrial concerns. The laborer does not stop to realize that it costs more to live in the North and that his income will amount to not more perhaps than 50 cents a day extha, when all is bought and paid for. Trainloads of ambitious colored men are traveling out Dixie to Boston, New York, Pittsburg, and St. Louis. The fact that there is also a steady return to the South of Negroes who have become sick, and who tell their friends that all that glitters above the Mason and Dixon Line is not gold, does not greatly affect the problem now confronting Southern agricultural and business men. Their influence is small against the $4 sign.

Those Southern Negro schools that have taught the desirability of students owning homes have, says Dr. Schieffelin, gone straight to the heart of the present problem by having anchored a certain number of Negroes to the soil. The Negroes who own homes and property are not deserting them for an ephemeral increase in wages.

"Two-thirds of the pull northward is due to the economic advantage of the move," said Dr. Schieffelin, "al-al-thoug it cannot be denied that the **Negroes feel they obtain better treatment** in the North in other respects. For one thing, many Negroes are impressed with the fact that in the North the same standard of education exists for black and white There are parts of the South, notably in Georgia, where the Negroes want to leave on account of the bad treatment they have received. While the number of places where colored people live in genuine fear for their lives is limited, nevertheless the possibility of lynching is too often before their minds and they believe that the same standard of justice is not applied to the Negroes as to the whites.

"The white people are becoming alive to this fact. Leading newspapers are printing articles that plead for a better treatment of the Negro and better community feeling, and which point out how really dependent the white people are upon the Negro in almost every way.

"The subject has become one of special study on the part of students in Southern universities and colleges and the two white student secretaries of the International Y. M. C. A., Dr. Weatherford and Mr. Trawick, have given many lectures on the race question in the South. As a result, hundreds of the young Southern white men have been studying the living conditions, including sanitation and health as wel as training of the colored population and have come to the conclusion that they should be given better opportunites and encouraged to have homes of their own, and that a far greater respect should be shown their womanhood."

Dr. Schieffelin said the last point was treated with much power by Dr. Weatherford in his work, "Present Forces in Negro Progress."

"Dr. Weatherford is a Southern man," continued Dr. Schieffelin "educated in the South, and now living and working in that section, where he has a chance to know the Negro as he is.. It is his opinion that the greatest economic need of the present South is an intelligent and able-bodied laboring class. The South has the wealth of soil, the abundance of timber, and mineral resources beyond reasonable measure.

Causes

These cannot be developed without efficient labor, and lack of this is the cause of its backwardness at the present time. No one can go to the agricultural sections today and not hear the cry of scarcity of labor.

"The normal, healthy growth of the Negro population is therefore a thing devoutly to be wished. Many of the students of whom I spoke a moment ago have made surveys in their own neighborhoods and have found much encouragement in the progress that is being made by the Negroes themselves in these directions. For it can not be denied that there is a growing sentiment of race pride of the best sort and that, as the Negroes grow prosperous and own their own homes, they put a value on character and virtue and a better family life. Of course other conditions are disclosed that prove that when the Negroes are left to themselves in poverty, the housing conditions and mode of living become a menace to the health of the community as well as to its morals..

"The one wholesome and safe place for the mass of Negroes is in the country and on the farms. The South can not prosper without the Negro's services, because it cannot hope for a large addition of foreign labor in the near future. Conditions in the South do not seem to appeal to the foreigner—he prefers to settle in the North and West. A laboring man today is more valuable than he was during slavery. A good hand could then be hired for $150 a year and his board He certainly produces more than that now, and every child that fails to grow into strong manhood simply because of neglect is robbing the South of that much productive energy.

"**Serious as is this question of migration** of the Southern Negro laborers—this evodus occasioned by the war—the result is going to prove a blessing to the white people as well as the black in that it is bound to bring about a better understanding, better treatment, better living conditions, and better schools. In various parts of the South committees of public spirited citizens, composed of white men and black men, are meeting together and taking up these questions.

One result is that there is being formed a public opinion friendly to the education of the Negro, not only in the primary schools, but an impression is steadily growing that leaders must be trained and that, therefore, while the larger proportion should be taught agricultural and trade pursuits, it is essential also that they must have thoroughly equipped ministers and doctors as well as teachers. Schools such as Fisk and Atlanta University are now receiving the approval of Southern white men which hitherto was accorded only to Tuskegee and Hampton.

"While in the long run this labor migration will do good, at the present time it is producing a situation which in some place is very acute. Farmers who have planted their crops of corn, sweet potatoes and wheat are facing the possibility of being unable because of labor scarcity to harvest them—a peculiarly critical condition with which to be confronted at this time of widespread anxiety about food.

"The Negro is not economically fitted to be a city dweller. His impulsive nature, for one thing unfits him to meet the excitement and strain of city life. Rural life, in the region where crops are now threatened because of the absence is much more conductive to his welfare both physical and moral.

"Dr. Haven Emerson, New York Health Commissioner, pointed out a few days ago that the high percentage of deaths from tuberculosis among Negroes is due to overcrowding and also to the rigors of the Northern climate, and that the situation is causing grave concern to the New York Department of Health. He expressed the hope that improved tenement houses for Negroes would be multiplied, and also that increased support would be given to the hospitals and institutions devoted to the care of the Negroes and their children, such as the Howard Orphan Asylum on Long Island, where Negro orphans are placed on a farm in well-built cottages and received training similar to that at Hampton. They are conducting a campaign at this time to raise $100,000, and this money will be used not only to improve the health of the Negroes in the North, but to train them in agricultural pursuits, and at the same time have them add to the food supply of the country.

"A striking feature of most of the discussion of desertion of the South by Negroes is the absence of statements about migrations in the past. In 1890 there were 241,000 Southern born Negroes living in other than Southern States, and in 1900 there were 349,000. The total Negro population in other than Southern States was, in 1900, 911,025, and in 1910, it was 1,078,804. The number of Northern Negroes going south during the decade was only 2,100. It will readily be seen, therefore, that this migration affects the relative increase of Negroes and whites in the South in favor of the latter race."

Thirteen years ago Dr. Booker T. Washington called the attention of the South to the causes which were responsible for the Negroes leaving the farms and moving to the cities of the North which Dr. Schieffelin quoted in part as follows:

To return to the main complaints of the colored people as they have stated them to me time and time again—these people who have talked may be right, they may be wrong, they may state facts, or they may state untruths, but this I know, they represent the attitude of a large class of colored people, who give the following as chief reasons for leaving the farms: Poor dwellings, loss of earnings each year because of unscrupulous employers, high-priced provisions, poor schoolhouses, short school terms, poor school teachers, bad treatment generally, lynchings and white capping fear of the practice of peonage, a general lack of police protection, and want of encouragement.

In a few counties of several of our Southern States there has been such a reign of lawlessness led by white-cappers and lynchers that many of the best colored people have been driven from their homes and have sought in large cities safety and police protection.

"There are many who believe that if Dr. Washington's warning had been heeded no amount of industrial opportunities suddenly opened to them would have induced Negroes to leave the South in such large numbers as they are now doing," continued Dr. Schieffelin.

Asked whether he heard much talk of recruiting among the Negroes during his trip, Dr. Schieffelin said:

"Quite a lot. And I should like to read a paragraph from a patriotic address delivered recently by Roscoe C. Simmons a nephew of Booker T. Washington."

This is what he read:

We have a record to defend, but no treason, thank God, to atone or explain. No Negro has ever insulted the flag. No Negro ever struck down a President of these United States. No Negro ever sold a military map or secret to a foreign Government. No Negro ever ran under fire or lost an opportunity to serve, to fight, to bleed or to die in the Republic's cause. We have but one country and one flag—the flag that set us free.

"I think that is a fine and true thing," said Dr. Schieffelin.

NEGRO AND MIGRATION.

6-21-17 New York

The following open letter to J. J. Brown, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Georgia, has been written by Dr. H. B. Butler, of Atlanta, in which migration is discussed:

To the Hon. Mr. Brown:

I have read with a great deal of interest your interview as published in the daily papers, and most especially that part referring to the migration of the colored people from the South to the North. I note that you suggest that more drastic laws be made against the labor agents and in one paper a hint was made toward conscripting colored men and sending them to the farms. This was an unfortunate suggestion, unless it had been said that all men not

needed at the front, regardless of race, be sent to the farms.

As to "more drastic laws," I should say, my people do not object to that, provided these laws apply to all races alike. But, Mr. Brown, allow me to introduce to you a few of the labor agents who are taking colored labor out of the South and especially Georgia:

First, mob violence and the lynchers; second, injustice in the courts; third, paying first-class railroad fare for fourth-class service; fourth, insults to their women and themselves on railroads and street cars; fifth, insults in public places, elevators and on the streets; sixth, the right to **vote** and **bear arms** in defence of their state denied; seventh, poor pay for their labor on the farms and public works, while convicts are often used to do the work free labor should be doing; eighth poor schools for their children; ninth no agricultural schools for their children, while they are taxed to pay for such schools for the children of their white friends; tenth, taxation without representation in the management of the government; eleventh, no representation on the juries; twelfth, in some cities and towns, no parks, playgrounds or swimming pools for their children, yet they are taxed to provide such for the children of their white friends; thirteenth, segregation into the sickly parts of the cities where the streets are poorly kept and often neglected; fourteenth, poor encouragement for their efforts to do right; fifteenth, the white church and its **christianity** in the state, so far as I have been able to learn, except in a fe weases of a sporadic nature in the Southern Mehodist, Southern Presbyterian and the Episcopal churches is silent and passive on these wrongs.

These, Mr. Brown, are a few of the labor agents who are taking our colored people away from Georgia and the South. Down deep in your heart, do you blame them? Can you blame them? Would you not do the same thing under similar conditions? The puzzling thing to me is, that they stood it as long as they did. God helped them to be patient, that is why they waited thus.

The good thing about your suggestion is that you intend to recommend to the legislature that "more drastic laws" be made against the labor agents. I have introduced to you some of the labor agents who are taking the colored people away, with the hope that your recommendations to the legislature will induce that honorable body to make some "drastic laws against them."

First, if you are successful having the Georgia legislature pass some laws that will drive the lyncher and mob out of the state, then you will have caught one of the labor agents; second, if there is any way you, or the legislature, can induce justice to become colorblind, then you will have caught another labor agent; third, if there is any way you, or the railroad commissioners, can compel railroads to give colored patrons the full value of their money by the removal of the "Jim Crow" cars, then you will have caught another labor agent; fourth, if you can induce the legislature to pass laws compelling railroad and street car conductors to treat all patrons alike, regardless of color, then you will have caught another labor agent: fifth, if you will have the legislature repeal all laws prohibiting colored men from bearing arms in defense of their state, and forever breaking up white primaries, you will have caught the "Mogul" of labor agents; sixth, if you and the legislature will urge that colored men and women on the farms and in the cities and towns be paid a living wage and treated like human beings, then you will have caught another labor agent; seventh, if you will urge the legislature to pass the anti-lynching bill it defeated last year, and also pass laws prohibiting convicts from doing the labor that should be done by free labor, you will have caught another labor agent; eighth, if you can urge the legislature to pass laws that will prevent such a wide discrimination in the quality of school houses for the white and colored children and the salaries paid white and colored teachers to do the same class of work, you will have caught another labor agent; ninth, since the colored people of Georgia are the reai tllers of the soil, if you will recommend to the legislature that they make an appropriation sufficiently large to build and equip an agricultural school for them in each congressional district, then you will have caught another labor agent; tenth, if the legislature will pass laws giving every tax-payer the right of representation and the right of participation in the city, town, county and state governments, you will have caught another labor agent; eleventh if you would urge that the authorities, whose duty it is to draw the juries, to understand that they have no legal right to exclude colored tax-payers from the lists, if they do, you will have caught another labor agent; twelfth, if you can induce the authorities in cities and towns in Georgia that have taken the people's taxes, white and colored alike, and provided parks, playgrounds and swimming pools for the white children, to see that it is right and just to provide these facilities for the colored citizens, then you will have caught another labor agent; thirteenth, if you will urge the authorities to stop making laws to segregate colored people into the sickly and unhealthy parts of cities where streets are unkept and seldom cleaned, then you will have caught another labor agent; fourteenth, if you will urge the farmers throughout the state, to make and keep a clean contract with their tenants so that at the end of the year there will be no misunderstanding between tenant and land owner, then you will have caught another labor agent; fifteenth, if you can urge the **white ministers** and **their members** to **visit our colored churches** and **schools** and **witness** our **struggles** and **hear** our **songs** and prayers to God, and **give us helpful christian** advice and give us the **same helpful** hand they are **giving** to those in **far off India, Japan** and **China,** you will have done lots to **keep labor at home.**

It is said opportunity knocks at every man's door once, but he has been knocking at the South's door for fifty years and the South has failed to open the door. The colored people of the South have been faithful, they have been forgiving and long suffering with their white neighbors; they have waited for their white friends to do the right and just thing, and they would not; now it is, I fear, too late; the opportunity to have the truest and best labor and domestic friend on earth seems to be *lost, lost, lost.*

If I might be allowed just one suggestion to our white friends on this subject, it is this: *begin today* and revise and reorganize your every method in dealing with and treatment of the colored people wherever you may come in contact with them; the treatment and management accorded the colored people twenty-five and fifty years ago will never do today, this is the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and we might as well be honest and fact it. It is never too late to do right.

Savannah Tribune

Speaking before the Rotary Club last Tuesday, Mr. T. J. Woofter, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture who is making a study of the migration of Negroes from the South, stated that lynching, lack of justice in the courts and poor educational facilities were among the primary causes of the exodus.

These very things have time and again been set out by The Tribune and other organs throughout the country. They have even been set out by the leading white dailies of the South. They are long since and thrice-told tale, and generally acknowledged to be true.

The strange and tragic thing about the situation is that these awful truths fall on ears, long since deaf and unimpressionable. The South except in isolated sections, is apathetic as regards Negro education. There is no uniformity of policy or expenditure on Negro education among the various states. Here we find a state having done well by its Negro common schools, while along side it we find another in which educational conditions are chaotic. In many instances, one part of the state has been fairly well provided for while the other portions have been sadly neglected. Very often the fairly good apropriation for Negroes which has been made, is due directly to the influence of some just influential advocate in the legislature—while just as often the failure of Negroes to get their just portion of the public school funds has been due to the opposition of a narrow, short-visioned man or two.

What the Negro gets in some states is just so much as must be allowed to meet the technical requirements of the letter of the law. In no sense and at no time, is there that reasonable and careful study given to the needs of Negro education.

These things are shamefully true, and the figures will show it. The Atlanta Independent, in its last two issues, has very succinctly and courageously, catalogued the glaring unfairness and inequity of things in Georgia, along the line of education. Mr. T. J. Woofter, has said the same thing, recounting the very same disproportionate figures and percentage, which were set out in the Independent's chart of educational statistics in Georgia today. But the conscience of Georgia is dulled or dead on the issue of Negro education. When the matter of annual appropriation for these state colleges comes annualy before the Legislature, it is railroaded through as part of the general bill and attracts no attention whatever. There are doubtless members of the Legislature present, when the bill goes through, who do not recognize it at all and who possibly do not know of the existence of a state school for Negroes.

The Rotary Club can take some cognizance of the suggestions and intimations of their guest, Mr. Woofter, if it will. Their purpose is to make Savannah energetic and progressive; to stimulate the civic and business life of this city and the neighboring community. What more vital point of attack could they make, then, than to undertake to see that uniform and systematic justice be done the Negro laborer and the citizens of this city, along the lines pointed out by Mr. Woofter? The Rotary Club touches the whole city and it can easily bring its views and plans before the people at large.

Conditions in Savannah are far from being normal,—especially industrial conditions. The conditions are constantly growing worse, under migration. Every exodite becomes an agent for the business of migration. Negroes are leaving because, generally, they feel no vital kinship in this community; they are not made to feel that they are a part of the city government. The matter of civic duty and civic benefit is never brought forcibly to them so as to impress them of their connection with the government. They rather feel that they are tolerated and dwell here by sufferance.

There is abundant reason for this illogical immaterial and abandoned attitude and state of mind. The Houston Post, which has written, so far, the fairest and clearest observation on Southern Conditions, has said so.

Now such an agency as the Rotary Club can do a whole lot to change this

dom must be won at as great cost and sacrifice as person freedom, and that without one the other is a galling mockery.

The last word, then, is this: There can be no freedom or fairness without such protection and guaranteed right to equal opportunity in industry and politics as there is in religion.

The American Negro today is only half free.

No fiction of Freedom or Progress, can deceive the thinking and manly Negro that he has been emancipated.

The Proclamation of Emancipation must be re-written in equal opportunity in every ramification of American life to every individual,—there can be no restrictions or reservations, for Freedom and Liberty were then, a lie.

Labor – 1917
Migration

The Negro Exodus: A Southern Woman's View

By MARY DeBARDELEBEN

The following article, remarkable in form and spirit, is reprinted from the Wesleyan Christian Advocate of Atlanta, Ga., one of the organs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South

The papers have been full of late of the tragedy of the German expulsion or deportation of the Belgian laborers. Our hearts have been stirred, our indignation aroused as we read of fathers, sons, husbands and brothers torn from their children, their wives and sweethearts, from the old loved surroundings, and borne forcibly to labor in regions strange and new under conditions galling and humiliating.

But there is another deportation, another expulsion going on under our very eyes that concerns us more nearly—some of the causes for which should make us, as citizens of a great, free nation, hang our heads in shame, should send us, as professing Christians, to our knees, crying aloud for forgiveness for our cruel neglect.

Christian Advocate
New York City
2/22/17

THOUSANDS TAKE FLIGHT

I speak of the great exodus of the Negroes from our Southland. There is much being said about it in the press these days. Yes, we are beginning to talk and question now, for we are beginning to fear for our pocketbooks. That which a regard for common justice, fair play, human rights could not accomplish, a fear for our bank account is doing, and we are asking: Why is the Negro dissatisfied? What can we do to keep him in the South? We can't afford to let him go; he means too much to us—financially. He works for little; his upkeep costs us little, for we can house him in any kind of shack, and make him pay us well for that; we do not have to be careful of his living conditions; he is good-natured, long-suffering, and if he should happen to give us trouble we can cope with that and the law will uphold us in anything we do. Am I exaggerating? If we do not thus reason audibly, this is at least the attitude we, as a white race and employers of labor, assume or allow assumed.

But the Negro is going, going in scores, in hundreds, and in thousands. In some sections of south Georgia there are stretches of country almost destitute of Negro population. Country churches which once had congregations of two and three hundred have now only twenty or thirty members. One Negro Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church that had a membership in 1915 of 11,000 has now barely 5,000. At a recent session of this Conference men who had been pastors of these people stood on the floor of the Conference and with tears in their eyes and sobs in their throats pleaded to be allowed to go with their congregations. "Not that we want to go for our own sakes," they said, "but for the sake of our people. We know it means suffering and hard living, but we will work with our hands for our support, that we may minister to our people, may keep them together, that they may not drift and be swallowed up in the great cities of the North, with no spiritual or moral guidance to keep them from the downward path."

They are going at night, these refugees; the trains are full of them, and they are going with a mighty fear upon them. A friend of mine was talking to an old man who, with his wife, sons and daughters, was leaving the old home to go out into a great strange world, their poor belongings in clumsy, homely-looking bundles in the seats beside them. The stock was left, they could not sell it, they said, and much of their household stuff, the poor collection of years of labor—but theirs.

WHY THEY GO

"But why do you go?" my friend asked. The old man, with trembling fingers, drew from his pocket a crumpled paper and spread it out before them. At the top of the sheet was crudely drawn a skull and cross-bones; below was written: "You are hereby warned that you and your entire family must be gone from this community within forty-eight hours. Your attention is called to the symbol at top of notice." In the community near which the man lived a woman had been burned at the stake a few months before. Her crime was due to the natural impulse of motherhood. She had dared to protect her child from blows administered by a white man. And so the old man, fearing for his life, was fleeing in the dead of night.

In another town in Georgia four innocent Negroes were foully murdered in the usual way—by an insane mob. The father of the family was lodged in jail for assault on an officer who came to arrest him. The mob therefore seized the family—the mother, two daughters, one of whom was soon to become a mother, and a ten-year-old boy. I cannot go into the revolting circumstances of it all. Suffice it to say that little white boys saw it and hence seeds of brutality, hatred and revenge were planted in their young hearts. Many Negroes are leaving that section. Just what proportion are leaving because of unfair treatment I am unprepared to say, but such outrageous violation of law is certainly playing its part in the exodus.

A Negro woman in Georgia resisted the offensive attention of a white ruffian, with the result that her house, with all her possessions, was burned, and notice served on her to leave the community at once or she would pay the penalty at the rope's end.

It is not simply the poor, irresponsible, thriftless Negro that undergoes such treatment at the hands of a senseless mob, for example, the recent occurrence in South Carolina, where a Negro worth anywhere from $20,000 to $50,000, a law-abiding citizen, was cruelly put to death and his family ordered to leave. His son owned a drug store, where he was doing a good business, all of which had to be sacrificed.

Of course, these outrages are perpetrated by the coarse, brutal mob element. But what are the civil authorities doing about it? With the exception, possibly, of the case cited from South Carolina, where Governor Manning is demanding an investigation, we know of nothing being done to restrain the mob spirit which seems to be rampant. Do we criticise the Germans for barbarities in Belgium and allow with perfect impunity these outrages in our

Causes

midst? God forgive us for our shamelessness, our self-righteousness, our hypocrisy!

And what is the Church doing about it? Do we know anywhere of any church taking an out-and-out stand against such? We seem to be bound hand and foot. What is it we are afraid of? To bring it closer home: What is our great Methodist Episcopal Church, South, doing about it? Where is her influence? Where is her voice? Who has gagged her? Is she a slave of prejudice? Is she a coward? Or is she asleep? We prefer to believe it is the last, but it is time for her to wake up or a great opportunity will have passed and God will find another instrument through which to voice the wrongs of an oppressed people.

Not only does she seem to be taking no measures to change existing conditions, not only is her pulpit silent with regard to these atrocious wrongs, but she, this great Methodist Episcopal Church, South, wealthy, strong, influential, is actually failing to meet the responsibility of a task already assumed. Paine College is the one avenue through which, as a Church, she has even pretended to minister to the Negro race, by training its leaders, its teachers, its preachers, its parents of the generations to come. So small has been the response to calls for actual sustenance for the school, so meager has been her interest in this, her one institution for the benefit of the Negro race, that, unless there is an immediate and beneficent response, Paine College must close its doors and a great Church acknowledge shamefacedly her failure to measure up to a magnificent, God-given opportunity.

O, Church of the Christ who ministered to the neglected, the outcast and the alien, do you not hear His call today to follow in the footsteps of your Master and minister abundantly to this child race, this oppressed people in our midst? Can you face Him with the blood of this people upon your soul? Will you not "Loose the bonds of wickedness, undo the bonds of the yoke and let the oppressed go free"? Will you not "Deal thy bread to the hungry and bring the poor that are cast out to thy house" of protection, and warmth, and safety? "Then shall thy light," O Church of Christ, "break forth as the morning and thy healing spring forth speedily."

Paine College, Augusta, Ga.

Constitution

NIGHT RIDERS AND THE LAW.

The determination and spontaneity with which the law-respecting and humane white people of Houston and Crawford counties have risen to the defense of negro citizens against a little gang of lawless night riders indicates with refreshing clearness that the flogging of hapless blacks simply because they own or drive automobiles is going to be put to an abrupt stop.

10-24-17

All reports indicate that those outrages were participated in by only a handful of outlawS—but even this was surprising, because Houston and Crawford are two of the best counties of Georgia. No wonder the good, law-abiding white citizenship of the two counties has taken the matter vigorously in hand, determined to put an end to such practices.

The worst "offense" charged against the negro victims of the little coterie of night riders was owning or driving motor vehicles; and for that, according to well-authenticated reports, several of them were dragged from their homes at night and lashed!

If that sort of thing is tolerated or condoned in Georgia we cannot blame the negro for leaving a state where such conduct goes unpunished.

And while it is true that such acts of outlawry are not condoned by public sentiment, either in the communities in which they occur or by the state-at-large, it is nevertheless true that the very fact that they do occur is used to influence negroes to leave the cotton fields and other industries in which their labor means so much to the state.

It is fortunate that the handling of this situation is in capable hands. Judge H. A. Mathews and Solicitor General John P. Ross, in whose circuit the offenses were committed, are among the most fearless, able and upright court officials in Georgia; and their handling of this situation is going to be watched with keen interest by the entire state.

One thing is certain: The offense is one that clearly involves an open and flagrant defiance of the federal constitution's guarantee that every citizen shall be protected in his property rights and in his lawful pursuits.

If the state authorities, under state law, falter or fail in upholding that guarantee, the federal authorities must see to it that such outrages are no longer permitted.

In other words, if the state courts cannot stop such outrages, the federal courts will! Such high-handed intolerance cannot and will not be condoned.

THE NEGRO MIGRATION.

It must be admitted that there is going on an alarming migration of the negroes from the south to the north.

By "alarming" we mean to say that if it is continued at its present rate for any extended length of time, it is going to seriously affect labor conditions in the south.

The problem has already grown to nationwide importance and is everywhere being discussed.

Undoubtedly there is some underlying cause.

It will not do for us to perform the ostrich act—bury our head in the sand and imagine therefore that the problem does not exist; because it does exist. And the best thing for the south to do is to realize that fact and

address its attention to the best means of supplying the remedy.

In this connection The Constitution presents elsewhere two interesting communications—one from Professor James H. Dillard, an eminent southern educator, who is now making an investigation of this question by direction of the secretary of labor, and the other from H. A. Rucker, formerly a slave, later collector of internal revenue for this district, and always recognized as a conservative factor in his race.

He is a member of the negro race who has not allowed himself to be misled by political animus, and whose conduct always has been tempered by an earnest and sincere desire to bring about a better understanding between the two races in the south.

In making a study of this negro-exodus question and trying to find the cause and the solution of it he has collated in terse expressions what others tell him as being their experience and observation, and he presents this as one side of the question.

He admits that his presentation is solely from one viewpoint, and that there are two sides of every question.

Some of the statements sent to Rucker unquestionably are extreme, and he recognizes that fact. But there is in them undoubtedly at least enough to furnish basis for thought that may ultimately lead to a satisfactory solution of the problem.

MIGRATION AND EDUCATION

Southern Christian Advocate

During the recent visit to the city of Chattanooga, we were pleased to look somewhat into the school situation, in this, one of the most progressive towns of the South. Here we found four school buildings; one of them thoroughly modern and the others while slightly above the average of the schools in the South are not just the kind of buildings a progressive town like Chattanooga should have. There were enrolled 2400 pupils out of a colored school population of 4784. Here is a very serious phase of the educational life of our people which obtains in Chattanooga and other centres. Just about 50 per cent of the educable children enrolled, and with an average attendance considerably under the total enrollment. There are employed four principals and fifty-two teachers. The average salary of the grade teachers is $516; the average salary of the high school teacher is $657.70 and the average salary of the principals is one thousand dollars. The total valuation of buildings and equipment invested by the city of Chattanooga for the education of its colored population is $172,500.

The eight elementary grades are taught and the high school course covers three years: two years of English composition, one year of English literature, three years of Latin, three years of mathmatics, two years of history and two years of science. Along with the literary work of the schools there are two centers in which the girls are taught domestic science and domestic art, and the boys manual training. Compared with the white public schools of the city of Chattanooga the course of study, so far as it goes, is the same. The white high school has a four years course and fits its graduates for the entrance in standard colleges. The colored high school aims to prepare its graduates to enter the last year in a standardized high school or preparatory school. But even to do the three years work that these schools require; they are handicapped because of the poor laboratory and physical equipment.

The colored population in Chattanooga is about one-third of the whole, but the amount of money invested in public schools for colored children compared with that of white schools is far below this ratio. We were glad to learn, however, that a movement is on foot to give to the colored people a new and modern high school building with greater and improved facilities. The principal of the high school is Professor W. J. Singleton, who enjoys the full confidence of all classes of Chattanooga, and he has the distinction of being the president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. We hope to have more to say concerning Professor Singleton later.

We cite these facts concerning the school situation in Chattanooga in order that we may make this observation pertinent to the migration of Negroes to the North. If the South wants to retain its labor it can do so. All things being equal, the Negro prefers living in the South; but his moving North is largely because he does not have adequate school facilities for the education of his children So long as the South pursues its present policy toward its Negro population, so long will this population be restless.

If Chattanooga, Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta, Galveston, Houston, New Orleans and other centres of the South desire to retain the best labor population of the world, they must at once pursue a policy that will give larger and more adequate facilities for Negro schools. This is imperative; and it is cheap compared with the great loss which the South will inevitably sustain if the Negro is not given adequate school facilities. And this is in line with what the Negro has been seeking for a long time. He knows that he has been discriminated against in the matter of education for his children. The psychological moment has arrived when our Southern friends should meet the situation frankly. Drastic labor laws will not help the situation. If a race could operate an underground railroad in the time of slavery, there is no possible chance to completely shut off immigration to the North in this day. The moment that the South begins to make a fair, reasonable and just preparation for the education of its Negro population, by providing better teachers, better equipment, better school buildings with sanitary conditions and more buildings, that very moment will there be a perceptible decrease in the movement northward and a corresponding contentment on the part of our people to work out their salvation in the South.

From CHURCHMAN

Address: New York City

Date

nching and the Negro Exodus from the South

'HERE seems to be in the South a frank recognitio of the part played in the migration of negro labore cause of the existence of what must be called a lync g belt. In Georgia there is a movement to stop t xodus of the negro, and the *Atlanta Constitution* do ot hestitate to say that some of the influence of the migration agents in securing negro laborers is built upon he arguments they present against a terrorism due to nob violence in the South. Serious industrial calamity aces Georgia as long as the laws remain inactive in unishing outbreaks of mob passion. Reports from Albany, Georgia, the center of the section most affected by he exodus of the negro, prove, according to the *Atlanta Constitution,* that the association between lynching and he exodus of the negro laborer is no fanciful explanation. The heaviest migration of negroes has been from those counties in which there have been the worst outbreaks against negroes. It is developed by investigation that where there have been lynchings, the negroes have been most eager to believe what the emigration agents have told them of plots for the removal or extermination of the race. Comparatively few negroes have left Dougherty county, which is considered significant in view of the fact that this is one of the counties in southwest Georgia in which a lynching has never occurred."

Reasons for Exodus Of Blacks Are Given To Safety Committee

Constitution 6-14-17

In order to hear a discussion from the negroes' point of view of the reasons for the negro exodus from the south, which is threatening a serious labor crisis, a number of prominent local negro leaders were invited to a conference with the public safety committee of the chamber of commerce yesterday afternoon.

Negroes who gave their views of the situation to the committee were A. Herndon, Dr. H. H. Proctor, Rev. P. J. Bryant, H. A. Rucker and John Hope, president of Morehouse college. They were in agreement that the main cause of the drift of the race to the north was that a door of opportunity had been opened to the race in other sections that was not offered in the south.

The negro was not satisfied with his condition here, they said, and did not think he had been given a "square deal." Among the things about which special complaint was made were low wages, lack of educational advantages, the barring of negroes from the jury box in cases involving their liberty and property, the treatment accorded the race by public utilities and alleged rough handling by the police.

"Until a better understanding can be reached between the races here, the exodus will continue," declared one speaker. "It is not only the young negroes who are going, but many of the older ones as well. There has been a feeling of discontent in the race for a long time, which has not found expression hitherto, but which is venting itself now in escape to the north where, it is believed, that better opportunities are offered. I regret very much that this is the case, but we cannot evade the facts."

Members of the committee expressed a desire to co-operate with the negro leaders in bringing about a more cordial understanding between the races and other conferences will probably be held to that end.

Those in attendance at the conference included Mell R. Wilkinson, chairman of the committee; J. K. Orr, E. P. McBurney, P. S. Arkwright and W. G. Cooper.

Labor-19 Causes

Migration

EXODUS ACCELERATORS AS NOTED HEREABOUT

9/2

Houston Observer 9-28-17

At last old Harris County has joined the ranks of Judge Lynch, the Goose Creek community having lynched a Negro in broad daylight last Friday.

We knew that it was coming, but did not expect it so soon.

After Galveston staged her lynching party, all Negroes who were conversant with local conditions and sentiments among a certain class of whites, knew that this county and city would seek to imitate the Island City.

Since we applied the name of "Lynchville Island" to Galveston, it now becomes our painful and sad duty to call Houston and particularly Goose Creek "Ropeville."

It was the same old story: "Lynch the 'nigger' first and then ascertain his guilt." Doubt has since been expressed relative to the dead Negro's guilt by those who have investigated the incident.

The Observer has condemned mob violence so much that it is considering the expediency and advisability of having such a sentence stereotyped, since we have need for it each issue.

Mob spirit is nothing more than a return to a state of savagery, barbarity and heathenism.

The cannibals in darkest Africa are not to be compared with American mobocracy, which is gaining ground every day, while the better white citizens seem impotent and unwilling to attempt to blot it out.

We are not opposed to all criminals being punished according to their guilt, but we are opposed to a bunch of hoodlums, roughnecks and ignoramuses taking the law into their hands and meting out punishment to men before or after trial.

If Negroes are expected to protect and die for the government, should not the government, local, state and national, protect and die for the Negro in seeing that he receives fair treatment and a square deal?

Is that asking too much?

On the heels of the Goose Creek lynching seventy-five (75) Negroes left Houston Saturday on the Sunshine Special for the North and East.

Not being satisfied with having maliciously and ruthlessly murdered one race man premeditately, the Goose Creek billies and bullies threatened all other Negroes residing in the community and as a result several race men have deserted their tasks and have gone elsewhere. Who can blame them?

Let us not satisfy ourselves by saying that the lynching did not happen in Houston.

It did occur in Harris county and since the ice has been broken it is not preposterous or premature to presume and assume that others will attempt to follow suit against members of the race, as well as their own race.

Sheriff Hammond, who did not get to the scene in time to prevent the lynching, is doing his best to apprehend and incarcerate the guilty participants and he is to be complimented for doing what sheriffs in other mobocratic counties in the South have failed to do. Several arrests have been made and the men are out on $1000 bonds.

The guilty men should and must be punished and by so doing Harris county and Houston will be going a long ways towards upholding the name and reputation of this community.

Following the lynching a local patrolman killed a Negro at the circus grounds Monday and all these incidents are accelerating the exodus of our people to other parts of the country.

Three Negroes have been slain by officers of the law since the 23rd of August and many others have received beatings, cursings and the like.

The only recourse we have is to leave the community and since the exodus began fully 1750 race men have left this section.

So great has the exodus become that the Negro public school enrollment has made a decided slump.

Conditions are alarming among our people and hundreds are planning to move to more hospitable and civilized climes.

When members of the race are being lynched and shot down like dogs a spirit of unrest and uneasiness is sure to pervade the breasts of those who are fortunate enough to be alive.

It is all right to make an effort to secure cantonments, camps, large mercantile establishments, factories and other institutions affording employment to men and women, but in the final analysis that community is best that treats its citizens best, irrespective of color or creed or previous condition of servitude or affluence.

God cannot use a coward and would not employ one if he proffered his services.

What affects one Negro affects the entire race and we must condemn the disregard for law and order in both races at all times and at any cost.

NEGRO MIGRATION

By Ralph W. Tyler

THREE distinct movements associated with the negro exodus to the North.

The first movement was marked by a heavy exodus of negro common labor brought North by large industrial concerns and railroads to take the place of alien common labor that had returned to Europe to join the colors. During this first movement one big railroad in the North brought up 24,000 common negro laborers, within a year. No effort was made to separate the sheep from the goats—to bring the worthy and dependable and leave the lazy, shiftless and immoral, and as a result, evidenced by police court records of all Northern cities, and new arrivals at all penitentiaries in Northern states, a problem was created in the North not wholly dissimilar to the problem long existing in the South, where no differentiation is made between the good and the bad negro. During this first movement one Northern employment agent shipped to an other big Northern railroad 2,10 negro common laborers right out o Cincinnati. These represented the ne gro migrationists, who, under prom ises made by Southern labor employ ment agents, had reached that point i their northward pilgrimage only to b stranded.

The second movement connecte with this abnormal exodus brough North thousands of negro skilled labo to meet labor's demand for me caused by increased production in va rious plants, and again because of th return to their respective countries o white foreign skilled laborers. In thes two movements 326,000 negroes fron the South came North and droppe themselves down in Ohio, Indiana, Illi nois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Nev York, New Jersey and the New Eng land States.

Labor employment agents of th South reaped a harvest, and the Nort reaped a problem. The modus oper andi of the Southern employment agent is as follows: A representative of a big industrial plant in the North is sent down into the black belt of the South for skilled labor. He quite naturally seeks out a Southern labor employment agent, tells him of his plant's needs, and enters into an agreement with the Southern employment agent to deliver to him a certain number of skilled laborers, agreeing to pay the agent from one to two dollars per head, the cost of transportation and such other necessary expenses. The Southern employment agent, without conscientious scruples, goes out into the highways and byways of the South and rounds up hundreds of ignorant negro common laborers, many of them the lazy, shiftless, immoral class, and on the assurance of from $5 to $6 per day entrains them for their Northern destination. On arriving North their prospective employer, discovering they are but common laborers, and ofttimes an inferior class of such, whereas he asked and paid for skilled labor, turns them adrift, to become a menace to favorable racial conditions in the North; to create a problem for themselves, the Northern-born negro and the whites alike. Even worse; hundreds of them who before were not predisposed to criminality, now mistaking license for the liberty they sought, became criminals, choking up the police courts in Northern cities with a maximum number of cases of petty larceny, pocketbook snatching, holdups, and even murder. The Northern prospective employer is out the one or two dollars per head he paid for securing these nondescripts; he is out the amount he expended for their transportation North, and the cities on which they are turned loose are bequeathed a burden, and this burden is falling hard upon reputable, industrious, intelligent Northern negroes because of the increased racial prejudice the coming of these Southern blacks creates. And not infrequently these unscrupulous Southern labor employment agents exact an additional fee from the poor, ignorant negroes they have been paid to secure.

The third movement connected with this exodus amounts to a veritable hegira. Negroes of all degrees, types and classes of occupation are now rushing northward to escape prosecution, on trumped-up charges, and persecution planned to estop the Northern migration. In this third movement unscrupulous Southern employment

agents, it is reported, are reaping a second harvest. They are beguiling unsophisticated southern negroes with the story of "easy jobs and high wages" in the North; with stories of luxurious ease and unrestricted privileges, they are inducing negroes to sell out their homes, their lands, their business at a sacrifice to some confederate of the employment agent, and on securing a very commensurate fee—a graft, a theft—send these souls hungering for liberty and justice north to assured jobs awaiting them. When, however, thousands of them have arrived at their destination and find neither jobs nor housing, they awake sorrowfully to the fact that they have been swindled.

Organized labor has little to fear from this negro exodus to the North, for the reason that ninety-five per cent of negro labor that has come North has taken the place of alien foreign labor. The per cent of Southern negro labor that has taken the place of striking white labor is an infinitesimal per cent. Northern organized labor need have no fear, as expressed by Governor Cox of Ohio, that labor employers in the North are, perhaps importing negro labor North to break down labor standards.

The death rate among negroes is highest in the large cities; it is abnormally high, so high, in fact, that were it not for his high birth rate the time for the extinction of the negro in this country might be fixed with absolute certainty, and his passing paralleled with the American Indian. Tuberculosis, pneumonia and other diseases are contracted because of ignorance and the heedless violation of health and sanitary laws.

With winter coming on, the rigors of which are unknown to these birds of passage from the Southland, and because of the increased congestion in their segregated districts in Northern cities, we need not be surprised if the death rate among negroes greatly increases, or if epidemics of contagions break out among them which will spread to the best white sections.

I have not here discussed the fundamental cause for this exodus. That is patent to all who have followed history, who have read the public prints. Years of lynching, segregating and discriminating against the negro in the South; years of denial of suffrage, constitutionally vouchsafed, and of restricting educational opportunities and facilities, has compelled the negro to regard the North as a Promised Land; has made the South, to them, what Russia long was to the Jew—a land of persecution; and when Northern employers of labor extended thousands of them an invitation to come North and secure work at wages from 20 to 50 per cent higher than they had ever received in the South, five hundred thousand of them exclaimed: "We are coming." And they are still coming, and will continue to come until the South proclaims "justice for all."

However, there is no disguising or denying the fact that the assimilation of five hundred thousand Southern negroes has created a problem in the North not wholly dissimilar from the one in the South. The average northern pro-negro advocate discovers, when the problem is transferred to his own door, that distance lent enchantment to the view, while contact has warped his vision.

The negro, whether North or South, is very much of a tragedy. He deserves our pity and help more than any other class; he has had so little of the sunshine of life.

MIGRATION AND WAGE SCALE

Savanna Tribune 5/19/17.

We have found that a great many cities of the South, many of them in Georgia, have undertaken an intelligent inquiry into the causes of the migration of Negro labor to northern centers and are making an honest endeavor to stop it. As was pointed out by Edi Anderson of the Macon Telegraph many months ago, the great wealth of the South, consisting mainly of a supply abundance of cheap, unskilled labor, "is fast slipping through their fingers."

Rome, Ga., called together a committee of its leading white and colored citizens, to talk over the matter. The colored representatives pointed out the great disparity between the wages of Negro laborers, school-teachers, porters, teamsters, etc. and that of white laborers of unskilled occupations, asserting and emphasizing that the increased cost of the necessities of life, made comfortable living impossible under the pay the Negroes were receiving.

The white people, very sensibly, made inquiry into the fifty or sixty factories and manufacturing plants of Rome and environs and very soon there was a general increase in wages of Negro employes—increases which amounted to something worth while. It is added that this has proved a check to migration from the factory and mining districts in that section. Atlanta employers of large labor groups have done likewise, and most of the good labor there is satisfied and remains.

Colored people are not leaving the city districts so much, under impulse of mistreatment and discriminations as they are under stress of too low wages. Self-preservation is the impulse which causes many people, with nothing to lose and everything to gain, to take a chance in the North. Their behavior is anything but unnatural and irrational. Any man, be he white or black, who cannot get enough pay for his work to provide the ordinary comforts of life for himself and family, will change his habitat under lure of better conditions.

Unfortunately, many of the more thrifty Negroes, some of modest accumulations, are finding it necessary to go. Some are selling out their homes and other properties, won by years of toil and self-denial, and leaving for strange and unknown sections of the North, where they must re-adjust themselves to new modes of living, new acquaintances and connections and generally different conditions. Most of these, however, have on hand, a little money to tide them over the period of looking around for place and location.

We wish these things were different. We wish the great South, en masse, would employ the just and necessary means to keep these people in their native heath, make intelligent and reasonable efforts to meet the conditions, and thus preserve the industrial equilibrium of the South.

TIMES

TROY, N. Y.

MAR 28 1917

Justice for the American Negro.

Discussion of the migration of negro laborers from the South brings out opinions of varying tenor. An interesting statement comes from William L. Reed of Boston, who points out injustices suffered by the negroes—or colored Americans, to use the term he prefers, although it is not a descriptive term and is rejected by most negroes. Mr. Reed takes vigorous exception to allegatio derogatory to the negro, and which pronounces unfounded. "That the co ored American is instinctively crimin or that he is lacking in any of the e sential qualities of manhood, common other men, is unsupported by the fac of history," declares Mr. Reed.

In the South, according to there are no reliable statist ing the criminality of negroe placed at a disadvantage conditions. The race is litt from slavery. "It is tolerated in so kind of existence. It is permitted no part in the government and has no say as to the adjustment of its surroundings The colored man is arrested at the ca price of any white officer, on any or n charge, tried by a white jury and sen tenced by a white judge. In court h has no standing as a man which is re spected." The negro in the South, Mr. Reed contends, has no representative of his own race, in any capacity, official or otherwise, to plead for him, and often gets undue punishment for trivial offenses. Under the circumstances Mr. Reed is surprised that the negro does not make a worse showing on the record. The negro suffers from prejudices even in the North, Mr. Reed citing cases where severe penalties were imposed "'just to make an example," when in all probability a white man would have been let off with much lighter punishment.

Mr. Reed does not gloss over the negroes' failings. In the South much of the crime is due to ignorance, and because of the ignorance "the white population of that land should hang its head in shame." The race released from two and a half centuries of bondage had been left without education. Those who profited by the enforced servitude have denied the freed slaves and the children of those slaves a common school training, and most of what has been done in educating the blacks has been accomplished through the charity of Northern men and women. Nor has the negro been shown much consideration elsewhere. Mr. Reed cites the efforts to attract aliens to Northern states and the energy spent in making these aliens useful and appreciative Americans, and contrasts this procedure with the treatment accorded to negro citizens.

The negro, concludes Mr. Reed, will leave the South to escape oppression and injustice and to take advantage of more favorable conditions, as has been shown of late. Yet it has been demonstrated that the masses of negroes prefer to live in the South. There is reason to believe the South is awakening to the economic danger involved in a general migration of the black race, which would mean the loss of labor indispensable to Southern industry. There are signs here and there that Southern communities are inclined to grant educational opportunities and remedy conditions of which the negroes complain, and with such concessions, forced through recognition of the value of the black workers, the matter may in time be settled satisfactorily.

Courier HERALD

SAGINAW, MICH

NEGRO EXODUS NORTH.

How the Movement Strikes a Southern Editor.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

There is nothing phenomenal about the movement, it has come purely and quite plainly of an economic exigency. Foreign immigration, on which the great industries of the North have depended for a labor supply, has been cut off at a time when those industries are unusually active and the demand for labor is great. The southern Negroes didn't begin the movement North of their own initiative, nor for any reason of dissatisfaction with their present abode. Whatever restrictions they may suffer in the South now, the present generation is surely as free and unoppressed as any that preceded it. The southern Negroes are, in fact, unusually well off just now because of the high price at which last year's cotton crop was sold and there is no unrest or dissatisfaction among them. They are going North because they are being induced to do so by an offer of high wages, and those who are inducing them are utterly unmoved by any sort of sentiment. The inducers are after labor. They would import Chinamen and East India coolies if the exclusion laws would permit. Their efforts are directed toward the southern Negroes because the Negroes constitute the only available supply.

When the war is over and the tide of European immigration is renewed, the Negroes that have gone North will be forced into a serious competition sharper than anything they have ever known in the South and their return to this section is exceedingly probable. There is no sort of doubt, the question is wholly undebatable, that the conditions of southern farms is far more congenial to the Negroes than what they will find in the North.

Reward for Conviction Of Persons Attempting To Terrorize Negroes

12-30-17

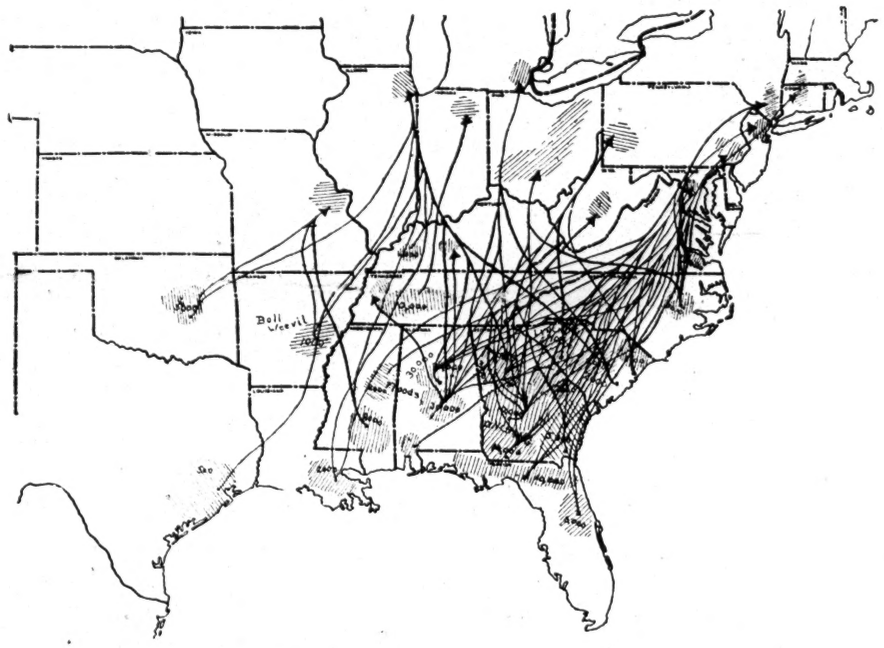
30

Constitution

Upon receipt of information that just prior to Christmas efforts were made in Brooks county by unknown parties to terrorize the negroes in that county, Governor Dorsey Saturday offered $100 reward for the capture and conviction of the first such offender.

The reports coming to the governor stated that anonymous letters threatening the lives and property of negroes and notes warning negroes to leave the neighborhood were left at the homes of negroes.

Labor — 1917
Migration



APPROXIMATE trend and volume of Negro migration from the South, 1916-17. This is based on a total estimated migration of 250,000 persons in the last six months, and is compiled from a questionnaire covering the whole South.—From the "Crisis."

REASONS WHY NEGROES GO NORTH

Survey 6-2-17

WHILE much has been written about the recent migration of colored people from the South to the North, one of the first attempts to give a definite picture of the whole movement is made by W. E. B. Du Bois in the *Crisis* for June. Aided by funds of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Du Bois explains, a questionnaire covering the whole South was resorted to to get information. While the margin of error is admitted to be large, the conclusion of the *Crisis* is that about 250,000 colored workmen have come northward. The accompanying map shows something of the starting points and trend of this migration.

The immediate cause of the migration is declared to be economic. The movement began because of floods in middle Alabama and Mississippi and because the latest devastation of the boll weevil came in these same districts. A second economic cause was the cutting off of immigration from Europe and the consequent demand for labor in the North. The United States Department of Labor is quoted as saying that most of the help imported from the South has been employed by railroad companies, packing houses, foundries, factories and automobile plants. The third reason, according to Mr. Du Bois, has been outbreaks of mob violence in northern and southwestern Georgia and in western South Carolina.

Back of all these reasons is the general dissatisfaction with southern conditions of living. Individuals gave the following reasons for migration from certain points:

Montgomery, Ala., better wages, lack of employment, bad treatment; West Point, Ala., boll weevil; Americus and Cartersville, Ga., low wages, schools; Newnan, Ga., low wages; Birmingham, Ala., right to vote, discontent, bad treatment, low wages; Fairburn, Ga., low wages, bad treatment; Sanford, Fla., low wages, bad treatment; Anniston, Ala., low wages, bad treatment; Jefferson county, Ala., low wages, bad treatment; West Point, Miss., low wages; La Grange, Ga., low wages, bad treatment; Washington, Ga., low wages, schools; Newman, Ga., low wages; Jackson, Ga., protection, schools; Covington Ga., low wages; Montezuma, Ga., low wages, oppression; Tallahassee, Fla., unrest, conditions, low wages; Honeapath, S. C., low wages.

A colored man of Sumter, S. C., summed up the whole situation when he said: "The immediate occasion of the migration is, of course, the opportunity in the North, now at last open to us, for industrial betterment. The real causes are the conditions which we have had to bear because there was no escape."

Causes

It is interesting to note, says Mr. Du Bois, that this migration is apparently a mass movement and not a movement of the leaders. Economic distress and social unrest have pushed past the conservative advice of the Negro preacher, teacher and professional man, who are said for obvious reasons to be opposed to the exodus, and the colored laborers and artisans have determined to find a way for themselves.

The character of the people who are going is thus described by the Birmingham, Ala., *Age-Herald:*

It is not the riff-raff of the race, the worthless Negroes, who are leaving in such large numbers. There are, to be sure, many poor Negroes among them who have little more than the clothes on their backs, but others have property and good positions which they are sacrificing in order to get away at the first opportunity. . . .

The entire Negro population of the South seems to be deeply affected. The fact that many Negroes who went North without sufficient funds and without clothing to keep them warm have suffered severely and have died in large numbers, has not checked the tide leaving the South. It was expected that the Negroes would come back, sorry that they ever left, but comparatively few have returned. With the approach of warmer weather the number going North will increase.

NEW YORK WOMEN'S WEAR
JULY 21. 1917

SOUTH URGED TO ATTRACT WHITE LABOR AS SOLUTION OF NEGRO PROBLEM.

Holding out a suggestion for the possible solution of the negro problem in the South, an editorial in the New York American urges the South to attract skilled white labor. The idea is based on the belief that rather than withhold the exodus of negro labor from the South by artificial restraints, it would be found more profitable to invite skilled white labor, and thus establish competition which will help the negro laborer to increase his skill and, at the same time, help the South attain greater industrial and commercial development and achievements than it has thus far attained.

The article declares that the South has magnified its labor difficulties owing to its too great dependence on negro labor. On this point, the editorial says as follows:

"The South is making, in many sections, a vigorous protest against the interference with her labor by the exportation of thousands of her negro citizens. More particularly the Southern employers resent the persistent effort of corporations and munition plants and great industrial institutions at the North to attract the negro 'who does not join the union and does not strike!'

"Whatever concerns the South is a matter of increasing interest to the whole country."

THE NEGRO "EXODUS" IN TEXAS

The Savannah Britannic 7/7/17

Houston Post: Now that the Negro "exodus," which has excited so much alarm in the Southeast, has reached Texas, readers of the Post will recall that for more than a year past, this newspaper has pointed out the certainty that Texas would have the same problem to face.

The problem is here and it will have to be faced, and the Post feels thoroughly qualified to offer some suggestions to those who are striving to check the exodus.

Nothing important is going to be accomplished through threats against labor agents...That would be merely superficial treatment of a deep-seated disease.

Nothing is going to be accomplished through cajolery of the Negroes. They have been discussing the "exodus" and its fundamental causes for long time.

Nothing is going to be accomplished by representatives to the Negroes of the unlivable conditions in the North. The Negroes are pretty well informed upon that phase of the subject.

The whole subject must be considered frankly and intelligently in all its phases, by the best white men in every city, town and county whose Negro labor is involved, and causes must be treated rather than effects.

The North is in the market for Negro labor because the North needs labor and the North is not going to be dissuaded from its efforts to procure it. That fact may as well be faced right in the beginning.

There is no sentimentality about the labor question in the North. It is a matter of business...The war has increased it need and reduced its supply of labor and it is turning to the South, the only possible source of supply at this time.

And the South will have to recognize the presence of a competitive bidder that is resourceful to the last degree.

The Negro is not satisfied with the compensation he receives for his labor. In the rural districts especially he is not satisfied with the manner of his compensation, nor is he satisfied in all respects with what he gets for the money he is permitted to have.

He wants more money for his work, he wants more money with greater regularity, and he wants to feel that he always receives the worth of his money. And nobody can blame the Negro for that.

But even if this can be brought about throughout Texas, there still remains some things to be done if the voiceless unrest and discontent of the Negro are quieted, and it will require organization among the best white men to bring these things to pass.

In the towns and cities, the Negroes are dissatisfied with their living condition. They are not disturbed about politics or social equality, but the insanitary surroundings amid which circumstances compel them to exist are unsatisfactory, and the white people owe it to their own welfare to improve those conditions. Our town landlords throughout the state have the idea that "anything is good enough for a nigger," and thousands are huddled in miserable shacks standing upon undrained ground, without sewerage, without water service, and without ordinary comforts and conveniences which are really essential to health.

Even worse conditions obtain on many of the plantations, and added to all of the drawbacks common to the towns and cities is the other fact that the rural schools for Negrochildren where they exist at all are a joke.

There are in Texas some 200,000 Negro children of scholastic age, the greater majority of whom live in the rural districts. The $1,500,000 of the state school board fund, which constitutes the Negroes' share, is for the greater part diverted to the white schools in most counties.

This injustice causes great discontent that can be removed only when more and better school facilities are afforded the Negro children.

Another cause of Negro discontent lies in the widely prevalent and largely justified belief among Negroes that there is one law for the white man and another law for the Negro. The instances in the court records of the state which prove this to be true are too numerous to be recited here, but the heavy

penalties assessed against Negroes for petty offenses and the suspended sentences given to whites who commit offenses even so serious as murder afford abundant proof that there is abundant basis for the Negroes' feeling that there is no such thing as equality before the law.

And added to this unsavory condition is the widespread persecution of Negroes by petty peace officers upon, in many instances, fictitious charges, which is the result of the abominable fee system.

The sullen resentment, that is not less sullen because it finds no vocal expression, caused by the prevalence of mob violence requires no discussion here, because the white people have long since realized what a dreadful blight such recurring outrages have placed upon the South. Until Southern white men adopt come measures calculated to stamp out lynching by punishing lynchers, Negro discontent in the South will not be removed.

The business men of Texas wh oare now concerned about the Negro exodus must frankly consider these things in formulating ways and means to check the movement.

They must actually make the well-being and protection of the Negroes their business. The fact that Negroes have suffered many wrongs is not due to antipathy, but to indifference.

This indifference must give way to active interest, because it is manifestly impossible for the Negroes to protect themselves. They must in all important respects trust to the white man's generous and kindly interest and active use of justice. This interest and sense of justice exist in countless individual cases, but it must be consolidated and extended to the great body of Negroes.

The South has in its more the 9,000,000 Negro citizens a labor asset of potentiality that what it might do for the South is almost inconceivable.

Bear with its shortcomings and help it, and it will return its gratitude in cheerful and willing effort; stir its ambition and increase its efficiency by merely one-half, and it will add $1,000,000,000 more annually to the wealth of the South; encourage and protect it against injustice, and its faith in the Southern white man can never be shaken by temptation from any source.

It is always traceable, always responsive to friendly and sympathetic influences, patient above all other elements of humanity and willing to essay the hard tasks of the field for a modest share of the fruits of its toil.

DISPATCH

Pittsburg, Pa.

MAR 1 2 1917

The South Disturbed

Speaking of the migration of Southern Negroes to the North, the Nashville Banner admits that "the matter is disturbing to the South because it affects the labor supply. The South is dependent on Negro labor." It denies, however, that the migration is at all due to ill treatment of the race in the South, which may be believed, because, if ill treatment was the cause the migration would not have been delayed all these years. The reason for the present movement is economic simply. The comparative scarcity of labor in the North, due to the cessation of immigration and the high prices due to unexampled prosperity are the magnets that are drawing these people from the South at this time.

The Banner believes, and the Negro conference recently held at Tuskegee agrees with its opinion, that the movement does not indicate a permanent trend. The Tuskegee conference, in fact, advised against it, one argument being the difference in climate and the other that industrial competition with the white race is much keener in the North than in the South. With the return to normal conditions after the war our Tennessee cotemporary assumes that the migrants to the North will speedily retrace their steps to Dixie. Reports from some of the industrial centers where the movement was largest suggest that the return will not be delayed that long, many of the newcomers becoming dissatisfied with Northern conditions very quickly, particularly during the zero weather, and hastening back to the sunnier and less exacting Southland.

CHRONICLE
OCTOBER 1, 1917

See German Plot in Exodus of Negroes

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Shortage of labor due to the exodus of thousands of negroes from Southern States to the north, together with unfavorable weather conditions in the early Spring, has resulted in a 15 per cent decrease in this year's crop of naval stores, turpentine, pitch, tar and rosin, according to the statements made in a committee report adopted to-day at the annual meeting of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association.

W. H. Crawford, of Cincinnati chairman of the committee on nava stores, said:

"We believe that the German propaganda that induced the negroes to leave the South was directed against the indispensable naval stores as well as against cotton."

Give The Negroes Justice

MACON GA. NEWS
JUNE 26, 1917

If a spotter loans a little negro 5 cents to shoot craps, then turns him in and a jury of folks convict said little negro on said evidence is it any wonder that there is an exodus? We have heard of such cases in this section and if our juries will bring verdicts according to law and facts and not the color of the hide maybe some of this would stop. The yankee is getting onto the negro question. They are hiring him by the hundreds and sending down south and hiring white men to go there and work them, and it is working well in all the industries.

Now, Mr. Juror, you well know that if they do this, they are going to handle the negro and he will stay there. Somebody has put those yanks wise. They know they can not work a negro and they the using their brains by getting a cracker to work him. Let's quit convicting him "just cause he is a damned nigger" but because he has really violated the law.

We are taking the negroes' part only that he gets what is his, but we tell you right now that if they send down here and get the white men to go there and handle them, it is good by Mr. Negro. Everybody knows that the negro will work contented and satisfied under a southern white man. A story is being told of a bunch of sullen and dissatisfied negroes in one of the towns there where they sent after a cracker to work them. The first morning he went on the works, he blazed into cussing a round or two and in a minute the negroes were all singing and working hard and regular. They were back home as soon as they heard that cracker cuss. They knew that he would cuss them, but they also knew that he would ride all night to get one out of jail or to help one if he was sick.

It has been truthfully said that every white man has his negro, and it is also true that every negro has his white man, in this section. The negroes may be led off up there with lies, but if they are put under southern white men to work after they get there, don't look for them to come back as fast as you have been. Think over this situation as it puts a new phase on this exodus business. If you want him here it is well to think.

Bainbridge Post-Searchlight

REV. HANNAH IS RIGHT

The Valdosta Times waxed wrathy over the speech of Rev. Hannah (a colored minister of that city) in which he cited several causes for discontent and unrest now manifesting themselves among Negroes. We used the word "manifesting" advisedly, because, this discontent has obtained in the minds of our people since the earliest light of ambition and manhood outlook broke in upon our lives.

The good preacher has it right, however, * * * The Negro has not been dealt with fairly by his white neighbors in the South. This "grievance", as the Times calls it, has been sounded and asserted before, but has had little attention paid to it because he has had no basis upon which to make his voice of protest heard. Because of a super-abundance of labor at low cost, Negroes in any number could be had for any class of labor. It was neither sensible business-like nor necessary to listen to protests or dicker about wages,—the Negro laborer has been helpless before his employer. He never learned the art of labor organization, that powerful weapon of labor,—and his economic condition has always been so low that he could not have used organized power, if he had had it.

The first opportunity for general protest has come in this so-called "industrial vacuum" which war conditions have brought to the North. He is having his first taste of industrial freedom. He is learning that there is such a thing as the labor market, that the law of supply and demand operates there, and that capital cannot long recognize the color line in business. Cash is one thing, sentiment another.

Savannah Tribune

The movement of Negroes to the northern labor market is in accordance with natural, physical laws—a sort of equalization of pressures, an equillibrium of forces. The economic surplus is shifted to the "low pressure" area.

The Times "blowed weak" on the item of lynching. The remark of the good preacher struck a sore spot here, and was unanswerable. The Times, in substance, says "You oughtn't blame us for lynching, the brutes deserved it; you ought to help us get rid of 'em." This, in spite of the fundamental law of the great consitution, which guarantees the "due Process of law" and "fair and impartial trial" provisions.

Most people, white people, of the South know that the foreigner, while perhaps, efficient as a laborer is not satisfactory to the southerner's point of view. The foreigner comes to American industry with a mind to, as soon as possible, become an employer of labor, himself. The history of such experiments overwhelmingly bears this out. How many individuals or groups of foreign laborers are now to be found anywhere in the South? We know of none. But we know scores of individual foreigners in the South, who came here poor, but who are now business competitors with the white men of the South. That's the record of foreign laborers in the South. They are here not to earn reputation as honest, conscientious and reliable laborers for the white man, but to become his competitors. Their temperament is not that of a laborer, from beginning; they do common labor, temporarily, only as a means to an end. Their thrift, their ingenuity, their success are well-known. Valdosta has no foreign common labor—it has some foreign business men.

It is hard to find a satisfactory refutation of the right, and the good doctor Hannah was about right.

Let's Strike at Cause of Negro Exodus

We should go slow in the matter of halting the negro exodus by law. Only as a war measure should such action be taken. What exigency of war will demand that any American shall be prevented from going from one place to another it is difficult to conceive. Throttling the efforts of labor agents by prohibitive license charges is not in accordance with American principles.

Laws that would severely punish these agents for making false representations to negroes at this juncture might be in order; really, there should be always legal procedure reaching those who libel a community, just as there is for those who libel an individual.

The Georgia council of defense has taken the negro exodus in hand and it is reported, to be their belief that if the exodus threatens the food crops, means might be devised by the government to put a stop to it. Just what means should be adopted the council has not suggested. Prohibition by license charges is not mentioned in the possible program of action.

Let's face this matter in its true light once and for all and establish the fundamental conditions that will of themselves stop the exodus. Better exodus than unwilling and discontented labor. Our coal barons, our iron and steel makers and our intelligent citizenship at large can and should call an everlasting halt on practices which help bring about present conditions. We know what those practices are.

The Jews made brick without straw in Egypt for centuries, but they finally left for a better land with greater opportunities open to them. The Pharaoh who would stop this modern migration by force bills will find it as difficult as he of old.

The south is always in the hands of its intelligent and superior white people when they exert their intelligence and superiority. Legal makeshifts will not uproot the cause of this exodus. Let's get at that.

UNSKILLED LABOR IS CAUSE OF NEGRO EXODUS

FT. WORTH, TEX., RECORD
JULY 22, 1917

The opinion is expressed by labor leaders of Fort Worth that colored laborers should not be too severely criticised for leaving the South for the northern cities to secure labor. Better wages and shorter work hours, labor unionists point out, is what has lured the negro workmen to the North. The opinion is expressed that the northern exodus will continue until conditions for unskilled labor is made as pleasant in the South as in the northern cities.

Union men insist that the real cause of the exodus is an attempt on the part of northern employes of unskilled labor to fill their ranks with low wage earners and in order to do this have been induced to go South after negroes and Mexicans.

SOME INTERESTING COMMENTS ON NEGRO EXODUS

In this article we give to our many readers extracts from a few of the leading papers North and South on the Negro migration. The New York Nation declares:

> "For years the South has been working up a situation ready for a match. That match, a two-headed one, has been applied and the wail from the Southern press—with a few notable exceptions, like the Atlanta Constitution—shows that the flames have scorched whole districts. One head of the match consists of the increasing ravages of the boll-weevil and the disastrous floods of last summer; the other head is the desire of Northern employers to find a substitute for the immigrant labor cut off by the war. No irresponsible lumberman leaving behind him a waste fallen timber is more to blame for a conflagration than the Southern press which has winked at lynchings, mob violence, and Jim Crowism in transportation and schools, yet which, when Negroes avail themselves by the hundred thousand of the chance to better their condition in the North, has the effrontery to wave the doctrine that "the Southern white man is the Negro's best friend." That the motive for the rush Northward has not been merely economic, but has been made acute by constant dread of mob violence, is proved by the exodus from those counties which aided Georgia to lead all other states in the lynching record of last year, and by the fact that emigration from South Carolina became significant only after the Abbeville outrage."

This quotation from the New York Nation makes interesting reading. The Independent has stated all along that there were other reasons other than economic why so many of our people were moving North. We said that the Negro, in common with all other races, desired justice and freedom. That the three hundred years of his living in the atmosphere of American civilization had imbued him thoroughly with the American spirit, and seeing himself proscribed and deprived of many of the common rights enjoyed by other races, impelled him to look for expansion where he may enjoy all the rights of other American citizens—such as free ballot and fair count, justice in the courts, justice on the farm, justice in the schools and everywhere else. We said also that the Negro loved the South and would prefer remaining here, all things being equal, but since they are not, he is determined to go where he can enjoy them. The Columbia, S. C., Record has the following to say:

Atlanta Independent. 3/31/17

> "The object of the federal land loan bank is to permit tenant farmers to acquire their homes. While this may be made the greatest possible boon for the South, yet to the white tenant farmer it might become a real danger. The Negro is acquiring more land than the poorer white man, and the Negro will take advantage of the opportunity to buy land under the operation of the federal bank with its long term loans upon low rate of interest. What will the white tenant farmer do?
>
> "We must find a remedy. There must be some remedy for we must reclaim the rural South for the white man.
>
> "We think there are three things necessary to improve conditions. We must lift up the tenant class of white men. In some counties there are white tenants whose condition is a little better, if at all, than that of the Negroes. We must not permit Negroes and whites to work in the same field. The white tenant should be encouraged to buy his own land and should be helped to pay for it. There are no 'poor whites.' We are all from the same settlers. The condition of some may be poorer than that of others, but the responsibility is upon all to help them. The Negro is crowding the white man off the farm, and this means ruin to the country. We should have a rural 'building and loan' system to help white tenats buy and pay for homes.
>
> "Another step is also a responsibility upon the white man. Land owners must stand together against farm labor contract jumpers. Any white man who will entice a laborer is an enemy to his race and to his community. Farm laborers must know their place and must be kept there.
>
> "As to the Negro himself, we believe in segregation. Elevate the white tenant's condition and remove him entirely from association with the Negro except on a plane of superiority. Keep the Negroes to themselves, just as they were kept in their 'quarters' on the old plantations."

This is typical and this is why so many Negroes are migrating North. The Columbia, S. C., Record would put the lid on tight and would treat the black man as they were treated in slavery days. The Record is a hundred years behind the times, and such a policy as it advocates would bring out just such conditions or revolution as have happened in Russia. The Columbia Record doesn't learn anything and is the worst enemy of both races.

Now the Birmingham News breathes the proper spirit, and represents the sentiment of the best people of the South. It says:

> "Barbour County has launched a campaign designed to awaken the rural Negro to the opportunities that lie about him, to the results that may be achieved by intense cultivation of the soil, the latest methods adopted for fighting the weevil, and, altogether, to make him more prosperous and contented. In order that the Negro may not misunderstand the purpose of this campaign, or be led to believe that his white neighbors have a purely selfish reason for wishing him to stay in his native South, the work of enlightenment is to be carried forward by Negro leaders under the auspices of the Tuskegee Institute."

gratifying to the Independent to note that there is a better senti- the South; that there are men and women among the Southern o are in favor of fair play, wish the black man well and are willing im a chance. But we regret very much that they are in such a inority. If the majority were actuated by the sentiment expressed rmingham News and a few other papers, the relation of the two ld be more cordial and there would be less disposition on the part folk to seek their fortune in the North; but, unfortunately, they a small minority and the Columbia, S. C., Record represents the which causes all this unrest and friction between the races. But he Nation points out, it is having the effect of driving the Negro to tions where he can have a man's chance; and it will continue to go ng as there are Negro-haters who are doing everything possible to e black man down and to establish caste in this country.

hat does this mean when the Columbia Record says, "As to the Negro himself, we believe in segregation. Elevate the white tenant's condition and remove him entirely from association with the Negro except on a plane of superiority. Keep the Negroes to themselves, just as they were kept in their 'quarters' on the old plantations."

This tells the whole story, and this is why we are having all this trouble between the races. The Columbia Record would turn the hand of civilization backward, rather than forward, but it is too late in the day. It will go forward and not backward.

What the White Papers are Saying About the Negro Race

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS STAR

JULY 14, 1917

STOPPING THE EXODUS.

Governor Bilbo's decision to call a session of the State Council for Defense to discuss the labor problem, with especial reference to the Negro exodus, is very commendable.

The Negro exodus is the most serious economic matter that confronts the people of Mississippi today.

And it isn't worth our while to sit around and cuss the labor agents, either. That won't help us the least bit in getting to a proper solution.

We may as well face the facts, even when the facts are ugly, and very much against us.

The plain truth of the matter is that we, the white people of Mississippi, are not giving the Negro a square deal.

And this applies not merely to Mississippi, but all other states in the South.

Causes

Labor - 1917 Migration

How can we expect to hold our Negro labor when we are not paying decent living wages?

Have we any right to abuse the Negro for moving to the Northern states, where he is tempted by high wages, when we are not paying him his worth at home?

If you, Mr. White Man, believed that you could greatly better your financial condition by moving to some other section of the country, you would lose any time in doing so.

And if you were not getting a square deal, insofar as you would make your departure as quickly as possible.

And that is just what the Negro is doing. He is going away from us because he finds the going is good.

We allow petty officers of the law to harrass and oppress our Negro labor, mulcting them of their wages, assessing stiff fines on trivial charges, and often they are convicted on charges which if preferred against a white man, would result in prompt acquittal.

We expect our Negro laborers to work for the same wages they were paid four or five years ago, shutting our eyes to the fact that the incraesed cost of living affects the Negro as well as the white man.

A few industrial plants here in Jackson are holding their labor because of the fact that their managers have sense enough to take account of the radical economical changes in recent years, and are paying Negro laborers higher wages.

Then, too, the Negro is not being given a square deal in the matter of education. In a majority of our rural districts, especially, the schools for Negro children are miserable makeshifts, the teacher often more ignorant than his pupils, little or nothing allowed for their support, and the children derive no benefits whatever.

A Negro father, if he is honest, hard-working and industrious, has the same ambition for his children that a white man possesses. He wants to see his offspring receive an education, in order that they may be more properly equipped for the battle of life, and they will be better equipped, and make us much more useful citizens, and be of greater value as industrial factors, if given common school education and proper training in either industrial pursuits, home economics, or the principles of agriculture.

But they are not getting this. Every person who is familiar with educational affairs in Mississippi well knows this to be the case. And it forms one of the chief reasons why thrifty and industrious Negroes, who want to get ahead in the world, who have a desire to live decently, are following the lure of higher wages and better living conditions, and moving to the Northern states.

It is not a matter of concern to us that thousands of these Negroes have been disappointed; that they are not finding conditions above the Mason and Dixon line as promised. The ugly fact remains that we have not been doing our duty by the Negro, and until we do so there is no reason to hope for a betterment of our own industrial conditions. The Negro will continue to desert our farms leaving thousands of fertile acres untilled, and bring about a business stagnation in some sections from which we may never recover.

We can't get anywhere by shutting our eyes to these facts. The State Council for Defense is the eminently proper body through which a frank and straightforward statement of conditions should be issued, and a movement launched to check the exodus by applying the only remedies through which it can be checked.—Daily News. Jackson, Miss. Editorial.

Why Southern Negroes Go North

Savannah Morning News. 1/3/17.

President Wright of Industrial College Gives Interesting Analysis of Current Labor Problem.

Darien, Ga., Jan. 2.—President R. R. Wright of the Georgia State Industrial College of Savannah, delivered here yesterday the emancipation address to a very large and appreciative crowd. From all parts of McIntosh county colored people made their way to Darien where the address was delivered.

The following is an extract from the address: "I have been asked to give my opinion of the movement of colored labor to the North. I regret to see or hear of so many colored people leaving the South. I must say that I am unqualifiedly against the indiscriminate migration of these people to a climate and conditions to which they are not accustomed. You will recall that Frederick Douglass opposed the exodus of colored people to the North some years ago, when conditions in the South were worse than they are to-day. I can see, however, why some should go.

"In fact, I believe that this going of a limited number will not hurt, but may help. And, perhaps now is the opportune time for the negro to enter the Northern industrial field, when he can become a welcome member and an asset in the labor markets of the North. With many others I think the opening of the Northern labor field may prove a great blessing to the race and to the South. If this opening is accepted cautiously and in wise numbers it will benefit the negro laborer in many ways. He will learn from his Northern employers and competitors many lessons of efficiency and thrift. Unfortunately for our colored labor, we are too easy-going, we lack punctuality and regularity; we don't labor long enough and steadily enough. Our habits of labor are not the most efficient. If we are forced to meet Northern competition and succeed, it will help the whole race. But let's not sell out our Southern holdings. Let the one or two of the men of a family who go North make all the money they can and bring it back to the South. That's the way many of the European immigrants have done.

"I say this, and yet I am not blind to the other causes which induce the colored men to leave the South. Let us confess that it is undoubtedly true that the high wages offered is the main cause. The fact that the European war caused a shortage in the Northern labor force created a demand for unskilled labor which could be supplied from no other source than from the negro of the South. It is this new open-door for negro labor that has caused such a great awakening among negro labor in all parts of the South. Just how long the door will remain open will depend upon the duration of the war, the probable renewal of European immigration and the efficiency of negro labor for Northern purposes.

"There are other aiding causes, however, for this movement besides low wages. Naturally, the negro who is peculiarly adapted to a Southern climate prefers to remain in the South. He has made his best progress in the South. There are nearly a million negro farm operators and most of them are in the South. The total acreage of their farms is 42,279,510, valued at $1,141,792,526. In the value of farms operated, there was an increase of 128.4 per cent. during the last census decade, while the value of the farm property operated by white farmers for the same time increased only 99.6 per cent. The negro is prospering in the South. Now this and other facts constitute for the negro a strong tie to the Southern soil.

"This tie should not be broken lightly. The negro does not want to leave the South. The only thing to break this tie is unfair and cruel treatment of the negro on the part of the white man. In this connection, our white friends should know that not alone in the lynchings, and in the courts, and in the unwholesome conditions on the Southern railway common carriers, as vital as these are, but that in the general daily attitude of many of our Southern white people, it will be confessed, there is exhibited a contempt for the negro which makes the best of the negroes feel that they are only tolerated in the South. And yet in their individual relations there are no better friends to the negro in the world than many Southern white people. In the face of our friends it is hard to explain this discounting and contemptuous attitude and yet everybody understands that it exists. 'You are only a negro—and are not entitled to the courteous treatment accorded to members of other races.' Another cause is the feeling of insecurity. The lack of legal protection in the country is a constant nightmare to many colored people who are trying to accumulate a comfortable little home and farm. There is scarcely a negro mother in the country who does not live in dread for fear that her husband or son may come in such unfriendly contact with some white person as to bring the lynchers or the arresting officers to her door which may result in the wiping out of her entire family. It must be acknowledged that this is a sad condition.

"We may say that the colored farmers who are selling out what cost them years to accumulate for a railroad fare or for a mere pittance, are deluded. So they are, but the better educated and better circumstanced negro is equally confused, uneasy and discontented. Even whenever a Southern white man who has been active in the uplift of the negro, offers for political preferment, unless he repudiates the negro, he is mercilessly defeated. What does this mean? In the language of the late President Grover Cleveland, it is "a condition and not a theory that confronts" the negro. Looked at from this standpoint the condition is perplexing. Nevertheless, I do not believe that it is despairing, it is remediable. The remedy, it is true, for the most part, is in the hands of our white Southern friends, but not entirely. I confess that the negro should not expect too much. He has been patient and he should continue to be patient. But the Southern white man ought to be willing to give the negro a man's chance without regard to his race or color; give him at least the same protection of law given to anyone else. If he will not do this, the negro must seek those North or West who will give him better wages and better treatment. I hope, however, that this will not be necessary.

"Therefore, in the meantime, let us cultivate here the best feelings between the two races, living togther in peace and harmony, consenting to be separate in those things which shall keep each race pure."

PROMINENT RACE LEADER MAKE INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Burghardt Du Bois Tells Plai Reason Why Negroes Are Leavin South.

Broadel

Over 250,000 Have Moved North.

Chicago

So many exaggerated statements have been made as to the numbers of Negroes leaving the South that it occurred to Dr. W. Burghardt DuBois, one of the most prominent leaders of the race, to make an investigation. For many years he has been engaged in statistical work and has a deservedly high reputation for his accuracy and candor.

In place of the one or two millions of Negroes who have been reported as leaving the South this eminent educator is of the opinion that since last fall no more than 250,000 have moved North. He admits that it is difficult to secure exact statistics, but he probably has made a closer investigation than anyone else. It is interesting in this connection to remember that it has been wildly guessed by some that as many as 100,000 have come to this city (Philadelphia) alone.

Reasons for the drift to the North are given and are worthy of consideration by all thinking men. The movement is largely economic. In Mississippi and Alabama the boll-weevil has made such progress in certain sections that the cultivation of cotton is almost impossible. The "patcher" invariably finds himself in debt at the end of the season. In various parts of the South last fall and during the winter the rains were so heavy as to flood millions of acres and utterly wipe out many of the cotton fields, with houses and mules.

Coincident with these calamities came the call from the North for labor at prices unknown to the South, and the result was the emigration which has caused so much comment and so much exaggeration. The East has probably received fewer than the Middle West, but all sections have been affected. At present the demand for labor is such that more Negroes could be employed, but the cotton season is on and will retain most of them in the South until fall.

It is also asserted that lynchings, unfair treatment in various ways and political persecution have had much to do with the movement. Dr. DuBois does not make this statement on his own authority alone, but quotes a number of the leading newspapers of the South to that effect. These newspaprs agree that the South must change its attitude or it will continue to lose that element of its people on which it depends so largely for prosperity. Economic necessity may lead to bettering the condition of the Negro in spite of racial prejudice.

Labor - 1917
Migration

The Exodus from the South.

New York Age 3-22-17

The following interesting article on the Negro exodus from the South, written by a correspondent under the nom de plume "Jaxon," appeared in the New York Globe in its issue of March 19:

Many northern railway companies and industrial corporations have relieved their labor shortage during the past two years by engaging southern Negroes. This has continued until it is estimated that more than 200,000 southern Negroes have been brought north during the year just past.

The movement has become of such moment as to create sociologic problems in northern cities and industrial difficulties in the South, and to have acquired the dignity of a name. Among northern Negroes and throughout the South the "Migration" is an important topic and the subject of much discussion.

The writer of the "Negro at Large" series that appeared in these columns a few years ago has just completed a tour of the South, visiting seven states below the Mason and Dixon line. His story is sustained by established facts and first hand observation.

This trip was made after more than a year f close relation with labor conditions in the territory North of the Ohio River and east of Chicago.

The opening of European hostilities not only reduced immigration to a minimum, but the patriotic impulses aroused prompted many nationals to return to their native lands.

The demands of munition factories and war supply plants made a heavy drain upon the labor market of this country.

The demands of transportation required augmented labor units for both construction and maintenance. Thus it is easy to be seen why, in the spring of 1916, labor agents went into the South seeking whom they could employ, and offering free transportation to different points upon their respective lines or the various factory locations. The extent of this may be pictured when it is known that the New Haven Railroad, through one agent employed more than 1,500 Negroes last summer. The Pennsylvania has so many that a Negro welfare superintendent is required to care for the colored labor. Another railroad maintains more than sixty labor camps and dormitories nd over a score of labor agencies. The Carnegie Steel Company, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and many other industrial corporations are maintaining commissaries that serve more "guests" than do most of our great hotels.

These examples are aside from the thousands that have been absorbed into many communities throughout the North and are housed in the usual manner.

Movement Means Evolution.

The tobacco interests of Connecticut received Negroes at the rate of about 100 per week during the whole summer. Many of them were transients—in some cases students—but a premium in the way of preferred jobs, homes, etc., was offered to the man of family who would become a fixture in the new environment.

The southern employer, long accustomed to a standard of low wages and labor regulations of his own making, became much disturbed by this migration, which in his view was not only a migration but a revolution. In fact, it is an evolution. The inevitable law of supply and demand is doing what our politicians have been vainly trying to accomplish for a half century.

Interviews with many whites whose business interests were affected, and with Negro bankers, insurance officials, and local race leaders, disclose the fact that this migration is probably more nearly an epoch-marking incident than has been any internal occurrence since the civil war.

The Negro who willingly hired to a strange labor agent, going he knew not where, proved by that very act hat he was either shiftless or adventurous—possibly both. He came to the North and received from $2 to $5 per day for fewer hours of work than he had been accustomed to perform for wages ranging from 60 cents to $1.25 per day. According to his standards, he was soon rich. Just before and during the holidays thousands of these men returned to their Southern homes; their unusual opulence proclaimed more loudly than words the desirability of working in the North.

Negroes of steady habits, with trades, and in many cases owning homes, became interested, and the last few months have seen thousands of the South's greatest economic asset—its "good darky"—going or arranging to go North.

Terrorism Plan Failed.

The South, at first recognition of this serious loss, adopted blundering methods to combat it, based upon its old theory of terrorizing the Negro. At Norfolk, Va., a labor agent was threatened with arrest. At Savannah an arrest of an agent and his party actually occurred; the same thing happened at Rome, Ga. At Atlanta, on February 1, this year, the writer saw a policeman at the Union Station inspecting all Negroes of the laboring type and examining their tickets, this without any warrant of law. If found to be waiting in the station for some one they were promptly ordered out; if a Negro admitted he was going North he was threatened with arrest for spitting on the floor. In some cases the threat was carried out without the slightest reason other than a desire to disperse the labor agent's party.

Many other equally humiliating and ridiculous practices were tried, till finally the Southern citizen had suddenly thrust upon him a realization that the migration was something too big to be scratched as a surface sore; that something was fundamentally wrong.

In witness of the better treatment of the situation we find during the last three months at frequent intervals editorials in the Atlanta Constitution showing that the journal had turned from a radical anti-Negro to a most pronounced Negro-loving organ. A review of Southern exchanges shows many other papers adopting this policy.

About January 30 the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs adopted a resolution condemning lynching for any cause.

In Birmingham, Ala., the newspapers carried a story originating with a local manufacturer, who complained bitterly of the city police department and its activities against Negro crap games and other evening diversions of his employees. Nothing but a scarcity of labor would compel any Southern employer to quarrel with the officers of the law in behalf of a Negro—and the brutality of police toward Negroes has long been a source of camplaint in Southern cities.

An Opportunity Long Sought.

Another instance of the extreme effort being made to placate the Negro is reflected in the "letters from the public" column of Alabama papers. A controversy has been raging between the local merchants and the beneficiaries of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company commissaries. Corporation stores are traditionally high priced and have been one of labor's chief grievances for time beyond memory. Yet in their frantic effort to counteract the labor hegira, there is a set of stores with prices so low as to invite the anger of local merchants, who threaten legislation in reprisal.

In Wilcox County, Ala., 1,500 dog taxes charged to Negroes were remitted, rather than enforce collection with the possibility of encouraging the exodus.

It is accepted as beyond doubt, and frequently mentioned, that the Southland is the place the Negro prefers. The Negro of high and low caste reechoes this; but they refer to the climate, the agricultural conditions and the industrial opportunity. They fear and hate the treatment accorded them in the South. The demand for their services created by the war has simply created an opportunity for them to realize the long cherished secret ambition of nearly every Southern Negro. Each of them wanted to find "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" for himself and his family.

Heretofore the North has offered civic rights and privileges, and no employment to any great extent. The South gave the Negro employment at every occupation (at small wages, to be sure), but denied him the natural happiness that should accrue from his toil by restriction laws and practices.

List of Negro Grievances.

Here is a list of grievances mentioned by the Southern colored men:

1. The "Jim Crow" car, product of the separate coach law that compels Negroes of every description to ride in one compartment of a railway coach, denies them the privilege of sleeping and dining cars, and, in the case of street cars, obliges them to stand while seats remain vacant on the possibility that some white passenger may get aboard.

2. The denial of the right of franchise, enforced usually by intimidation and mob methods.

3. The lack of equitable administration of school funds so that Negro children may be properly educated. At present Negroes pay their proportion of taxes directly, and a large portion indirectly in their rents, yet Negro schools receive in some cases less than 30 per cent. of their just deserts, compelling Negroes to bear the added burden of supporting the many small colleges so well known among them.

4. The segregation laws that forbid their residing outside of designated areas, thus leaving no room for natural expansion and forcing a fiactitious value upon property rented or sold to them.

5. The generally neglected condition of streets, car service, street lighting, and other public utilities in Negro neighborhoods.

6. The denial of the privilege accorded others in public parks and places of amusement. "For Whites Only" is a sign frequently seen in the South.

7. The abuse of Negroes by police officers, even attempts at explanation being usually regarded as resisting an officer, and as such rewarded with a beating.

8. The lack of legal redress for insults offered to their women folks and the generally prejudiced attitude of the courts.

9. The insulting and embarrassing treatment accorded Negro patrons in many stores. A brutally frank statement often heard is "We don't serve niggers."

10. The remarkably low scale of wages offered to the Negro for his labor.

Benefits Likely to Accrue.

The foregoing were the reasons assigned by Southern colored people for their desire to leave the South. The order was established by the frequency with which complaints were mentioned.

Another significant complaint is of the added abuse heaped upon the successful Negro, who, in spite of handicaps, makes good. As one said, "We are first condemned for being bad and then punished for being good."

From the complains, all of which constitute a plea for simple justice, and from the efforts noticeable in many Southern cities to stem the tide of departure, it seems that a great good is in process of accomplishment. First, the Negro population is being more evenly distributed throughout the nation, bringing the so-called problem into direct relation with the whole citizenship of the country; second, giving the ambitious Negro the opportunity he craves, and therefore a greater wealth of both money and happiness; third, by virtue of the need to retain his labor, compelling the "good" Southern white man, who heretofore has disregarded the Negro welfare, to intercede in his interest and place a restraining hand upon the rabble that so long has made the Negro's life a burden, without unwarranted offensiveness; fourth, the removal of so many from the ranks of cheap labor will spur the easygoing, languid Southerner to greater business activity, to more intensive methods, and consequently greater returns upon the natural resources under his administration; fifth, the Negro, by virtue of contact with more progressive methods and with a greater income, will at an earlier date become more highly developed, and as a result of this will be of greater economic and commercial value to the country.

Predicts 400,000 This Year.

The known needs of Northern employers and the already stated intentions of Negroes in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky justify the writer in prophesying that 1917 will see 400,000 Negroes leave the South, and a goodly percentage will be of the sturdy, steady, trained working class who would prefer to stay "down home," but are determined to enjoy the fullness of liberty. Conferences, mayors' meetings and editorials will not stop them unless more practical measures for the education and safety of Negro citizens be put into effect; in fact, a complete reversal of attitude is demanded of the South if it would retain the labor so necessary to proper operation of Southern industries.

Of the ten million Negroes in America eight million reside in the thirteen States that constitute the "solid South." The family average is slightly more than three to each adult laborer. From this it is readily seen that 100,000 Negro laborers mean 400,000 persons affected by a change of base. Thus the movement of the past two years, plus the already planned movements of this year, really mean the transplanting of one million eight hundred thousand people from the cotton fields and cane brakes of the South to the factories and construction camps of the northeastern States.

This would change the Negro population in both places to a very great extent; the figures in round humbers then reading six million Negroes in

the South and four millions in the northern and central States; the left-over figures about equaling the number located in the extreme western States.

Aside from standardizing wages and presenting the North with a first-hand view of the Negro, some remarkable political developments are brewing in this very situation.

For any one skeptical as to the magnitude of the migration, attention is invited to the recent conference at Tuskegee, the Jacksonville inter-race meeting, the recent councilmanic ordinances of Rome, Ga., or the published declaration of the governor of Kentucky. But the exodus is too big, too elemental in its motives, to be retarded by arrests, beatings, threats, or promises. It is as the biblical pilgrimage out of the land of bondage. In this more modern instance the labor agent acts the role of Moses.

Mind you, all the Negroes are not leaving the South. But enough have determined to join the exodus to exercise an influence upon Southern life such as the Negro never could wield while remaining there.

CHANGING ATTITUDE

It has been several times suggested, and we have observed that the South, rural and urban, is changing sentiment on its race problem. It has commenced to deal with the various phases and issues in this great question with more patience and the application of some of its best thought. Hitherto, as these issues have arisen, they have been cast aside, arbitrarily, because the complainant was in no position to demand that the big employer, the landlord, the superintendent, should treat with him on the wage question or other vital issues relating to his well-being.

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High living cost and a scarcity of labor of all classes, due to the restive conditions in the South, have caused many of the sober and more thoughtful white leaders of the South to give some thought to the consequences of this continued movement of labor toward the North They were slow to learn and take heed, at that, for already a considerable amount of the best of it, has gone. To refuse to take notice to acknowledge that it is no ordinary and negligible matter, is folly. The wise man sees the highly probable and serious danger, not far ahead, if not already in sight.

In a few localities action has already been taken by white men who have been affected by the migration, but along an incorrect and illogical line as to the causes of the trouble and the means of their removal.

In any proposition, the hypothesis must be consistent with the conclusion and vice versa. If the solver of the proposition reasons from a false and incorrect hypothesis, he must undoubtedly reach an impossible and indefensive conclusion.

To deny that many of the Negroes who are leaving the South, have, at least, reasonable cause, (in low wages, lack of just consideration in business and public affairs, want of protection to life and property, etc.) is to assume a false hypothesis as a basis of developing a conclusion. No fair argument could proceed without admission as to these things. To set up that Negro common labor is a negligible factor in southern commercial life, is likewise, to argue from a wilful refusal to concede ordinary common fact. To set up the bug-bear of impossible climatic and industrial conditions at the North is to dodge the issue and waste time. Any reasonable basis of debate must contemplate a full and frank admission of the plain facts. There can be no argument on the merits of a cause until it is stripped of all extraneous and admittedly collateral matter.

The great South, through its leaders and the press, still clings tenaciously to its contention that the Negro has no adequate reason for migrating to the strange and unsentimental fields of labor at the North. They must see more of it, and feel it more keenly in purse, before they will have full conviction and surrender of heart.

The causes of migration are glaring and fully sufficient everywhere. One does not need to go out of his bailiwick for ample example, past and present. For instance, the average wage of common labor in Savannah, including all employments, is too low to afford a decent living under present conditions. Thousands of men on regular jobs in this city and its suburbs are working nine and ten hours per day at $1.00, $1.10 and $1.15. How can a man pay the rent for a simple, comfortable and sanitary home; buy even the ordinary foodstuffs; make even a meager average expenditure for clothing, furnishings and current incidentals, like insurance, etc., on $6.00 to $7.50 per week? The low wage scale forces the people in Yamacraw and the Fort to live there, compels them to keep their children ragged and ill-fed and untrained.

There is no proposition or suggestion of a commission to investigate the economic causes of poverty and bad and improper living conditions. Why not have such a commission investigate the wretched conditions in our city, intelligently and scientifically, beginning by inquiring into the wage scale? Other cities have appointed such commissions and have found that much of the crime and poverty and delinquency of a city was traceable to too low wages.

A man must get money enough for his work to live decently, care for his family, at least consistent with sanitation and health, to buy school books and common clothes for his children, or he cannot be wholly blamed for his condition.

We are quite sure that careful study will disclose that the hard conditions in Savannah are traceable largely to insufficient wages.

Suppose we take it up as the first inquiry into the cause of migration,—it is at least desirable to regulate wages in accordance with services rendered and profits yielded by it.

ARMY TRAINING CAMP

May 8th is the date set for opening the army training camps. We wonder if the military authority will have breadth of character and manliness enough to authorize at once the training camp for Negro officers? This will be a first test of their military wisdom and courage.

The white men and black, who are urging this proposition, do not look upon this camp as a temporary, volunteer and experimental measure. They are pressing it as an institution of the regular army and part of the plan for permanent preparedness. It contemplates other Negro units of the regular standing peace forces under trained, commissioned Negro officers. A proportionate increase in the Negro units of the regular standing army would see many more regiments of Negro soldiers and marines. From this latter part of the national defense the Negro is practically eliminated, for his attitude in the navy is purely servile. There is no training in naval strategy or tactics. He is the domestic of the navy, according to accounts.

The draft system provides for the recruting of an army of 500,000 men within the next few months, and it is inconceivable how this plan could fail to contemplate additional Negro regiments of infantry and cavalry.

The next logical move is the camp for training Negro of these troops.

The American Negroes cannot be classed with the Negro subjects of England and France, in ability and versatility. He is far in advance of these and eminently more valuable as an asset. He has demonstrated that he can be made more of than a mere fighting man. He is a competent and capacious patriot, susceptible to the finer and subtiler detail of governmental plan and purpose as well. The government will do well to come to its senses on this point.

ASKS JUSTICE FOR THE NEGRO

VAGRANCY AND OTHER LAWS NOT ENFORCED IMPARTIALLY SAYS DANVILLE PAPER

Declares Humble Negro Does Not Get Justice and Is Often Victim of Rigors of the Law—Offer Them Employment and Give Them Better Treatment Advised.

Journal + Guide

Danville, Va.—Recently the police department of this city has been unduly active in its operations against members of the race, a method that has been pursued blindly and stupidly in many Southern cities in an effort to check the Negro exodus. The Danville Register, the leading daily of the city sees in such treatment a menace to the welfare of the city, and expresses editorially what is growing to be the enlightened sentiment and attitude of the South toward the Negro. The Register stated its disapproval of the policy of the police in the following editorial:

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JUSTICE TO THE NEGRO.

"Whether the plea be popular or unpopular and whether any one like or dislike it, we deem it a duty to plead for justice to the Negro residents of this city and every other city. Recently the police department of the city appears to have conceived a revived zeal in the enforcement of the anti-vagrancy law. Well and good, so long as the law is fairly and indiscriminately enforced, but if it is to be applied only in the case of the Negro, then we had far better repeal the law and submit to the evils that law was designed to abate, rather than have an incomplete and discriminating application of the law. In a word, if the police department of the city propose to enforce that law, it is easy to find dozens of white men, many of them well dressed, who have no visible or reputable and lawful employment or means of earning a livelihood. Idleness is not good, either for the Negro or for the white man, but it becomes as much an evil and a temptation to evil in the case of the well dressed white man as in that of the humble and obscure Negro. We favor the enforcement of the vagrancy law, and believe that even its victims are benefited ultimately if they be impelled thereby to abandon an habitual idleness which is a constant opportunity and temptation, not to say an impulse to wrong-doing.

"This city eight or nine years ago had a curfew law, which required all of certain ages to keep off the streets after a specified hour, unless accompanied by and in charge of their elders with authority over them. We have no such law now, yet the police department may charge any one with loitering and the charge sustained by the officer's statement is sufficient to insure a conviction in many cases.

"We say it without hesitation and without fear: The humble Negro does not get justice in this city in many cases and is often the victim of the rigors of the law. And yet the people of the city are perturbed just now because Negro laborers are being coaxed to go elsewhere to seek employment. Let us offer them employment and be more careful to see that they are not discriminated against in the application and enforcement of the laws. It is admitted that many Negroes are guilty of misdemeanors and not a few of crimes, but, it is not just to the members of the whole race to judge them by the reputation of a few. If Danville desires to retain its Negro labor, let us be more careful not to impose hardships upon them. The guilty Negro deserves punishment. So does the guilty white man. But the inoffensive Negro must be given the protection of the laws and not made an arbitrary victim of its rigors."

Labor – 1917
Migration

Causes

The Negro and the Present Crisis

Exodus From the South and General Unrest Due to Lack of Schools and Other Handicaps, Not to German Propaganda

TRIBUNE
TOBER 16, 1917

By William Anthony Aery, of Hampton Institute

"The American nation can rely unlimitedly on the negro to follow the flag wherever it may lead."

With these loyal words Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, recently closed his address before a conference which Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, had called in Washington to discuss Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones's report on "Negro Education"—a study of the private and higher schools for colored people in the United States.

Professor Miller is an able negro leader—a man who has a keen and well trained mind, a wide experience and an accurate knowledge of white people.

Those who wish to know what representative negro leaders themselves think will be interested in Professor Miller's other remarks:

"Leaders of the negro race must be as well qualified as white leaders.

"There is one formula for race adjustment. It is the law of the road: 'Keep to the right.' Patriotism is the chief aim of education."

Rev. A. S. Jackson, educational secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, has pointed out that "negro teachers on some of the large plantations are made to teach their pupils that it would be a sin against the Holy Ghost to leave the plantations." On the other hand, Dr. Jackson says, "it is natural for the negro to coöperate with Southern white people."

More and Better Schools Wanted

That negroes want more and better schools is shown, for example, in the case of 30,000 negroes in Texas who gave, during the single month of May, $20,000 for educational work.

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, who represents an army of colored Baptist women and is the principal of a large girls' school in Washington, in her recent analysis of "Lynching and Negro Unrest" said:

"Nothing remains to be done but to make and administer adequate laws and begin at the fireside to teach white children to respect the laws of our land and to have a correct estimate of the value of human life. . . . Let all Americans remember that one race cannot hate another without itself returning to savagery."

At the recent New Orleans meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools the "Negro Exodus" was the liveliest subject discussed.

"Speakers from the affected districts all over the South," says an editorial in "The Southern Workman" (published by Hampton Institute), "told why people were leaving their sections.

"Some of the reasons given as the causes were: Lack of proper consideration, poor school facilities, extremely low wages and inadequate housing conditions, a desire for the franchise and a growing eagerness for the common, everyday justice accorded to American citizens."

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, in his epoch-making report on negro education, published by the United States Bureau of Education, shows that (1) the annual expenditure for public elementary schools for negroes is $8,000,000 for an attendance of 1,200,000, which is a per capita of about six dollars and sixty-six cents; (2) for public secondary and higher schools, $1,215,112 for an attendance of 23,527, a per capita of about fifty-one dollars and sixty odd cents.

Those who know what it costs to train white boys and girls in the public schools, from elementary to university grade, will appreciate how little training the negro is receiving to prepare himself to become an efficient citizen in a democracy.

Negro leaders stand together as one man on the question of loyalty to the country in the present crisis. They are everywhere telling the masses of colored people to be patient, patient, patient! They believe that God will soften the hearts of men and make justice prevail. They are urging the common people, however, to make big sacrifices to secure education, for they believe that education will win for them far more than charity or legislation.

The Negro's Sixth Sense

Negro masses still stand sorely in need of adequate school training. They are unorganized in their rural isolation as farmers or farm laborers. They believe in the white man who shows even a slight unselfish interest in them. They are extremely conservative and "long-headed." They have a rare sixth sense and sense danger easily.

To those who know some of the deeper thoughts of the ablest negro leaders and realize how many are the handicaps and hardships of the negro masses, it is not surprising that unrest, which comes as the result of fear—fear that property may be destroyed or that life may be taken by a lawless mob—should prevail and that thousands of negroes, good as well as indifferent or worthless, should move into communities where wages seem to be high and where there seems to be more protection for life and property.

In the light of these facts it is scarcely necessary to introduce, as an explanation of negro dissatisfaction, the German agent. Those who have known negroes for years and years and have had the opportunity of sharing the confidence of their leaders have implicit belief in the negroes' loyalty. Those who really know negroes—rank and file as well as leaders—scout the sporadic rumors that German agents have or have had any appreciable influence among American negroes.

The German agent is a unit in a complex organization. He deals best with those who are organized or can control organizing forces. The negro, while highly gregarious, does not become a unit in an organization that stands for anarchy, for disloyalty to the Church or State or for any renegade purpose.

REV. C. M. TANNER ON THE SECOND EXODUS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

ATLANTA, Ga.—Rev. C. M. Tanner pastor of Allen Temple A. M. E. Church, is finishing a book entitled "The Second Exodus," in which he sets forth the causes leading to the migration of the Negro from the South. Among other things he says:

"A conservative estimate makes it certain that over four hundred thousand Negroes have left the South for the North and Northwest since last fall. It is equally certain that the real movement of our people from the Southern sections of this country is only begun. There are hundreds and thousands of Negroes all over the extreme Southern States and North Carolina who have decided and are planning to leave as soon as it is certain the cold weather is over in the North. Four thousand have left the region in and around Blakely in the last few months, and it is safe to say that the exodus hasn't yet obtained anything like its full proportions.

"Thousands of our people made up their minds last fall to leave the South, but were prevented by two considerations: First—Many of them were under contract or had their crops to gather in the farming sections, and the rigors of a northern winter also deterred them. But since the first of the year the white farmers in many sections of the South have found it impossible to secure help to even prepare the land for another year's crop. A train load of guano and selected cotton seed pulled into Atlanta last week from the southwest section of Georgia. It had been sent to fill orders given months ago, but owing to the fact that Negroes have left this section in such large numbers, those to whom it was assigned refused to receive it. They had no use for it. Their hands were gone.

"I have traveled through all parts of Georgia and have spent some time in the southwest section of this great State, and there are plenty of plantations—large farms—that work as many as fifty and seventy-five plows that have not a single Negro hand on the place. In some instances our people have simply locked the doors of their homes and gone to the train, leaving household furniture, cooking utensils and their other possessions. They were afraid to attempt to move them. In a number of instances they have even been assaulted at the depots by their former employers, who found that they were determined to leave. The same is true in Alabama and Florida.

"I attended a farmers' conference in Tuskegee, and it was a splendid, helpful meeting. No mistake was made in the selection of Dr. Moten as the successor of Booker T. Washington. He is doing a good work and speaks out in meeting when occasion demands it. Although the conference passed resolutions advising the Negro to remain in the South, what else could it consistently do? You cannot ask a sane institution any more than you can a sane individual to commit suicide. Yet in private conference with farmers from all sections of the South, I found out that at least 75 per cent. of them were thoroughly dissatisfied with the economic, political and educational conditions around them, and were planning to leave the first opportunity. The largest migration of Negroes from Alabama, outside of Birmingham and Montgomery, is from Macon County, in which Tuskegee is located.

"Despite the stories carried in the papers of this country that the Negroes of the North are starving, freezing and otherwise faring badly; despite the new stringent regulations—it costs $1,000 now to be a labor agent in Georgia—that have been made to prevent labor agents operating in this section, and the additional fact that in some places friendly conferences have been held between the leaders of the two races, and in other instances terrorism and brute force have been employed to prevent the Negro leaving, he continues to go. Although I would not assume the role of a prophet, and the facts in the case are so patent that the hazy vision of the prophet need not be attempted, it is safe to say that the northern section of this country will see by midsummer nearly a million additional Negroes who have come from our section. I for one, cannot believe that it is other than one of God's ways to solve the vexed problem of race adjustment.

There are so many sides to this question that the more one studies it the more varied and far reaching are its phases. Who among all the political and economic specialists saw this as one of the outcomes of the world war? The economical, political, educational and religious outcome of this second exodus is far beyond human vision to even approximate. The results are far more momentous than the physical emancipation given the race fifty years ago.

"In my book, divided into twelve chapters, I show something of the part that unrestricted and unpunished mob violence, inferior educational facilities, disfranchisement, segregation, jim crowism, injustice, especially in the petty courts, and several other kindred matters have played in creating and fostering the determination of masses of our people to leave the South. I promise you it will be a plain unvarnished tale.

"Some in this section are wondering what is becoming of our people who are going North. Some time ago I read a statement coming from the First Episcopal District in which it was stated that it was all right for the people to come. There is work, opportunities for them. But with this invitation was warning that it was not best for any of our preachers to come as there were no places for them. Certainly the present churches do not mean to attempt to absorb this great mass of people. New congregations must spring up, and, doubtless will, all over the northern sections to which they have gone. It is best for the church at large, it is best for the interest of that part of the church, that new congregations should be formed.

"The resolutions of welcome and the wise letters that have appeared from time to time from some of the bishops of our church, such as the communication from Bishop Coppin, have tended to ease the minds of more than one perplexed and unsettled man and woman of our race. Strangely enough, this exodus is thus far without a Moses. No one man alone seems to have stirred these people to unrest and activity. But do not let our brethren think for one moment that because no one man of our race has risen up as the leader of this exodus, that the men of this section are cowered and silent.

"Bishop John Hurst in Jacksonville, Fla, a few weeks ago spoke in clarion tones for equal and exact justice. The statesman-like position of Bishop J. A. Johnson in his addresses in North Carolina have been the utterances of a courageous leader, and within the last week right in the city of Atlanta, Bishop J. S. Flipper declared to an overwhelming crowd at Bethel Church that it was God's hand that was at work in this migration movement; that he would rather freeze to death in the North than be burned at the stake in the South, and that where opportunities presented themselves, the people should go.

"The scripture is being fulfilled every day in our very sight, and it is certainly the intention of divine providence to make our people in this movement profit by it, or else were are destined to be the sport of the gods and the pawn of fate."

MAYOR ON NEGRO MIGRATION

J. C. Lindsay Reiterates Necessity of Mixed Conference

J. C. Lindsay, writer of the weekly Negro Business League letters in The Tribune, took occasion Tuesday to

Tuskegee Inst.

write Mayor Pierpont on the subject of Negro migration, which received some attention from the mayor last week in an interview in one of the daily papers in which the latter, observing the necessity of steming the great tide of Negro labor which has been moveing to the northern states for some time, stated that he had written the heads of certain southern cities on the matter and called their attention to the fact that a stop should be put to this steady out go of labor. Mr. Lindsay re iterated in the letter what he has said in The Tribune several times recently and what was emphasized in a publication this week by Prof. H. Pearson of the Ga. State College, the great migration movement might be very materially decreased by a more thorough understanding between leading white and colored citizens brought about by frequent conferences.

Savannah Tribune 5/17.

The following is the letter sent the mayor by Mr. Lindsay:

Savannah, Ga., May 1, 1917.

"Hon W. J. Pierpont, Mayor,
"Savannah, Ga.

"Honored Sir:-

"Referring to your remarks in an interview, on Friday afternoon, April 27th, in the Savannah Press, concerning the migration of Negroes of the South to some other section of the country, in which you are quoted as saying "I have written President Hyde of the Association of Mayors of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, asking that the association give the matter consideration, suggesting some means of putting a stop to it." I wish to state, to you, as the executive and honored head of this great southern municipality, along with all other men who love this section of our country, matters not what the color of their skin might be, cannot fail to see that something more than writing letters to one of the parties concerned in this great migratory movement of the south's best and strongest laborers to other sections of our country, must be done.

"In our Negro Business League weekly letter, in The Savannah Tribune, for more than nine months, we have called attention to the importance of the fair minded white men in every community where live any appreciable number of Negroes, to the fact that Negroes in all such communities should be assured thru their representatives, that the ruling class of white men in the South would see to it that the South would accord to them just as good treatment. in every respect as would be given them in any other section of the country, east, west or north.

"The Negro Business League welcomes most heartily the cordial cooperation which it is now receiving in its contention along this line upon which it has been struggling for nearly a year.

"Not only are the Negro newspapers and magazines of other communities and cities aiding us in our efforts to cause the ruling class of white people of the south to see and feel the importance of calling a meeting of the representative Negroes together to join with them in a free and fair discussion of this much mooted and vexing problem, but on Monday afternoon, April 30th, a certain professor, in one of the Negro schools of this community, came boldly to the front in a splendid article, indorsing all of the things which the Negro Business League has been advocating in its weekly letter for nearly a whole year.

"Mr. Mayor, to verify our contention in this regard, we are handing you herewith, two clippings of our weekly letter in the Savannah Tribune, under dates of April 7th and April 28th, both of which will speak for themselves.

"The caption under which the Savannah Press quotes you, Mr. Mayor, is "Mayor Pierpont Wants Colored Labor to Stay." Again Mr. Mayor, we beg to suggest, that a meeting with the Negro men in every community in whom the common people confide, would mean more in the solution of this complexed migration problem than many letters written to mayors away from the various places in which this trouble is now so prevalent.

"Yours to command, the local branch of the National Negro Business League.

J. C. Lindsay,
Chairman Executive Board, Negro Business League.

The reply sent to Mr. Lindsay to the above letter follows:

Savannah, Ga., May 3, 1917.

"Chairman J. C. Lindsay,
"Ex. Board Negro Business League,
"City.

Savannah Tribune 5/17.

"Sir:

"I appreciate your interest in the matter of the migration of Negro labor from the South, as evidences in your favor of 1st inst. and will be pleased to co-operate with the Negro Business League in any manner that seems to offer a reasonable chance of checking a movement that is probably not for the interest of the Negro race any more than it is for the interest of the South.

"Respectfully,
"W. J. Pierpont, Mayor"

GENESIS OF THE EXODUS.

Various reasons are being advanced for the northward movement of Southern Negroes, most of which are very likely to be true. Those who have given the matter careful thought can not charge the comparatively sudden notion to move to any one thing, to any one condition. In the first place, there is the race question, and it is almost folly to cite the conditions that makes for it, for without them there would be none. This does not overlook the fact that racial conditions in the South are more tense or more intense. The Northern Negroes are also enduring a civic hardship, but having a comfortable gain in margin of limitation as compared with those of the South. That is, their hardship is of lesser degree.

Many that have surveyed the field since the riot are speaking of the difference in degree of the prejudice and discrimination exhibited North and South, and the difference in wages, charging up the unrest to those differences. Of course, the differences have always existed, and naturally enough in view of the changed relation resulting from the Civil War. Beyond that was the difference of the sections as a whole, the South being agricultural in the main, while the North is given largely to manufacturing, meaning not only more wealth to be poured into every commercial activity, but the employment of vast armies of men with wages that are beyond the dreams of Southern laborers, whose wages are influenced by the less thrifty pursuit of agriculture. The Negroes thus suffered in two respects, owing to their position resulting from the war and because of the general handicap of the section.

The North has no reminders of slavery days. That fact, however, does not make for total civic serenity as one might suppose, as a logical consequence. But it makes for fairer prospects, better conditions—where a man is a man for a' that—to put it extremely. The present wave of prosperity, and with which the great war has had something to do, has contributed somewhat to the cause of unrest of Southern Negro laborers. Munition plants, with their tempting offers, drew the white laborers to where the work was less arduous and the pay much more than they had previously received. Then the white foreigners by the thousands left to join their standards in Europe. Hundreds of our own men, white men, found their way to Canada, where they joined the army in the cause of the Allies. The shippers of cotton distrusted the sea, owing to the tight lines drawn about the central powers of Europe and the fear of the German submarine. The first of these conditions released thousands of white men from the more common industrial pursuits and whose places had to be filled, while the latter condition struck at the hope of the South—cotton—the cultivation of which is largely in the hands of Negroes. The uncertainty of the cotton market did not inspire confidence among Southern Negro laborers, not to speak of that new cotton pest, the boll weevil, which has defied every means of extermination. Discouragement was the natural result.

With the glowing accounts of the North, but a few hundred miles away, recited by advance men of the press agent variety, completed the job. Already the masses of the Southern Negroes felt as sorely afflicted as Job. They had only to be reminded of the slights shown the race, the narrow privileges, the reduced school term, the lynching system, in short, dwelling in a land where it was nearly a fact that the Negroes had no rights that a white man was bound to respect, and they were ready to cast their lots elsewhere. The vision of plenty was spread before them. Liberty was pictured on a larger scale. Wages were shown to be two, three and four times as much as they had received. Besides, money was advanced in many cases by big eastern concerns to bring the men up out of "Egypt" to the Eldorado where the greatest friendship possible existed between white and black men.

The story of the North was not overtold. In one week, very often workmen were able to send for their wives and children. The news spread as Northern gold began to circulate in the sluggish Southern channels. The section was electrified, and very soon plows were deserted in the furrows. Homes that were alive with industry yesterday are today as tenantless as a last year's bird's nest. Men and women stepped out of homes furnished throughout, taking away only what they wore on their backs. They left horses and cows and pigs without asking a price for them. Happily conditions were North, as painted. The Negroes so far have been readily absorbed in the communities of the great industrial centers. A few sections are top heavy, meaning that they should move with discretion.

REASON FOR COLORED LABOR EXODUS FROM ONE ON THE GROUND.

The "Texas Freeman", published at Houston, Texas, is a peculiar and a reliable race paper as a rule, and with but few exceptions, its editor takes a fairly manly position for the Colored editor in Texas.

In Editor Love's "Freeman" of last week he published an editorial article on the front page under the heading, "Causes that facilitate Exodus Movement". Since he gives first hand information we here reproduce his article which is as follows:

Several prominent white business men, bankers, merchants and doctors, have asked a number of influential Colored men to stop their race from leaving Houston.

"It won't do," they say, "for the Colored people to continue to go like they have gone since the exodue started. We are their friends and there is work enough here for everybody who wants to work. Stop them from going and keep them here."

This exodus movement is alarming and, seemingly, it is getting worse. Since the riot week before last it has increased in volume, and the prospect for a letup soon isn't bright, judging from the reasons advanced for going.

Quite a number of those who are going are utterly disgusted at the treatment unoffending Colored civilians have suffered at the hands of police officers, deputy sheriffs and others bent on getting even for outrages committed by Colored soldiers. When rumors got abroad detailing brutalities meted out to Dr. and Mrs. F. L. McDavid, 611 Robin street; to Prof. R. G. Lockett in his own home, 2613 Nance street; to Mr. and Mrs. Bell, 718 Cleveland street, Fourth ward, and others, it was utterly impossible to stop them.

W. E. Jackson, the undertaker, left Wednesday night for Detroit, Mich., because, he said, the future here was dark. The ambition he cherished in making good here was blasted when he saw how the shooting of "Snow" Williams ended, and in the arming of white civilians while Negro civilians were disarmed, and how penalties for misdemeanors committed by Colored people were reflected by the courts since the riot.

He preferred taking chances on freezing to death in the North to dying like a dog in the section of the country where he was born and raised.

In nine out of every ten cases those going are hard working people, men and women who never idle; a class who are raising and educating families and doing their bit in the general uplift.

That is the situation at Houston Who can blame Colored people for leaving. It shows the delusion and fallacy of that old doctrine that industry and property and character will serve rights and protection.

Very little of this exodus has reached as far north as Boston. Our employment agencies have more positions than workers and several companies will pay agents to secure Colored workers for them. All new comers are welcome and the Guardian will assist them to get work.

Labor-1917
Migration

Causes

THE NEGRO EXODUS TO THE NORTH IS A VERY SERIOUS MENACE TO THE SOUTHLAND.

AFTER CENTURIES OF UNREQUITTED TOIL, RACE IS LEAVING FOR VAST NORHTERN FIELDS OF LABOR— SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The Planet,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir,—That the exodus of Negroes from the Southern States has reach an alarming stage within the last past eight or ten months is a fact that has received only slight notice, but because of the very drastic effect it is quite likely to have upon industry and other phases of business here in the South it seems highly important that the matter should be carefully noted and given the most favorable consideration if, in the future, this section of the country intends to rely upon and expects to profit by means of Negro labor and service as it has hitherto done in the past.

Richmond Planet 4/28/17.

THOUSANDS ALREADY GONE.

Thousands of Negroes, within the period mentioned, have already taken up new and permanent abodes in Northern and Western States and unless the South takes some immediate action and offers some inducement that will be satisfactory to the Negro race, thousands and thousands of other Negroes are soon to follow and join those already gone leaving vacant well nigh as many positions which those left behind them cannot fill.

Present indications suggest that within the next six months this migration from the South will be tremendous unless the circumstances and conditions, now existing, so repulsive, hostile, oppressive, illegal and unjust towards the race are greatly improved looking towards its betterment. Such an offset is imperative. Without it the South must suffer the inevitable consequences as a natural sequence resulting from its utter failure to heed the situation confronting it.

VARIOUS INQUIRIES.

This sudden and rapid exodus of the Negro from the South has given cause for various inquiries, among which is this one—why are they leaving? The question is pertinent and calls for a true and correct answer backed up by facts which cannot be disputed nor disproved. They have learned that the North and West offer to them very many inducements, advantages and privileges that are far superior to those received or accorded them here in the South.

On account of their race, color and previous condition of servitude, linked with an apparent spirit and disposition to keep the race back and down it is made to suffer innumerable wrongs and outrages of various kinds unlawfully and unjustly imposed. These and similar impositions of restrictions and discriminations hitherto endured under a pretended regime of freedom, of equal civil rights and equal protection have become intolerable.

FAITHFUL IN SERVICE.

Here, for more than fifty years, loyal to every duty, faithful in service, and patient under oppression, the race has waited, hoped for and expected a square deal such as belongs to upright American citizens, but all in vain. While many Negroes are loathe to leave the South where they have dwelt all of their lives they emphatically declare that because of the adverse circumstances and conditions now surrounding them and which are constantly growing worse instead of better they feel compelled to leave in order to escape still worse results, which they fear will overcome them if they remain.

Notwithstanding the extended breadth and depth of the preamble to the declaration of independence confirmed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Federal Constitution, illuminated by virtue of their universally admitted object and purpose, occasionally upheld by interpretations of the court of last resort, seasoned with a part of the Interstate Commerce Act and ultimately sealed by the doctrine of the Golden Rule, it remains, still, an undeniable fact that in many parts of the South the Negro has no rights which he can demand or insist upon vindication under these fundamentals upon which rests the bulwark of the nation characterized by Mr Lincoln as "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people." Here in the South the spirit, procedure and practice of these immortal words are absolutely nullified in dealing with the Negro.

THE DOOR OF HOPE.

Where this converse prevails the door of hope for the Negro is virtually closed against him and is labelled with the words: disfranchisement, segregation, discrimination and intimidation. But at the North and the West this same door stands open wide upon its ponderous hinges, bearing unqualified inducements and assurances to him that there equal civil rights and equal protection under the laws, are guaranteed and secured to every individual regardless of his race, creed, color or previous condition of servitude.

The truth of these assertions is as firm as the foundation of the eternal mountains, so much so that I do not believe any sound-minded man, or set of men, will muster sufficient courage to undertake or even attempt to make the slightest effort to dispute it. Being true, and so realized by the Negro, why shouldn't he choose the latter conditions tending towards his highest good, greatest joy and satisfaction, in abundance over and above what he has hitherto been permitted in the land from whence he goes. Existing amid what seems to be unending adversities, I ask for him: is there to be found true, upright, conscientious American citizen, anywhere, who is ready to censure the Negro for making the change? If such an one can be found, a careful investigation will disclose, no doubt that he has not the best interest of the Negro race at heart; that if he is not prompted by an immediate personal, selfish object of gratification, he is a dangerous and deadly force operated as against the fundamental rights due the Negro as a race.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

At this, the most critical period in the history of the world, it presents an occasion pregnant with the greatest opportunities for advancements of the Negro race in its history, yet in the face of these God-sent blessings there are to be found among us a few so-called Negro leaders, evidently indifferent regarding the utmost welfare of their own race, who advise that it is best for it to remain in the South without pointing out to it any good and plausible reasons why.

Inasmuch as they have failed to do so it is fair and reasonable to conclude that they have none; that they are mere parrots or tools in the service of the ill-designed; that they are not true leaders, but that they are genuine traitors instead, endeavoring to influence this down-trodden race to continue its existence under influences of veritable slavery—influences which are increasing here in the South, from year to year, with rapidity, power and effect which make more and more hostile and adverse restrictions against this oppressed people; that so long as they remain here, it further means "hitherto shalt thou come and no further."

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The signs of the times indicate, beyond the peradventure of doubt, that God has willed otherwise. Inherently it is imbedded in human nature the world over to desire and strive for freedom on the one hand to abhor and resist oppression on the other and when oppression reaches the stage of intolerance in some form that spirit of resistance, sooner or later, is sure to assert itself. This was true of the ancient Israelites when persecuted by Pharaoh in Egypt; of the Protestants, contending against the edict of the Pope of Rome, in Europe; of the Puritans and Pilgrim Fathers regarding Religious oppression in England; of the American colonies resisting British tyranny of taxation without representation.

Richmond Planet 4/28/17.

NO FOLDING OF ARMS.

In none of these incidents did their leaders say to them, fold your arms and be content with your lots, with the circumstances and conditions which confront your existence. Had they done so and prevailed, there might have been no miraculous crossing of the Red Sea and the glowing history of the Jews would have ended in Egypt; Protestantism, the prevailing religion of the world, today, might have died upon the lips of Martin Luther, and the Pope would have become the predominant head of the Christian world; Plymouth Rock might not have made the coast of New England famous as the landing place of those who left old England because of Religious oppression; the Independence of these United States might have never been known if the colonist had not resisted unjust taxation when they were denied representation in the English Parliament.

A PROFOUND SENSE OF FREEDOM

The Negro, though patient and long-suffering, is no less surcharged with a profound sense of freedom, justice and equality than those who have successfully contended for their rights ,liberating themselves in one manner or another from circumstances and conditions, repulsive, repugnant and intolerable. As it was with them so it must be with the Negro here in the South. He is without force to inject into the matter. In my judgment it is God's blessing and favor that he has not that element or weapon at his disposal.

Like the Apostle Paul and his associates, while on their missionary journeys, alluded to in the New Testament, the Negro is merely shaking the dust from off his feet and going elsewhere, being driven by the force of conduct of those among whom he would love to dwell in peace, harmony and prosperity, enjoying a fair and equal chance in the race of life, under the great doctrine of the "Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man."

GODS UNPROPITIOUS.

Just now it seems that the gods are unpropitious; that the heart of Pharoah is untouched and will not yield, but the day is coming when our triumph will be sure, and that time is not far off in the future. Since it is true that self-respecting white men, liberty-loving, desirious of having a hand in the government of which they are a part and which they are expected to serve, will not endure imposition, discriminations and restrictions such as are forced upon the Negro race, it is now an opportune time to serve notice that black men, self-respecting, liberty-loving and true are dissatisfied with conditions here in the South.

It is said that just governments spring from the consent of the governed. Laudable as this principle may be, it does not obtain here in the South when its application comes to the Negro. For he is taxed to support the states which denies him representation therein; when needed and called upon to fight or to render any other services to maintain and uphold them he is every ready and runs with haste to express his loyalty and devotion to them, but in return they are unfair and unjust to him.

ANCIENT ROME.

Ancient Rome, once the proud mistress of the world, for a long time maintained a policy of treating her subjects with fairness, permitting them to share in the government of that great empire, and during that time she appointed and elected her best men to office. As a result of that glorious conduct and attitude she prospered and flourished and reached that lofty height of glory and renown which immortalized her name. But ere long she became indifferent, untrue and oppressive to a certain class of her citizens, denying to them their just rights, then she soon found herself in the throes of decay, crumbling, doomed and forced, forever, to take her rightful place among the depraved and fallen nations of the earth.

As it was with Rome so may it be with any government, state, national or otherwise, that assumes and enforces such unrighteous attitude against its citizens. It cannot endure. Sooner or later it must fall a victim to an evitable fate.

OCCUPY A UNIQUE POSITION.

On the map of the United States of America the Southern States occupy a unique position. Formed by nature they are indeed conspicuously adapted and fitted for various important commercial industries, among which are the farm, the factories and the mines, where Negro labor is well nigh indispensable. It is the chief force that gives to the South its magnificent status of commercial importance in the world of trade.

Significant and patent as these facts may be, the South seems dreadfully indifferent as to the real welfare of the Negro, and thereby jeopardizes its own position as a potent factor in the affairs of the nation by means of invoking embarrassment and humiliation, coupled with an enormous loss and sacrifice of business, prestige and honor, rather than be fair to the man whose services cause its wheels of industry to pulse with an inspiring hum that resounds around the world, its business to flourish "like a tree planted by the rivers of water that bringeth forth fruit in her season," and its financial reports to rank among the best to be obtained almost anywhere.

CANNOT DO WITHOUT HIM.

Without the aid and service of the Negro it will be utterly impossible for the South to maintain this r[illegible] tine record hitherto acquired. With the Negro gone, migrated to other sections of the country, its sun will be set, perhaps never to rise again. Its king, so to speak, will have been slain, and its conspicuous commercial power, wielded through the agency of Negro labor and service, will be forever withdrawn—absolutely lost.

Strike from the firmament of Southern greatness every star that has been placed there by the aid of the Negro and that firmament will be covered with a veil of midnight darkness. The exodus of the Negro reveals the fact that the South is surely advancing to a point of a most perplexing dilemma which seems to be inevitable. The prevalence of adverse discriminations and restrictions here against the Negro renders the Southland well nigh impracticable and unfit for his continuous abode.

CENTURIES OF UNREQUITED TOIL.

It should not be forgotten or overlooked that for nearly two hundred and fifty years the ancestors of this unfortunate race contributed immensely, without compensation, to the upbuilding, expansion and improvement of this Southland and for this reason they are very much inclined to remain here were it possible for them to do so in freedom, safety, happiness, and permitted to enjoy a citizenship which is not tainted with illegal and unjust restrictions. Despite these facts a plan is in operation to keep the Negro always back and down. Yet, powerful as it may seem and determined as its authors may be to perpetuate it, it has begun to be thwarted and shattered by the overruling power of the All-wise Providence. Against such a power no human agency can prevail.

GOD DIRECTS ISSUE.

Mankind may plan, but God directs the issue. Pharaoh planned to perpetuate the ancient Jews in Egyptian bondage, but Jehova delivered them. Haman contrived the destruction of Mordecai, but he was executed instead. This nation united, once upon a time, designed to keep the Negro in slavery, but it became divided, and he obtained his liberty. Yet, some are to be found who would restrict that liberty, and if possible, continue to keep him thus confined, but as sure as God will not let His justice sleep forever, so sure, sooner or later, will He cause the minds of the oppressors of this unfortunate race to become filled with remorse and afflicted with the tortues and agonies of retribution in fulfillment of these Divinely ordained words: "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Being true of the individual this declaration is likewise true of the many.

THE DARKEST HOURS.

Just before the break of day, goes an old adage, are the darkest hours. Comparing this remote theory with the present European conflict no one can tell but that at least one of the marked results to be produced by it will be the ultimate and final redemption of the Southern Negro from the throes and pangs of oppression hitherto long suffered and endured by him. So far, in regards to his race, it appears to be a God-send. On the other hand, there are numerous manifestations of tokens here in the South which seem to indicate that she is certainly approaching a state of awful degradation and scourge soon to come upon her through this irresponsible conflict because of her unfriendliness and unfairness towards the Negro.

Providence has his mysterious ways of bringing things to pass, regardless of the feeble, yet boasted attempts, of men to the contrary. More than once has He subdued the wrath of man and caused it to praise Him. It is possible, however, that the South may yet be saved. In event she is thoroughly redeemed it must, no doubt, be after the manner of Saul's conversion while on his way to Damascus, for in her case no other will suffice.

ENFRANCHISEMENT IN SIGHT.

Not having advanced to the verge of conviction, nor yet, it seems, realized her impending fate, it is quite reasonable to infer and believe that if the Negro settles in the North and West, as very likely he will, within a short while he will be enfranchised—accorded the full right of suffrage in all elections, Federal, state, municipal and otherwise, thus agumenting an amazing political force, the effect and termination of which cannot now be told.

It is also further reasonable to assume that in addition to casting his vote, some members of his race will be appointed and others elected to office, maybe, some of them to sit in the halls of the national legislature by the side of some of the very ones here who have endeavored to destroy the usefulness of the race to which they belong.

THE ONLY JUST CONCLUSION.

Viewing the situation from every sensible standpoint of fairness to all parties concerned the only just conclusion that can be reached is that it is now up to the South to decide upon and to do one of two things, namely: Either reverse its attitude, disposition, practice and conduct towards the Negro as a race, or abide the awful, inevitable consequences which are destined to follow its refusal and failure to make this change.

There is but one way by which this change of policy can be satisfactorily brought about that will be effective and pleasing to the Negro, that will induce him to remain here, or to return in event he has already left and gone elsewhere—that way is the absolute repeal of each and every legislative enactment, part or parts thereof, now on the statute books of each and every Southern state operating or to to be operated against the Negro race in any way, manner or form, whatsoever, that tends towards any illegal or unjust restrictions bearing upon Negro rights of citizenship, his general welfare, happiness and enjoyment at present and in the future, and at the same time restore his race back to its former unqualified citizenship, rights, happiness, etc., which are guaranteed and secured to it under the Federal Constitution and statutes relating thereto.

THE ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Confronting what may be a most perplexing dilemma for the South, this all-important question arises—[illegible] will she awake, arise and measures up to the urgent demands of justice by ordering and enforcing the proposed repeal, in a straightforward, prompt manner with a loyal hearty good will as an honorable, righteous thing to do, or will she decline and leave the matter to be determined by fate, while her population is being decreased, her trade diminished, her business declined, her magnificent industries brought to a virtual standstill, and her charming commercial record swept away—a thing of the past?

W. H. RANDOLPH.

Lynchburg, Va.

MANNING CHOKES SOUTHERN'S CRY AGAINST RACE

The New York News 1/25/17

White Ex-State Legislator from Alabama on Colored Exodus Throws Arguments of Southern Sympathizer Back Into Her Teeth

New York, Jan. 23.—Joseph C. Manning, ex-member of the Alabama Legislature, in his rebuttal of the arguments against the race advances by a southern sympathizer in the bitter debate now running in the Sun, says:

SENATOR MANNING'S REPLY.

To the Editor of the Sun.

Sir—A press dispatch in the daily newspapers from Tuskegee, Ala., January 17, says: "The chief cause of unrest among the colored people, it was declared, was the lack of adequate protection under the law." This is the expression of "negroes from every section of the South attending the twenty-sixth annual Tuskegee Negro Conference," says the dispatch.

The Atlanta Constitution, in a recent editorial discussion of the exodus of negroe from certain localitie in Georgia, called for better treatment of negroes as a means of stopping the migration to the North.

In my letter recently published in The Sun there was no other disposition than properly to interpret the causes for this general movement on the part of Southern negroes, and it is certainly a compliment to my ability in having done so to have one of the readers of my letter state that it "sounded as if it had been written by a negro."

Katherine S. Crankshaw, the critic of my letter to The Sun, relates how she found improvident colored people in the South, but she does not relate what she could have related as to that other element of colored people of the South had she been as diligent while South in observation of them as she was of the less fortunate. She could have found thousands of colored persons who, despite their environment, own their own homes and their own farms. She could have found doctors, lawyers and business men and women. She could have found colored homes in Alabama as beautiful as is, perhaps, her own.

Again, this writer and critic could have found all the dirt and filth and squalor and indolence among an element of white people of the South to just as marked an extent as she discovered it among an element of colored people. She can also find some white girls, no doubt, in any community in the North whose services as domestics are no more desirable than that of the one negro girl from the South who did not make good. While this one case, cited and elucidated and made to appear as typical of the negro in general, may be true in the one case in question, yet there are thousands of colored girls in employment North and South, and this is sufficient answer to such an unfair and prejudiced arraignment of negroes as a whole.

There are eevn now localities in the North where in precincts the negro predominates and no one hears of the bugaboo of negro domination. As to the political phase of the criticism, all well informed citizens of the North have learned that the dominant element in the South exercised the voting for the negroes in the black belt and used this to overcome the majorities that were polled against the dominant oligarchy in the white counties. Intelligent Northerners have also learned that disfranchisement in the South was a scheme to continue minority rule by the political oligarchy and that whites as well as blacks are eliminated from the voting. By comparison of the census of whites with the vote cast, omitting the colored citizenship, it will be seen that the aggregate Democratic vote is only about one-third of the white male citizenship of voting age.

To intimate that all negroes should be disfranchised in the South because of the fact that "with education and enfranchisement comes self-assertiveness" is a new argument under the sun. I should think that a race treated as the negroes of the South have been treated need to be self-assertive. If lynching, browbeating, terrorism and the like do not call for manhood, what would? There is a measure of activity known as self-protection in which people are permitted to inlulge by the law of right. It is a law of nature.

The suggestion that it is impossible for me to express the views I expressed "unless he be an unscrupulous politician" has nothing to do with the truth of my statements, while the unscrupulousness of the partisan democracy of the South on the negro question is proved by the prevalence of light skinned negroes in the South.

JOSEPH C. MANNING.

New York, January 19.

Labor – 1917

Migration

Causes

THE EXODUS.

The Georgia Baptist

By Wilson Jefferson.

The country has seen nearly every thing in the present exodus of the Negro from the South except that which seems to reveal itself most naturally from the circumstances in the case.

Those who would discourage the movement dwell upon and stress the real and imaginary risks he is taking.

They do not realize that by thus willingly taking a chance the black man is really revealing to the public an essentially sound trait of character.

Wrapped up in the circumstances of his leave-taking from the place of his birth, and in the hazards he is willing to face in a new country are some of those fundamentally sound elements of pluck and initiative which men have always deemed praiseworthy in any race or people.

The present exodus began with the masses. It was not a carefully thought out program offered to them by their leaders. It grew up from within the race, and it still flourishes among those whom we have hitherto deemed unthinking and care-free, and indifferent to conditions. One need not go far to see its alarming spread, and to realize the settled intensity of feeling back of it. Back of it all is the resolute purpose of men who have not been able to voice a protest against the many forms of abuse and ill-treatment which have confronted them day in and day out, month after month and year after year.

The editor of The Columbia (S. C.) State asks this very pertinent question relative to this phase of the subject: "White men of South Carolina," he asks, "if you thought you might be lynched by mistake would you remain in South Carolina?"

In certain lawless sections this fear is never absent from the thoughts of black men. Black men have been lynched by mistake. The Atlanta Constitution recently gave publicity to the fact that five Negroes were lynched by mistake in Georgia at one time. It happened more than a year ago, but recent evidence brought before the court shows that these Negroes could not have committed the crime for which they were lynched, and that in all probability a white man was the real guilty party. The Atlanta Constitution is authority for these facts.

What Negro, then, under these circumstances, could advise his race to stay in that particular community "among their friends?"

Much of the advice handed to the masses of our people has been of this thoughtless and heartless character. Any Negro who hands out this kind of slush is worse tha na traitor to the Negro—he is a disgrace to the human family.

He indeed walks upright, like a man, but his mental processes hark back to the groveling days of his Simian ancestors.

When we review the tenor of much of the advice given to the Negro in the last decade or so he is not to be blamed for his present restlessness.

This advice generally proceeds on the assumption that the average black man is a fool, or at least less than a man.

But the tide has turned, and this same "average man" has done the turning.

Outwardly he compromised and waited inwardly he kept inviolate those deeply spiritual things which are indeed at the roots of all noteworthy individual and racial striving.

And what seems really marvelous is the fact that although black men kept themselves amenable to intolerable conditions, and law-abiding where there was no law, they still did not repress themselves to the point of stifling their ambitions and their desire for a man's chance among men.

FINDING THE CAUSES OF MIGRATION

The Journal and Guide 1/13/17

Many reasons have been advanced for the heavy migration of Negroes to the North during the past year, but few remedies for checking the exodus have been suggested. Most of the discussion has been in the daily press which has held a variety of opinions varying from deep concern to frank indifference. As the exodus goes on, however, it is interesting to note that indifference is rapidly giving way to concern.

The Tuskegee Negro Conference, one of the most representative meetings held in the South during the year, will discuss migration at its annual meeting next month under the general subject of "Health and the New Economic Conditions." Those whose minds are broad enough to take in the situation know that the real causes back of the exodus lie in the living conditions, social and economic, that surround the Negroes in the South. It is highly important that Southern people should begin to study these conditions with the view of improving them and stopping the loss to the section of its best industrial asset—its labor supply.

Some of the recent expressions of Southern papers upon the subject have been notable. We quote the following:

"The Southern States have not provided ample educational advantages for the Negroes, says The Atlanta (Georgia) Constitution; "lawlessness on the part of the whites," say a number of the leading Southern white daily papers. Whatever may have been the indirect cause of the present exodus, the direct cause has undoubtly been the law of supply and demand in the labor market. Influenced by the war, the factories have been experiencing an unusual shortage of unskilled labor and they have quite naturally turned to the Negroes of the South. There are undoubtedly many reasons for the Negro's ready response to the call of the North and West, but undoubtedly, last year's disastrous crop shortage caused by the floods and the boll weevil have played no small part. In many instances, the colored farm tenants have been reduced to destitution and they had no choice between starvation in the South and $2.50 per day in some Northern factory.

The real problem in connection with the migration is best summed up in the following extract from an editorial in The Montgomery, (Ala.) Advertiser: "Quite a number of the Negroes who went early in the exodus have already returned, in one way or another, sick of their experiences and declaring that they are back in Alabama to say. It would be foolish to think, however, that all the Negroes who have gone North or who are going North, will come back. In truth, nearly all of those who have gone, are gone for good."

Here then is a new problem. The Negroes who have gone North for good must be helped in adjusting themselves to their new conditions. The Negro churches and fraternal organizations and other organizations like the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, the Young Men's Christian Association and the National Negro Health Week which will be conducted by the National Negro Business League next spring, all will contribute something in the way of helping the Negro to fit efficiently into the new relationship.

To those colored people who remain in the South, there are the problems of diversification of crops and cattle raising which are incorporated into the scheme of readjustment that has been advanced by the South's most earnest thinkers as the best method of meeting the new economic conditions. In connection with this though Dr. Moton, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute, said in a speech at Montgomery, Alabama, recently:

"Sooner or later, the farmers, business men and scientists are going to get together very seriously and the boll-weevil is bound to be exterminated. They have gone to Africa and are now exterminating the fly which causes the 'sleeping sickness;' they have practically wiped out yellow fever in the Canal Zone and eventually they will overcome the boll-weevil. Then cotton will continue as 'King' and the Negro who remains and helps to fight the boll-weevil pest will share richly in the production of cotton and other forms of prosperity which are sure to come in the South. We must make up our minds that our chances for work, for home-making and for development are just as good in Alabama as anywhere else in the world."

"STOP THE OX!"

IN our last week's issue our leading editorial discussed briefly some of the causes of Negro migration closing with the suggestion that in a later issue some ways of stopping this migration would have attention.

The Negro has lived in the South, he is accustomed to its climate, acquainted with its soil and industries as no other class of labor. He has fell the timbers, dug down the hills, bridged the low places, cleared the forests and made the South what it is today as an agricultural section of wealth and prosperity. His sweat and blood are mingled with the soil of the South: he has formed asso-

ciation with environments, made ties not easily broken; and his loved ones sleep in Southern graveyards. He likes the Southern white man; he knows and is known by him better than anybody else.

The above being true it is but natural that the Negro should want to remain in the South, continue to labor for its upbuilding and advancement, enjoy its blessings and opportunities. During the last few months we have met and talked with thousands in the South, North, East and West. We have talked with them at the various stations in the South, on the trains going North; we have had hundreds of letters from them; and deep down in their hearts is an earnest desire to stay in the South. The Negro wants to live in the South. But he is going North.

The Southern white man knows the Negro, understands his worth in the industrial system of the South; he knows and is frank to admit that Negro labor is the best and most satisfactory labor the South can get; he knows the South will suffer much by its loss of this valuable labor; he knows the virtues and vices of the Negro, because he (the white man) has imparted them and is largely responsible for what they are; he knows the Negro's aspirations and hopes, his strivings and determination, because he knows the Negro is human and is in his innate capacity and inherent tendencies like other human beings and is not impervious to the civilizing influences that uplift others. The white man wants the Negro to stay in the South. We have talked with hundreds during the last few months, bankers, merchants, ministers, teachers, lawyers, farmers, railroad officials and others. They want the Negro to stay in the South. But the Negro is going North. Why does he go? We discussed that in the last issue. How can this exodus be stopped?

Remedy after remedy has been tried in the last six or eight months, but to no avail. Intimidation and force have been employed in some communities; labor agents have been arrested and heavy fines imposed in others; ministers, teachers and others have repeatedly given advice to the Negro to stay in the South; newspapers have been vigilant and persistent. The Negro wants to stay in the South; the white man wants him to stay; he has been importuned to stay; now, why does he still go North? How can his going North be stopped?

The following story will show why we used the caption at the head of this editorial and at the same time will remind the thoughtful (not inform because they know) of the logical and only permanently effective methods that can be used to stop this migration: A wealthy farmer had an ox. He had seen oxen draw heavy loads and he wanted to train his ox for similar service. He remembered that two oxen were usually yoked together and the yoke in some way fastened to the load. He had a yoke made, caught his ox, but faced a difficulty in that he had only one ox. He was not, however, to be outdone, for his fertile brain soon devised a plan. He called one of his servants, had him stand by the side of the ox; he fastened one end of the yoke on the neck of the servant and the other end on the neck of the ox. He then told the servant to go down the road a little ways and return. The servant, with his neck under the yoke, attempted to obey; he and the ox walked along down the road a short distance. When he wanted to return the ox kept going; and of course, the servant had to go on with the ox. Soon the ox began to trot; the servant, in order to be as comfortable as possible, began to trot also. The servant soon became tired and desired a little rest, but the ox kept going, and it is needless to say that the servant had to go on too. Neighbors along the road advised the servant to stop and return; the servant wanted to do that very thing, but he kept going, getting faster all the time. The farmer became anxious about his servant, and wanted him to stop and return; the servant was as anxious to do that as was the farmer; his friends wanted that he should stop and return, and he wished very much to respect the advice of his friends; but he kept going. Finally, some one coming up the road saw a big dust, getting nearer he discovered that it was the man and an ox yoked together going at a rapid rate, the man almost out of breath. He ran up to the man, caught him by the hand, and yelled, "Stop!" to which the man replied, "Just stop the ox, never mind me, I am tame."

To yell at the Negro going North to "stop" seems to avail but little. The Negro wants to stop, but he wants the newspapers, farmers, merchants, bankers, railroad officials, authorities of the law to "stop the ox." Let the South turn its attention to the ox and "stop the ox" and this problem will be solved.

"Stop the ox" of injustice. The majority of the white newspapers of the South are unjust and unfair to the Negro by employing a policy that creates a hostile sentiment toward the Negro and generates a racial hatred that inflicts awful persecutions upon a helpless people. This is the policy that seeks to impress Negro inferiority by magnifying out of all proportion his vices and crimes, and giving but little, in many cases, no attention to his virtues and achievements. The average paper is generous in its space to the criminal Negro, giving him the front page, set up in bold type; but the honest, industrious, self-respecting Negro who is an asset to the citizenship, who lives nobly and performs worthy deeds, who is achieving outstanding success, can seldom get space in the papers; and when he does it is but a few lines, in small type and in some obscure corner. The object of such a policy is obvious. It is a great handicap to the Negro. He faces a prejudicial, hostile sentiment. The pulpit and the press could do wonders in stopping that ox. Thanks to those who are doing heroic service along that line.

Injustice toward the Negro in the courts, in educational facilities, in his civil rights, in inferior railroad accommodations—for which he is charged first class rate—these things constitute an ox that accelerates the speed of the Negro going North. The leading people, the officials of the law, those who have charge of the educational system, the railroad authorities could not only "stop the ox," they could kill the ox. Some of them are doing their best but their hands need to be strengthened. The Negro wants to live in safety, feel that his life and property are protected, that he will not be denied his rights as a citizen. He wants that his children have proper and adequate school facilities. These things he feels he cannot enjoy in the South unless somebody "stops the ox."

The ox of lynch rule and mobocracy is a fearful looking creature. He is dreadful to contemplate. He is cruel and brutal in his treading out innocent lives of helpless victims. That ox has been allowed too large a sway in this country, snorting death and destruction where he goes along. He can go in cities filled with schools and churches, occupied by able, big-hearted, liberty-loving fearless men; cities where the press is large, vigorous and controlling; and horn helpless citizens to a stake or limb and kick their bodies into a thousand pieces, without a protest until after the ox has done his crime and turn his head in another direction; and then somebody will rise up and throw salt on his tail as an evidence of their disapproval of his lawless reign. The Negro going North is willing to stop and return, but that ox, stubborn and persistent pushes him on. Is it not plain that the remedy to this whole situation is simply to "stop the ox?"

Persuading Negro preachers, editors and others to urge upon their people to stay in the South will accomplish very little as matters now stand until the citizenship of the South rise up and take the "ox" by the throat and not only stop him, but kill him! Yelling at the Negro to stop seems to have but little, if any effect. "Stop the ox!"

Labor—1917
Migration

Classes of Migrants

Negro Migration to Ohio

Influx from South Involves Grave Danger to Columbus and Other Cities Unless Decent Housing Conditions Are Provided.

COLUMBUS O. STATE JOURNAL
AUGUST 26, 1917

JOHN W. TYLER.

EVERYONE who has closely followed for the past two years the migration of Southern negroes to the North, as I have followed it, and everyone who has covered the South, as I have covered it, and studied conditions surrounding the race in the South must be cognizant of the fact that there have been three distinct movements connected with this migration that has brought 500,000 negroes North, fully 50,000 of whom have stopped in Ohio

The first movement of negroes to the North consisted mainly of common labor, brought North by labor employers to take the places of foreign common laborers who left this country to enter the military service of their respective countries. In gathering this contingent of common negro laborers there was no effort made to separate the worthy from the unworthy, and as a result a far too appreciable number of the undesirables who, like camp followers with an army, or criminal nondescripts who follow circuses, alarmed the white people of the North lest a racial problem be created in the North not dissimilar to the one long existing in the South, where there is no differentiation between the good and the bad of the race.

The coming of these undesirables did create a problem in the North, and the police records of various Northern cities and the new arrivals at Northern penitentiaries show a far too large per cent of convicted negro criminals. Many of these criminals, however, became criminals not because of a predisposition to criminality, but rather because, having come fresh from oppression, they mistook license for liberty which they sought.

Attracted By Higher Wages.

The second movement of negroes from the South included skilled mechanics and artisans of nearly every description, who were brought North by laborer employers to meet a labor demand and whose coming was accelerated by the fact that the wages they would receive in the North were from 20 to 40 per cent higher than they received in the South, for it is notorious that the South has always paid negro skilled labor wages that are just about equal to wages paid common labor in the North.

The third movement of negroes to the North included all classes and types of the more industrious and provident of the race; business men and land owners who sacrificed their holdings to escape persecution and prosecution on trumped-up charges brought by Southern officials to estop negro migration. This third movement has become a general hegira.

In order to stop negro migration to the North many officials in Southern states have made wholesale arrests of the better element of the race, wholesale arrests of industrious negroes on trumped-up charges of being vagrants. A few Southern newspapers have protested against the indiscriminate arrests of negroes as vagrants; have protested against the unjust treatment of this very necessary labor in the South and counseled fair play, better housing and educational facilities for the race as the only sure means of estopping this hegira of the race North.

Flee to Escape Persecution.

But Southern politicians, whose assured election depends upon continually holding up "negro domination" and "social equality" as "the sign by which we conquer," have incited lynching of colored men and women, a more forcible segregation, and a greater restriction of educational opportunities for the race until this hegira to the North has become practically unrestrained; until the negro, like the children of Israel, who rushed through the Red Sea not knowing what awaited them on the other shore, has commenced to flock to the North in countless numbers without invitation, without assurance of work, with but one desire—to escape persecution.

To assimilate this unusual number of negroes, many Northern communities, and especially Ohio, must necessarily have a problem to solve. But that problem is not wholly dissimilar to the problem they had to meet when thousands, yes millions, of foreign immigrants were flocking to our country, forced here by European autocracies' unjust treatment of the proletary.

The influx of this unusual number of negroes to the North has created a housing condition in Ohio, as elsewhere, and especially in Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus and Cleveland, which cities have become the Meccas for thousands of these migrationists, that is really acute. But the acuteness of this housing condition is largely due to the fact that Northern communities, treating these negroes more as a polyglot race than a people who speak their own language, have undertaken to segregate them in restricted, insanitary districts, and this segregation of an unusual number of people within an area only sufficiently large to accommodate a third of the number is quite likely to germinate diseases that may become epidemic.

Forced Into Bad Living Conditions.

Disease is no respecter of persons or classes. An epidemic of diseases germinated in an insanitary, overcrowded segregated negro district will spread, without hesitancy, to the best white sections, not even making the mansions of the rich immune. Knowing that these people have come, that they have come to stay, that they are still coming, and that no law can be constitutionally enacted to estop their coming, the white people of the various Northern communities, their boards of trade and other civic and moral uplift organizations, should face this problem with a stoic indifference to the color of the skin of these migrationists, and arrange for sanitary housing of them, as much in the interest of the conserving of the health and morals of the whites as the health and morals of the negroes.

Into segregated negro districts are crowded moral and immoral without distinction, because of their color. Into veritable negro cesspools of immorality children of industrious, morally clean negroes, becauuse of constantly witnessing immorality openly flaunted, are having immorality and crime inculcated into them, the virus of which later, perhaps, may be injected into the entire community.

Colored people in some of these segregated communities may be induced to take civic pride in their homes, to beautify their yards, etc., but the houses, in most instances, in which they are forced to live are such dilapidated, untenantable shacks, and are so small, that the best efforts they may put forth to conserve health and to beautify cannot help but prove an abortive attempt to prevent an epidemic of contagion.

Southern Intolerance of Negro.

The appearance of Senator Tillman, the governor of South Carolina, and the entire South Carolina congressional delegation at the war department this week to protest against a cantonment for negro troops being located in that state, when these same negroes have enlisted to fight for the very country this delegation represents, can only have the effect of increasing negro migration to the North. The announcement by the war department this week that negro troops from the North were going South to camps must ride in jim-crow cars, and must be separated, while there, from their white brothers, beside whom they must fight in the trenches of Europe, will serve only to increase the unrest among negroes in the South.

Politicians in the North have become interested in this migration of negroes because of the possible effect the increase of negro votes may have on election results. These negro migrationists, however, have given little or no attention to politics. They came North to escape persecution, to better their condition, to secure adequate educational facilities for their children, and it is doubtful whether 60 per cent of the 40,000 additional negro voters in Ohio will take time to bother themselves about voting, so intent will they be on adjusting themselves to their new conditions and preparing themselves to become desirable citizens.

If Ohio had a few men like J. G. Schmidlap of Cincinnati, who would interest themselves and monied associates to erect sanitary homes for negroes, as he has done in Cincinnati, this new problem would be easily solved, assimilation would be helped along, moral conditions would be conserved, and an epidemic of contagious diseases germinated in unsanitary, over-crowded segregated negro districts prevented. The health of Ohio, her mortality rate, can only be kept down to the minimum by white citizens' facing and grappling with this negro housing condition.

Labor-1917
Migration

-Attitude of Whites (North)

THE MIGRATION—PROBLEM OF THE SCHOOL

We wrote last week of what we regarded as the necessity for a comprehensive view of the subject of migration.

The hundreds of thousands of our people who come here bring with them a great number of children and these create an educational problem. Of course this problem is not quite so grave as that created by bringing children from Italy and Austria and Russia but the North probably thinks it is graver.

We find a large number of children who never went to school and yet are of school age. We find also a large number of large-sized children, ten and twelve years of age who must enter first and second grade with children from five to seven years of age. We find a large number of children mentally dull because they have not been to school before or have had no competent teaching. All of these must go to school under the compulsory education law.

Thus we find that a large number of those who go to school are not accustomed to going every day. There is a large percentage of absence and tardiness among them because many come from places where the authorities have not cared whether they were absent or tardy or not.

Now these factors and others bring problems. In a big system like the Philadelphia school system there are certain methods of grading teachers, and their promotion depends largely upon the quality of their work. Now suppose a teacher has 40 children—20 white and 20 colored, and the 20 whites are present nearly every day, say there is one absence a week and 4 tardy, while the colored have 5 absences a week and 20 tardy. Every time a child is absent it not only holds itself back but the class as well. The class does not make the progress the class next door makes, and because the class does not make the progress it should the whole school is held back. Now if there are twenty-five teachers in this school and 300 colored children, and if it is shown that these colored children by their absence, tardiness and dullness keep the record of the school back, as compared with other schools, each teacher will feel that she is being kept from promotion because of the presence of colored pupils and each principal will feel that his future is lost because he has colored children in his schools. Then the teachers start to get rid of the Negro children and to do so they sometimes beat them and more often try to humiliate and insult them, hoping thereby to force them out. Negro boys and girls who stay are too frequently suspended, and the agitation for separate schools starts.

Now why not let us attempt to ward this off? Why not find out why Negro children are absent and tardy many more times than white children, etc., and supply the remedy? If it is necessary for the children to have shoes or clothing, why not see that they get them? If their parents need advice and instruction from a friendly visitor, why not supply one? Or, whatever is necessary, why not find it out and do it?

We too frequently say that we are discriminated against on account of color. But when there are so many other reasons for discriminating against us, the same results can be reached, and still there be no discrimination on account of color.. What we mean to say is that we must help to handle the educational phase of migration intelligently so far as our children in the public schools are concerned. If we don't the authorities will handle it for us, and probably to our disadvantage.

We also have a problem of adult education. More Negroes who cannot read and write are in the North to-day than ever before; and an illiterate man is very little better off in one place than another. He is a menace to politics, to labor and society in general. THERE OUGHT TO BE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE NEGROES IN NIGHT SCHOOLS THIS FALL AND WINTER THAN LAST. Every preacher ought to canvass his church and persuade his young men and women to go to night school. Indeed, our greatest hope for the next five years, is the night school. Indeed, if we shall stand this Northern competition, the night schools must help us. While our problem is nothing like as intricate as that of foreigners from Europe still we must adopt much of the same rules. But first of all WE MUST WAKE UP TO OUR EDUCATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

"NEGRO PROBLEM" ONE TO BE SOLVED

WILMINGTON DEL NEWS
SEPTEMBER 17, 1917

Rev. R. L. Jackson Says We Must Take New Attitude Toward Colored People.

In Hanover Presbyterian Church last evening the pastor, the Rev. R. L. Jackson, discussed the Negro problem, paying especial attention to local conditions. Among other things he said:

"The recent race riots in St. Louis in which many people lost their lives, to say nothing of many other outbreaks in different parts of our country, have opened afresh the 'Negro Problem.' Since the beginning of the war conditions have steadily developed which have greatly intensified the situation in many sections of the land. The coming North to our great industrial centers of multitudes of Southern Negroes has made such places the breeding ground of racial friction and disturbance of the most menacing possibilities. Our own city has experienced, in the last two or three years, a very appreciable influx of colored population. Persons who seem to be in a position to know place our Negro population at something like 15,000. Now the presence of such a large number of colored people in Wilmington challenges our most serious attention. The question which every white person should ask himself or herself is 'What attitude shall I take toward them? Shall it be an attitude of antagonism, or of indifference, or of honest, helpful interest?'

"There are not a few people in all communities such as ours who resent having the claims of the colored people forced upon their attention. In their eyes these people are not human beings; or, if they must be considered such, they belong to a very inferior order. They are entitled to no consideration. Let them shift for themselves and the devil take the hindmost. They are little higher than the beasts of the field and are deserving of no better treatment. They cannot be transformed into honest, reliable and industrious members of society. It is a waste of time and money to try to so transform them. There are even so-called Christian people who believe that the Negro is an impossible proposition. 'Good-for-nothing' is the way the Negro is dismissed from their consideration.

"Now, in determining what our attitude as fair-minded, unprejudiced citizens should be, the question to be considered is not as whether they are our equals or inferiors. It is simply and solely a question as to whether they are members of the human family. If they are not, if they belong to a lower order of beings, then it is incumbent upon us to assume toward them the same attitude which we assume toward all creatures who are outside the category we represent. As a matter of fact, the consensus of intelligent opinion regards them as human beings. The constitution of the nation so regards them. The laws of every state so regard them. The courts of justice so regard them. They are treated as accountable human beings in every department of the nation's government. The religion which we profess makes a place for them in the human family and requires that provision be made for their development in righteousness.

"Now, regarding them as human beings like ourselves, no other attitude toward them is morally permissible than the attitude of helpful interest. They may be far from our equals, they may be inferior mentally and morally, but the fact that they are human beings makes an attitude of helpfulness an obligation to be accepted without questioning.

"How shall we help the Negro? There is but one answer to this question. It is this: We are to help them in such a way that they are enabled to take care of themselves. This is all that the more intelligent classes of Negroes are asking. They demand a chance to better their material and moral condition. I am confident that there is a growing disposition on the part of the white people to give them such a chance. Still it is far from what it should be. What are we in Wilmington doing for these 15,000 colored people, assuming there are that many? Many of the white people, I suppose, are contributing to the various organizations for the colored population. They are helping to maintain the colored churches, the colored charitable institutions and such private colored schools as exist. They are contributing to the support of the colored public schools if they are property holders of Wilmington. Through these agencies, maintained in part, at least, by their benefactions, they are contributing to the Negro's chance of self-betterment.

"A small handful of our citizens are contributing very substantally to the maintenance of the Thomas Garrett Social Settlement, an institution which, during the comparatively short period of its existence, has done a notable work for the colored people who have taken advantage of the opportunities it has offered. It has been sorely handicapped for lack of sufficient funds. I wish to take this opportunity to appeal to the public for money to enable it to carry out plans which it has for the enlargement of its influence. The institution is carefully managed and merits the confidence of the public.

"This sudden influx of Negroes has resulted in housing conditions which are most deplorable. I am told by the best of authorities that as many as twelve persons are occupying a single room. Decent living conditions are hard to get for a vast number of our colored population. And what can be secured, decent or otherwise, is held at outrageous prices. In certain flats of erstwhile notoriety a colored family is paying twenty-four dollars a month for four rooms, with only one window for all four. It is a burning outrage that in a Christian city like Wilmington so many of our poor, white and colored, should have to pay such prices for the miserable houses and shacks in which they live.

"'They are utterly no good,' is the manner in which the colored people are referred to by many of us. It seems to be true of all too many. They are unreliable. They will not work so long as they have enough to keep body and soul together. They are a source of no small vexation to all who have to employ them. But do we stop to consider that many of them have had little or no opportunity? What chances have the ten commandments in a room occupied by twelve people? Truthfulness, honesty and dependability can have no chance to develop under such conditions of life.

"The time has come when we, in common with the people of other cities situated as we are, must take a new attitude toward the colored people. So far as I have been able to find out the only white men who have realized the worth of the colored men have been the politicians around election time. Wth their one and two dollar bills to hand out to them in return for their votes they have recognized in them individuals of real value. The business men of our city have been exceedingly slow to see in them an appreciable asset. No effort has been put forth to improve their condition materally, socally and morally, so that they could become more efficient workers and larger consumers. No efforts are exerted to keep them from being exploited by their alleged friends. They literally have to shift for themselves.

"In the city of Detroit business men's organizations are co-operating with a newly organized league which has for its object the protection of the colored classes from those who prey upon them to their financial and moral undoing. Wilmington sadly needs an organization of white people of sufficient breadth of mind to envisage the whole situation, and of sufficient moral courage to put forth an honest effort to meet its needs. The greater part of these fifteen thousand are here to stay. Many of them are voters; many more are wage-earners, and all are consumers. It is exceedingly stupid and short-sighted of us not to put forth a concerted effort to lift them to a higher level. It can be done, but it cannot be done in a few months or even a few years. It is a task calling for patient effort covering many years. Here is a task for the Christian churches of Wilmington, after they have succeeded in driving the saloon out of the city. Let them map out a program of effort in behalf of the colored population to embrace every phase of their life and let them ask God for the grace to enable them to carry it out no matter how long it takes."

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

MAR 12 1917

NEGROES IN THE NORTH

Defense of the Race and the Importation of Negro Labor

To the Editor of The Republican:—

I have found it interesting to follow the discussion in your paper relative to "the importation of Negro laborers," and while not a resident of Western Massachusetts, and therefore not directly concerned in your matters of purely local issue, I am a citizen and one who emphatically excepts to many of the unjust statements, derogatory to the colored American, which appeared in your issue of March 6, over the signature of S. H. Devault.

I can readily understand how one hailing from the South might seek to shield the guilty record of its dominant people, but it is unmanly to besmirch those of the less fortunate race in so doing.

The vague charge that the colored American (Negro is neither polite nor correct) is instinctively criminal or that he is lacking in any of the essential qualities of manhood, common to other men, is unsupported by the facts of history.

In the first place there are no criminal statistics in the South concerning the colored man which the common rules of law would permit in evidence, and, bearing strongly on this point, comes a timely article in the current number of the Review of Reviews, quoting Judge Gilbert T. Stephenson of North Carolina, to the effect that figures show the colored people guilty of twice the amount of crime actually committed by them.

The race in the South, thanks to local conditions and to the indifference of the national government, is but little removed from slavery. It is tolerated in some kind of existence. It is permitted no part in the government of those states and therefore has no say as to the adjustment of its surroundings. The colored man is arrested at the caprice of any white officer, on any or no charge, tried by a white jury and sentenced by a white judge. In court he has no standing as a man which is respected. He has no judge, district attorney nor probation officer of his own race to blue-pencil his crimes and when we consider the trivial offenses for which he is given long sentences we wonder that his record is no worse. I have in mind a case in one of our Massachusetts courts, where fines and light sentences were meted out to offenders against a certain statute until a colored man happened to be charged with the crime. The judge found it necessary to "make an example" in his case and imposed an excessive sentence of eight-years' imprisonment.

It is gratifying to learn from leading officials of our correctional institutions that the race has a commendable record in Massachusetts. While there are no statistics along racial lines, there is sufficient data to prove that the 50,000 colored citizens of Massachusetts are among its best.

True, there is much ignorance in the South, for which the white population of that land should hang its head in shame. Forced to liberate the slave after living on the sweat of his brow for 2½ centuries they refuse to give the children of those slaves a common school training and were it not for the generous charity of northern women and men the condition to-day would be appalling.

To the charge that he is disease-ridden, the official census shows that his kind has increased in this country in half a century in a ratio quite as large as the white race, which has been aided with millions of immigrants. The "white plague" did not originate in the "black belt" nor is the colored race any more susceptible to its blight than others.

By a peculiar coincidence there is just now before the Massachusetts Legislature, and supported by many prominent citizens, a petition providing for the creation of a board of immigrantion "to carry into effect such measures as will bring non-English speaking immigrants into sympathetic relation with American institutions and customs." It is a kind of reception committee to welcome the poor and unfortunate from foreign lands. In this connection, it is well to note the special efforts already put forth to cultivate the alien. The Young Men's Christian association and kindred institutions, costing millions of dollars, where the colored man is usually proscribed, is open to shield him (the alien) and others from the snares and pitfalls of sin.

What a contrast, then, to the closed door which your writer proposes for the colored laborer for three centuries American; man of a race which has won distinction on nearly every battlefield in America; a race which gave Crispus Attucks to shed the first blood for American independence; a race which contributed 200,000 soldiers to battle for the Union. Why, then, all the buncomb about the dangerous influence of the race?

They praise the docile, submissive old "auntie" and "uncle," but term the ambitious youth "impudent, nigger bucks" who don't know their place. They are content while the race flocks apart in its own colony, but as soon as some, more thrifty, seek to obtain better housing conditions, to live in better sections, then comes the rub.

But in spite of his enemies the colored man is making good. Let those who doubt it visit, not the slums, where the low and abandoned of all races mingle, but rather the thousands of homes, in Massachusetts alone, in the churches and social circles, in the higher realms, where we always go to learn the real worth of a people, and there you will find him measuring up to the best standards.

Abuse and slander is not argument, and the Great Judge will never permit such tactics to win against a people, struggling as the colored race is, to down its foes of prejudice and hatred.

He will leave the South, as the Irish left Ireland, because unwilling longer to submit longer to cruel oppression, and, in a more friendly atmosphere, and with half of the tender care now proposed for the alien he will prove himself indispensable.

WILLIAM L. REED.

Boston, March 8, 1917.

LABOR'S PART IN WAR APPRECIATED,

SPRINGFIELD DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 3, 1917

DECLARES GOV. COX

Comparative Freedom from Industrial Strife Shows Country's Welfare Is First.

SEES DISTURBING FACTOR

Southern Negro, Lured by Misrepresentations, Constitutes Real Menace in North.

The splendid service given by labor in the great world war is praised by Governor Cox in his Labor day proclamation. He condemns the wholesale importation of negro labor from the South, which he regards as a menace to the peace and security of the country, industrially and otherwise. In his proclamation the governor says:

"There is nothing more proper in this year's observance of Labor day than to convey the assurance of the state that the part labor is playing in the present world struggle is both understood and appreciated. There has been nothing more gratifying than to observe the co-ordinated energies of factory and farm in giving to the nation such resources, as accords with the strength and patriotism of the state.

LABOR DISPUTES FEW.

"The representatives of labor serving in the war cabinet have been most useful, both in the deliberations at the capital and in helping to allay industrial strife, when symptoms of trouble appeared. The president of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers, in the magnificent co-operation which he has given to President Wilson, has manifested the spirit which possesses his followers and the causes to which his talents are devoted. When we measure the tremendous activities of our factories, mills and mines, the number of industrial disputes have been relatively few—a circumstance which shows that with both employer and employe, the welfare of a common country comes first.

NEGRO INFLUX MENACE.

"There is one symptom, however, in the present situation which presages serious trouble unless society and the state act together and avert it. At the suggestion of the federal government, we have made as careful an analysis as we can of the causes and consequences of the large influx of colored people from the southern states. A variety of things have brought them here. Representations by employment bureaus have in some instances been somewhat enthusiastic, if not false, and neither the kind of employment nor the compensation which were promised, have been given. As a result the dependent class has been tremendously increased.

"With the approach of winter a very serious condition may develop. Official advices from Cincinnati state that as many as one thousand colored people have arrived there in a single day, Ohio cities being their objective locations. The temptations of city life have transformed some who were law-abiding in the south into seemingly vicious types, and colored men and women who by honorable citizenship through the years established good reputations for themselves, have been greatly embarrassed, if not endangered, by the racial feeling which has developed.

PURPOSE INSIDIOUS?

"I am not prepared to say that one of the promptings behind this whole movement is not an insidious purpose to break down the standards of labor and to jeopardize the ideals of a progressive state. It is to this phase of the matter particularly that the state addresses itself and the pledge is given that any attempt along these lines will receive such restraint as can legally and properly be imposed.

"Those who are responsible for the importation of misguided colored residents of the south must be brought to understand that they have a further responsibility in preventing those whom they might use in time of prosperity from becoming dependent upon the public. Labor as a class, and society in general, it seems to me, are entitled to know that time and thought are being given to a survey of this situation, and the power of government will be availed of to make whatever corrections are found to be necessary."

The Negroes' Opportunity.

Recent demand for labor has attracted many negroes from the South, and notwithstanding their preference for a milder climate there is a marked inclination to remain. Wages are higher and other conditions are acceptable. When winter set in large numbers of negroes returned to the South, but enough have remained North to give concern to Southern employers, who face a labor scarcity.

Meanwhile some negroes are showing determination to turn circumstances to the advantage of their race. Finding their labor in demand they are inclined to exact terms that will improve their condition in the South. The matter has been taken up by church and other bodies representing the colored people. At a recent conference in Mississippi a committee appointed to inquire into the exodus of negroes issued a statement saying: "They are leaving with hope to better their material condition where they are going, receive better wages for their labor, better school facilities, better houses to live in, better protection of life and property, and generally better treatment as a race." The statement suggests that where "our people" have acquired homes and other property in the South it would be well to consider carefully before sacrificing possessions "for a mere pittance," in taking the chances of securing permanent employment in the North.

The statement contains this passage: "We believe that, if the better class of white people in the South would use their influence to bring about such a condition that the colored people would receive better wages for their labor, better houses for them to live in on the farms and other places, better school facilities, justice before the courts and protection against mob violence, lynching and the burning of human beings, the wholesale migration of our people to the North would be greatly checked." There follows an appeal to the Governor and Legislature to provide agricultural high schools, experiment stations, farm demonstrators and better school arrangements generally for negroes. The statement is impressive in that it asks only for that to which the negroes are entitled—fair treatment as citizens and a reasonable chance to improve their condition and to support themselves and their families.

It is encouraging to note a growing disposition on the part of the whites of the South to recognize the necessity for giving the negroes the rights sought. Aside from other considerations the question has an economic bearing which the employers of the South cannot ignore. The South must have the labor of the negro or abandon many lines of industrial development. This is especially true of agriculture, in which the South is preparing to make a notable advance. The negro is not only a valuable laborer for the white planter; under proper instruction and with adequate encouragement he becomes a prosperous farmer himself. The number of farms in the South owned or operated by colored men is amazing. The negroes wish to perfect themselves in agricultural and other knowledge, and as they progress they increase their value to the community. The whites perceive that by "keeping the negro down" they are driving away needed workers and injuring the interests of their section. With increasing realization of this truth the negro may finally come into all his rights.

Labor — 1917
Migration

Attitude of Whites (North)

Photo. Copyright by International Film Servi

Coronation of the new Austrian Emperor as King of Hungary, December 30. King Karl stands in the middle with the crown of St. Stephen on his head, and a Cardinal of the Church is administering the oath

NEGRO MIGRATION

To the Editor: Apropos of the discussion upon the subject of the recent Negro migration to the North. I would contribute thereto the following excerpt from a letter, which I received but a short time ago from a social worker in one of the largest cities in Georgia. I believe that this will throw a great deal of light upon a situation which has not received its proper thought and attention. It will also point out the various new problems which would confront both sections of the country were the movement to grow much further.

". . . Remember that we northerners need not be holier than thou. New York has its Negro ghetto and race discriminations that are the more cruel because of their refinement. Here the difference in social status is frankly accepted; in the North it is subtly inflicted.

"Indeed, the South wants to keep the Negro. During the recent wholesale exodus to better wages and more human conditions of life, the people down here took extreme measures to prevent by force and misrepresentation the departure of the Negro laborer. Here hundreds were prevented from leaving. They were arrested *en masse* at the railway stations and detained in the police barracks upon no charges whatsoever. Labor agents seeking Negro help were arrested and heavily fined and run out of town. Besides these acts of violence, the newspapers carried on a systematic campaign of lies about conditions up North. They told of thousands of starving Negroes stranded in the large cities, dying of cold, hunger and disease.

"Some of the reports were no doubt true. Many were brought away by false promises such as the steamship agents will make to ignorant peasants in Europe to induce them to come to America. Many plantation darkies went North clad in their scanty rags and naturally suffered from cold and exposure. But that is a far cry from icicles hanging from your nose and ears and your breath turning to snow as it is exhaled. Such were the wild tales spread among them to frighten them away from the North.

"I do believe an unregulated and undirected movement of labor from one section of the country to another is wasteful, and economically and socially dangerous. But such a scientific distribution of the national labor supply as I have in mind cannot be accomplished by the methods of our ern labor agencies, or the violence southern authorities. No doubt the did face a great danger in the sudd gration of thousands of manual la and so did the North. Were that movement to have continued and increased, as at first it showed signs of doing, it would have meant a commercial and agricultural depression in the South that would have fallen heavily upon a section that is just beginning to recover from great losses through cotton due to the war. For the North it would have meant a sudden aggravation of the race question and ultimately a fall in wages, in addition to the temporary sufferings of the Negro due to maladjustment.

"And I doubt whether it would have improved the Negro's status in the South. That will take as many years as it will take for the color line to disappear. Does that sound pessimistic? I would call your attention to the fact that the mulatto is increasing faster than the pure black. In other words, in the years to come the American type will be a shade or two darker than it is today.

"Before I close this subject, I want to mention the part our Associated Charities played in the matter. The secretary was informed by the Newark people that many Negroes from our city were there and in dire straits. She immediately let the papers have a lurid account of the general destitution of the Negro in the North. I do not know what the situation in Newark is, but I doubt that it warrants Red Cross relief methods. Such is scientific relief."

Charles L. Rosenzweig.

New York.

Demand for More Negro Teachers

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., TIMES
April 3, 1917

From many sources comes the cry for more Negro teachers. W. W. Lucas, a Negro educator of Meridian, Miss., has issued a statement to city and state officials and employers of Negro labor in the south in the course of which he says:

"Provide schools for the black man's children, and give him such work that he can keep his children in them. Give opportunity for young Negro men and women to become teachers in these schools, and in the agricultural and home demonstration work now being done among the rural districts of the south, for the Negro farmer needs this help even more than the white man in the same position."

At a recent national Baptist convention the Rev. Joseph A. Booker of Little Rock, Ark., called attention to the great Negro migration to the north which is now in progress. Said he: "There are 20,000 Negro school teachers in the south, and the demand is for 10,000 more. The north, too, will need such teachers more and more. So far, the Christian schools have furnished the great majority of these teachers, and many have come from the home mission schools." Mr. Booker urged support for these schools because they send out not only teachers, but other race leaders and workers.

That the salvation of democracy lies in the education of the masses is one of the first principles of our civilization. But sometimes its application gets side-tracked. The importance of the Negro migration going on is almost everywhere under-estimated. Efforts are now, tardily, being made to keep the black man in the south. But the fact is that a great stream of black labor is already flowing north, and its children must be cared for.

THE NEGRO THAT GOES NORTH.

Reports from northern centers to which negroes in considerable numbers have ventured from the south during the last few months should be anything but encouraging to others contemplating such a change of habitat. Still, they go, singly and in groups, and there is no law to stop them.

Constitution 4-23-17

It is safe to presume, however, that if the negroes generally could be made to realize how well off they are at home and what awaits them in the north, the exodus from the south would die out in short order.

Dr. Ferdinand King, M. D., New York, years ago a Georgian, has sent to The Constitution a page from the New York health department's weekly bulletin, dated April 7,

showing the appalling death rate among negroes in that city as compared with that among the white inhabitants; and he asks that it be published in the nature of a warning to Georgia negroes to keep away—to stay where they are.

"I am in receipt of many communications," says Dr. King, "from the negroes in Atlanta, Rome, Calhoun and other cities, villages and towns where I was known thirty years ago, begging me to find positions in this city for their smart, ambitious offspring. To these requests I have but one answer: 'Stay where you are; there's nothing here for you, and you are **not wanted!**'"

He goes on to say that "the white-and-black, or social, line is clearly defined here and although a certain class of loafers w drink with the newly-arrived negro as l as the latter can and will pay for the booze, he throws him into a convenient alley, minus his watch and rabbit's foot—if he possesses such equipment—when his coin is all spent, and will have nothing more to do with 'the southern brother.'"

The health department bulletin in question, announcing a proposed health educational campaign among the negroes of the city, says:

> In order to combat the unnecessarily high death rate among the negroes of this city, the department of health, in co-operation with the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, will conduct an educational campaign during the last two weeks in April.
>
> Figures prepared by Dr. William H. Guilfoy, director of the bureau of records, show that the general death rate among the colored population is almost double that of the city at large. Thus, in 1916, out of 77,710 deaths, 2,628 were among the colored population. Inasmuch as the colored population is estimated to be slightly over 107,000, this gives a negro death rate of 24.4 per thousand negroes as compared to the general city death rate of 13.7 per thousand during the same year. It is also well established that the colored babies born in this city have only half the chance of living through the first year that white babies enjoy. Last year out of every thousand white babies born 91 died in the first year; out of every thousand negro babies born, 194 died in the first year.

From all of which it would seem that could the southern negroes be brought to a comprehensive understanding of relative conditions here and there the trek north would lose its allurements.

Of course, this is a free country, and a man can go pretty much where his fanc leads him; and if a negro is determined to go north, he cannot legally be restrained from doing it. But he should post himself fully before making up his mind, and then if he goes he will go with his eyes open and will have nobody but himself to blame if he comes to grief.

HOLYOKE MASS TRANSCRIPT
JULY 10, 1917

More Anent the Negro Exodus.

James Weldon Johnson acting secretary of the National Association for the advancement of the colored people, in a special article in the Sunday New York Tribune makes the statement that the negro has come north to stay.

"There is no mystery about this migration. Its causes are simple and very human, and the low wage paid to negroes in the South has less to do with it than any other reason. The constant oppression and discrimination against the negroes everywhere in the South are what forced them to respond eagerly to the economic call northward.

"We negroes who have the general interest of the race at heart have looked for the President to speak, but he has thus far remained silent. He has said much against the outrages heaped upon the Belgians, the Serbians and the Armenians, but not one word has he spoken for humanity in so far as it pertains to the colored people of America. We hear much about making the world safe for democracy. I think it is about time that something was said or done to make the United States fit for democracy.

"One word from Mr. Wilson would carry tremendous weight. He has spoken words of deepest sympathy for persons who have suffered, but he has failed to say one word in our defense and has not thrown out a single ray of hope to the loyal black citizens of this country since he has been President. One stray word from him would do more to check violence against the negro than any other force in the country.

"While inquiring into the conditions that drove the negro out of Florida, I found that quite a few families had packed up their belongings and got away in such a hurry that they did not even try to sell their domestic animals on the farms, but left them roaming about uncared for and unfed.

"Constant oppression, coupled with the terror that is bred of lynchings, is more than sufficient to drive the negro out of the South. Discrimination is omnipresent, and it is only natural for any one to leave a place where he is regarded as inferior and often put upon a par with beasts.

GRAND RAPIDS MICH TRADS. IN
NOVEMBER 12, 1917

NEW ERA FOR THE NEGRO.

The negro migration from the South to the North has brought about an interesting economic phenomenon which is the most momentous industrial happening for the race since Emancipation. We have frequently called attention to its interesting phases—that there has been absolutely no leadership or organized propaganda; that it has bordered at times upon a psychological panic in that well-to-do farmers have left without, in some places, even waiting to dispose of their property; that it has been heaviest in those counties where there have been the most lynchings and the worst misgovernment by the white overlords, and that it has none the less lacked, as a movement, any self-consciousness. But whatever its causes and its peculiar manifestations, it has been working wonders in the South, which far offset the evils of overcrowding and generally improper housing which confront the negro when he reaches the North.

One of the most valuable results of this exodus has been a sudden recognition in the South that if it would keep its negro labor it must bid for it precisely as other sections have to bid for theirs. For decades it has been possible to misgovern and depress the negro because the poor, dumb man had no refuge or desire to seek one. Now that he is of such stature that he can think for himself, and the high wages of this war-time have created a lure that he can understand, Southern planters and merchants are suddenly realizing that if they would get ahead they must find out what is wrong and why the old proud boast that the Southerner knew best how to care for the negro is suddenly proved to be in error. So there have been most interesting meetings between colored and white leaders in Memphis and numerous other places where for the first time the best men of the two races have come together to counsel as to what is wrong and to see what can be done. Invariably, the colored people have submitted their long list of grievances, which always includes grave injustice in the courts—where the negro is denied a trial by members of his own race—and invariably the whites have promised to better conditions, notably in the schools. If it is true that this change is due to the "pocket-nerve" of the white man being affected, the negroes are not quarrelling with this; they are thankful for help, whatever the cause.

Far-reaching this changed attitude of the South and the changed tone of its press are certain to be. They come, moreover, in a year that sees the servile recognition of the race by organized labor, after union leaders had deliberately plotted and accomplished the massacre of hundreds of colored women and children at St. Louis, without a rebuke from the Federal Administration, which deplored identically the same treatment of the Belgiums by the German beasts of invasion. The same year a chronicles the most momentous Supreme Court decision since the era making Dred Scott decision—that making it impossible to establish segregation of the blacks in any American city. The year has also seen the establishment of a camp for negro officers from which 626 officers were commissioned to an army that contains also a hundred colored medical officers and 83,600 drafted negroes, in addition to the many thousands who have voluntarily enlisted. This is not enough officers in proportion to the colored soldiers or population; nor can the War Department clear itself from the charge of half-heartedness and weakness in dealing with phases of this army matter. The tendency still is to make the negro a stevedore and not a soldier. But since this comes from an Administration which began its career by segregating the negro in the Washington Departments, has never spoken out against universal lynching of blacks in the South or the East St. Louis barbarities, or recognized in any way the existence of a negro problem, we must, perhaps, be thankful that it has seen the light to this extent in its war for democracy. Such as this recognition of the race is, it is another step forward in a twelvemonth which has brought hope and quickening to millions of Americans who could not understand why the United States wished to go abroad to fight for democracy when ten millions of them were and are largely denied the chief privileges of democracy here at home.

Labor—1917
Migration

RECORD

Philadelphia, Pa.

Attitude of Whites (North)

THE NEGRO MIGRATION: IS IT A MENACE?

THE North today faces a negro problem of considerable seriousness. The congested centres such as Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Pittsburgh are particularly concerned.

Spring will see the migration of tens of thousands of the black race, varying as widely as the poles in value as citizens and laborers. The unprecedented rush of great manufacturing contracts together with vast extensions of industrial activity have found a ready response among the poorly-paid laboring classes of the Southern States.

Already, according to figures compiled by John Ihlder, secretary of the Philadelphia Housing Association, approximately 200,000 negroes have migrated to the North during the last three months.

The startling statement is also made that of the number that have braved the rigors of the Northern winter climate 500 have died in the city of Philadelphia alone.

Perhaps those who do not understand the Southern negro will be at a loss to grasp the cause and significance of this migration, and knowing only of the extremely low wages he receives in the South will be disposed to regard him as a much-wronged individual coming at last into his own among the more just and kindly-disposed peoples of the North.

Wages in the South are low, as wages go in the North. But it is readily seen that in the South, particularly in the rural districts, the cost of living also is very low. Even in the smaller towns prices in all lines are not to be compared to the scale north of the Mason and Dixon line. Today, while the best cuts of beef are costing 35 and 40 cents the pound in New York, the same grades may be bought in the small Southern town for 20 cents at the highest. Further, the expenses of a negro family in the South are not to be reckoned according to prevailing market prices; they live in a small way on small places, often at haphazard. Recently the black people have got wind of the fairy tale that every mother's son "up Norf" is making money hand over fist. The story probably originated in the munition worker's big wages. But it has been magnified many times over on its way to Dixie.

In this easy-going fasnion—and certainly inexpensive mode of living—the Southern negro has sauntered along through the years with but little ambition, accepting his small wage for tilling the soil, and dreaming nothing of riches to be had in other fields.

But with the gradual spread of education among the race, the more general reading of newspapers—encouraged by Northern and Southern philanthropists alike—there has been an awakening. It is by no means the realization of race ambitions or the goal toward which this people is striving, for the pendulum will swing back and forth many a time yet before the negro finds his true place in the economic life of America. But this desire for betterment of conditions is a symptom. Just what the outcome will be depends largely upon how the North handles its new problem.

It must be remembered that the negro is far more susceptible to disease, especially tuberculosis and pneumonia, than the white man. Therefore, one very serious question for the North, in view of an influx that is bound to come within the next two and three months, is that of housing.

There is no more slovenly creature on the face of the earth than the ignorant Southern negro; there is none more disregardful of personal cleanliness. Their cottages are hovels of filth. This is particularly true of conditions in the Southern cities among the mechanics, bricklayers, carpenters and other day laborers. There is the least filth and consequently the least disease among the farm laborers.

Statistics show the fearful mortality among the negro race. In fact, some writers have gone so far as to argue that through this mortality the race would be exterminated and the problem solved for the South. This is too far-fetched, for, while the improvement has been slow, there has been improvement nevertheless.

A Menace?

But when the hordes of these ill-prepared strangers are dumped into the Northern cities they will at once constitute a menace not only to themselves but to the general public health. Congested New York tenements, bad as they are today, will not compare with the dangers of a crowded negro settlement. New York expects 25,000 negroes this spring. In Philadelphia the demand for negro quarters already has raised rents, it is said, and brought about the eviction of some unfortunates who could not pay the higher rate.

One of the great railway systems of the North, which has within the last two months imported several thousands of laborers for its extension works in Pennsylvania has hit upon the camp idea, patterned after the Canadian lumber camps. This has been found satisfactory, but it is not practicable within the cities' limits where the laborers must be housed near the manufacturing plants into which they are being placed.

Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Pittsburgh are none of them properly equipped to handle the number of negroes who will arrive this spring. That this number is so large is attested by the figures obtainable from the railways and from labor agencies both North and South.

The moderate-sized tenement, with court and alley, will be the solution finally hit upon. This plan of building, properly zoned, should give reasonably comfortable housing to the new comers and safeguard the public health. Fresh air is what the negro needs most, and what he lacks in every congested district. Fresh air and no crowding are what makes the death rate so small in the rural South.

The Northern havens of these negroes must see that there is no overcrowding. From personal acquaintance with the race one knows that the negro believes there is warmth in numbers, if not safety.

Health authorities of every city in the North should be the first to get in touch with these newcomers.

The second outstanding question that will confront civic authorities will be that of moral conduct.

Ordinarily the Southern negro is a harmless creature, although almost wholly lacking in moral responsibility and reverence for law. For the latter there is a reason, as indeed there is for the former. But, since the negro is virtually shut out from all participation in lawmaking in the South, to him law is of no moment. It is not his, and he bothers not his brain about it. That does not mean that the negroes as a race are lawbreakers. It is simply that they attend to their own business and are unconcerned by any realization of responsibility.

Racial development has not reached the stage where the Southern negro may be regarded as a responsible moral being. His fault? Maybe not.

And the negro is coming to the North from virtually a prohibition South. Next to the problem of health the effect of "rivers of liquor" on the negro probably will be the greatest question that the Northern cities will have to solve.

If there is one thing that a negro loves more than watermelons it is liquor. In the South, particularly in the last ten years, there has been little sale of liquors. What has been procured was with difficulty and that difficulty reduced consumption to a marked degree.

Now the sight of a saloon on almost every corner will be a peep into Celestial worlds to the negro. Heretofore he has had to "sneak" his jug; now he may stand side by side with the bank clerk, his elbow resting on mahogany and drink to his heart's content. And the realization of that content will be a revelation to the North.

Sober the negro is sometimes a good workman. Drinking, and with no immediate danger of the supply of refreshments running out, he is absolutely worthless. He is more.

Lynching is justly condemned. Nir ty-five per cent. of the lynchings the South may be traced to liqu There is still much of the brute in t untutored negro and drink makes h the more of a brute. Crazed liquor he commits crime, and nc day the world is horrified that la lessness has broken out again. I not the North be deceived: with t coming of tens of thousands of negro ignorant as they are of the ways the great cities, and with liquor every hand, the North will meet ju such issues as have perplexed the Sou these many years.

Poverty is the third great proble that is certain to arise with the incor ing of these cheap laborers.

Higher wages will not be so hig when the rent is paid and the exorb tant prices of foodstuffs are met. I the South the negro has led an eas life. In most sections he has ha plenty, but it was not all acquire through the sweat of his brow, and negro in distress in the South has onl to appeal to any man or woman b whom he or she was ever employed.

Facing the change of climate in th North there will be much illness. Th heads of families will be incapacitate as wage-earners and their dependent will suffer. It must be recalled tha the vast majority of these negroes wh will come North are not skilled work men and their way is therefore mad the more difficult.

If the North would forestall a prob lem which involves its public health the health of tens of thousands of new comers, a menace to its moral standards and dangers to its economic status, let it prepare the way for the migration.

Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World
KNICKERBOCKER PRESS
Albany, N. Y.
MAR 26 19

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

News articles and editorial comment in southern newspapers make it appear that the exodus of negroes from the south has reached proportions alarming to the communities thus deserted. Says the Age-Herald of Birmingham, Ala., a progressive city of 140,000 inhabitants:

> "The entire negro population of the south seems to be deeply affected. The fact that many negroes, who went north without sufficient funds and without clothing to keep them warm, have suffered severely and have died in large numbers, has not checked the tide leaving the south. It was expected that the negroes would come back, sorry that they ever left, but comparatively few have returned. With the approach of warmer weather the number going north will increase."

These are not the worthless riff-raff who are deserting the south. Many of them are poor, of course, but it is the ambitious who are departing, and among them are many with "property and good positions which they are sacrificing in order to get away at the first opportunity." At first it was thought they were only lured away by glowing promises of high wages and better living conditions.

> "But there is something more behind their going, something that lies deeper than a temporary discontent and the wish to try a new environment merely for the sake of a free trip on the railroads."

It is greatly to the credit of the Age-Herald that it admits that the south cannot afford to lose the negroes, and that it urges the white people to "get at the causes of the universal unrest" and seek to remedy them. But of one chief cause it says nothing at all. This extract from a speech delivered recently by Judge H. B. Abernethy of Birmingham tells all that anyone need wish to know about why the negroes are moving north:

> "From the top of his bone head to the bottom of his flat foot there isn't a chance to educate the negro. God Almighty made them to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, and I am opposed to educating them. Booker Washington has done more harm in Alabama than tuberculosis."

What wonder that there is "something behind their going that lies deeper than a temporary discontent"?

NEGRO CHILDREN FROM THE SOUTH

CINCINNATI OHIO STAR
SEPTEMBER 12, 1917

Are New Problem for School Officials to Solve.

Assimilation by Cincinnati's public school system of nearly 500 additional negro children, many of whom never attended school, is one of the new problems with which the superintendent's office and the teaching staff must deal. It has arisen through recent immigration of negroes from the South and is already complicated by the demands of parents that their children shall attend white or mixed schools. Special classes planned to take care of negro children who have never attended school have been established in the Stowe school and at Douglas school the industrial classes are arranged with special reference to retarded pupils. Not understanding these advantages because they have been here only a short time, many colored parents have insisted that their children be enrolled in Sherman, Jackson, Guilford or Twelfth District school. Stowe school has more than 150 over the enrollment of a year before.

STRONG ANTI-NEGRO SENTIMENT IN NORTH

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES
OCTOBER 6, 1917

E. R. Bernstein, Back From Auto Tour, Tells Of Difficulties On Account Negro Chauffeur.

According to E. R. Bernstein, vice president of the Commercial National Bank, of Shreveport, who returned Monday from a long automobile trip to Chicago, there has come a great revulsion of feeling toward the negro throughout Northern Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, where once he was a welcome immigrant. So great is this revulsion, he said, that it was with difficulty that he was able to obtain food and lodging for his negro chauffeur, particularly in Springfield, Illinois.

All along the route through the three states, he said, people they passed on the road hurled epithets at the negro and when they didn't call him names they made uncomplimentary remarks.

In Chicago, Mr. Bernstein said, he was refused storage for his machine by several charges in the vicinity of the Chicago Beach hotel, where he stayed, because his chauffeur was a negro. The garage men, he said, told him that all the white chauffeurs would boycott their establishments if they handled any car driven by a negro.

Mr. Bernstein and his son, James, were on their vacation trip four weeks, Mrs. Bernstein going to Chicago ahead of them by train. The auto tourists went to Chicago via Hope, Little Rock, Wynne, Cape Girardeau, St. Louis, Springfield and Bloomington and on the return trip they stoped at Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Florence, Ala., Columbus, Meridian and Vicksburg, Miss.

On their trip they visited Lincoln's old home in Springfield and also the mausoleum at the Lincoln farm, the Mammoth cave and many other places of interest along the route.

INSTITUTION OF LYNCHING AND NORTHERN NEGRO EXODUS

EVENING NEWS
Buffalo, N. Y.

The South, Alarmed About Wholesale Migration Due to War, Begins to Deplore Abbeville Crime as Accelerating It.

Written for the Buffalo EVENING NEWS.
By SARAH N. CLEGHORN.

Reasonable as it is, the effect of war prosperity and plentiful employment in drawing many negroes from the South has surprised both the South and the North. It might have been foreseen that when immigration had almost ceased, while industry was booming, negro labor, like all other labor, would be in especial demand. Long-sighted Southern people might then have set about making their part of the country more attractive to the laboring population. Ownership of land by negroes might have been facilitated in those parts of the South where it is most needed, and most opposed. Justice might have begun to be more even-handed and less Draconian; steps might have been taken toward better schools, and toward a policy of more cordial public help for the ambitious (such as is now left to the private means and charity of the benevolently disposed).

Perhaps some of this counsel, now the wise fruit of hindsight, was offered in advance. Obviously it has always been a superficial eye which could see in the Southern negro population only a danger and a problem. "If it weren't for the negroes," the unthinking said, "the South would be a paradise." "The burden of the negroes is terrible. If we could only be relieved of it." Yet it would have been apparent to the most casual consideration that a few thousand from each city need but emigrate and the perplexed lament must arise: "Who is to work for us?"

History repeats itself forever in the unconscious departure of the plebeins to the Sacred Mount. Did the hardest working and poorest paid labor in any community but realize its power! Forever divided, it forever falls.

There are serious elements in the present situation. The crippling of any great southern industry would be a calamity not only to the South, but to the country at large. Poorly renumerated as he is, and often living in debt eleven months of the year, the negro tenant cotton farmer might be worse off in a tuberculous tenement in the North, in a freezing climate, inhumanly speeded up at his work, and often working overtime. His wages, so fabulously advanced on paper, would be heavily cut into by the enormous price of coal and food, every bit of which he must buy for cash. He will be much more respectfully treated but not always so kindly. His material wants will not always be readily understood or arranged for, in such a good-natured, easy-going and matter-of-fact way as he may have been lucky enough to experience in the South. There is a significant story of a southern white woman being accosted in a northern city by a stout negro woman as follows:

"Is you all from the South? Then please, ma'am, make me a dress, I can't get one noways big enough in the stores, and these dressmakers up here done refuse to sew for me."

A good deal of this, to ambitious men and women, will be more than made up for by the better schools their children attend in the North. They will care a good deal, too, about the lightening in the North of the peculiar stigma under which they suffer more or less, in all parts of this country (to the constant surprise of Europeans). Those who have a spice of the pioneer in their character will weather the cold and homesickness, and the Northern sang-foid which leaves them so much alone and will be glad they came.

But the greater advantage, should the emigration assume really large proportions, will be the enormous amelioration in the lot of those who do not emigrate. "No man liveth to himself alone." Every thousand negroes who emigrate will lift part of the burden from the shoulders of the they leave behind them. If enough go North, competition will raise wages and living conditions all over the South. It is even permissible to hope that a considerable emigration would a little relieve the lot of those brutally named convicts, the chain-gang. Who that has seen these unhappy slaves of the State working on the roads can never forget the chains that are rivited round their ankles at the beginning of their terms, and never taken off, by day or night, until the term is served? Who that has seen them loaded on wagons, guarded by a warden with a shotgun across his knees, but is reminded of that most cruel page of "Les Miserables" where the convicts are sent to sea by a circuitous road, lest the eyes of the king should be contaminated by beholding their misery? In Georgia at times the chain-gang sleep in the woods in cages like menagerie tigers.

The most interesting effect thus far of the northward emigration has developed at Abbeville, S. C. A well-to-do, respectable middle-aged negro named Anthony Crawford was lynched there six or eight weeks ago for injuring a white man in a quarrel. Reports say that Crawford's beaten body, after being hanged, was filled with hundreds of bullets and that his sons and daughters were ordered to leave town.

A general sense of shame and indignation has been expressed all over the South for this atrocity. That influential and thoughtful paper, the Columbia State, however, not only discountenanced the murder, but called the attention of South Carolinians to the fact that negros were already leaving the South too fast. What was needed was not, the State pointed out, discouragement of the enterprising among them, such as Crawford and his family, but every possible inducement to them to remain. The citizens of Abbeville called a meeting, of which the general sense was that such a lynching as that of Crawford should be repudiated and that the negroes should be assured of the protection of the law both for their lives and property. It will prove a singular case of history repeating itself if the institution of lynching, like the institution of the saloon, after surviving much impassioned oratory, and much general sense of shame, expires at length under the economic argument. Shall we continually, as a nation, consider the bodies and souls of men less in their own right than as assets in business?

PORTLAND ORE OREGONIAN
NOVEMBER 7, 1917

NEGRO PROBLEM SOLVES ITSELF.

As might have been expected, the problem presented by the exodus of negro labor from the farms of the South to the industrial plants of the Northern states is already solving itself. Negroes are flocking to their homes in large numbers, probably to remain there. Distant fields are not always greenest, and there are no pots of gold at the ends of rainbows, as they have found out. The lesson has not been a very expensive one, and it is likely to pay for itself with interest.

It seems that opportunity lay right at home all the while. A large proportion of those who went North were from the rural districts, where labor agents found them more gullible than their fellows of the towns. They were easily led astray by the ignis fatuus of high wages for unskilled work. There was an element of the "something for nothing" in it all. They thought they were going to get rich suddenly. Others than the deluded peoples of isolated regions have failed to grasp the truth that most things worth while are obtained only by proportionate effort. Strangers among people who did not understand their needs, and in any event were not prepared to minister to them, they found the realities little to their liking.

Those who stayed at home and were content to plod meanwhile participated in the amazing prosperity that has attended agricultural industry south of the Mason and Dixon line. Farmers, white and black, have been getting out of debt, and restocking their farmsteads and buying automobiles. War prices and a good season have favored the industrious. Peanuts at $1.50 a bushel and cotton at 27 cents a pound have beaten the rolling mills of the manufacturing states all hollow as wealth producers for the laboring man. And it was home, besides.

Climate and an increasing death-rate of the migrating class probably were other factors. The colder weather of the North, with which they were not prepared to cope, took its toll in pneumonia and chilled enthusiasm. But these are probably not the chief reasons for the return movement. The lesson is being learned that opportunities often exist nearer than we know. Adventure is not all travel. One who is restless and dissatisfied with his rate of progress, usually needs only to look about him. Finding a new chance at home is apt to be quite as stimulating as wandering off into the unknown. Also, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, it is likely to be more profitable.

General Dissatisfaction Shown Over Immigration Of Negroes, Says Haden

[illegible]

That the dissatisfaction over the influx of negroes into the north is not being felt in East St. Louis alone, but that the friction, while its expression has not been so severe elsewhere, is being shown generally through the north and west, is the statement of Charles J. Haden, of Atlanta, who has just returned from Chicago.

"The indications in Chicago are manifestly pointing to trouble from the negro immigration," said Mr. Haden. "It is estimated 40,000 have settled in that city since January 1. Trades unions are dissatisfied.

"Considerable trouble has come from damage suits arising from neglect to serve or furnish accommodations in restaurants and hotels and other public service places to negroes on full equality. These suits are brought in many instances by negro lawyers, and it is charged that in many instances the cases are planned in advance. There being no segregated district or "Jim Crow" laws, the mixing since the number has increased, to an appreciable extent, is producing considerable friction. The consensus of best opinion seems to be that if the inflow continues at the present rate much longer, outbreaks are inevitable.

"The amount of space given to the subject by the daily newspapers, with frequent references to the East St. Louis, Ill., riots, measures the public temper.

"The negro immigrants seem to enjoy nobody's welcome except from those who brought them in as contract labor."

Labor—1917

Attitude of Whites (North)

Migration

EVENING POST
New York City

NEGRO LABOR MIGRATION

By WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, 3d

HOW typically American the handling of the labor shortage in the North and the resulting migration of negroes from the South in unprecendted numbers has been was brought out by both colored and white speakers at the National Conference on Migration held in New York a week ago under the auspices of the National League of Urban Conditions Among Negroes. The huge industrial transportation companies of the North, finding their normal labor supply suddenly dried up at the source by the European War, have invaded the South and drawn from it colored labor by the trainload. With a few notable exceptions these employers have been actuated solely by the desire for men, and they have turned to the South in the usual way as the most convenient source of supply. This sudden artificial stimulation of emigration has in the nature of things resulted in many more thousands of negroes coming up North on their own initiative. There are those in close touch with the situation who fear that the movement will assume with the coming of spring all the hysteria of a religious revival among an ignorant people. Already there have been distressing signs of this phase of the situation.

Seeing its labor leaving the cities and farms for the North, the white South has gone at the migration problem from its point of view which is naturally that of keeping as much as possible of it at home. Laws and ordinances which, to put it mildly, will hardly stand the scrutiny of the courts have been adopted against the activities of the Northern labor agents; the police in some cities, notably Savannah and Macon, Ga., have rounded up at the railway stations and have jailed prospective negro emigrants by the hundreds, only to have the captives freed by the courts the next morning; while certain Southern newspapers, with no apparent comprehension of the nature of the new phenomenon, have indulged in the somewhat vain repetition of the familiar refrain that the negro must stay in the South because the Southern white man is his best friend.

North or South the negro's relation as a human being to this migration is not the preoccupation of those who are losing or those who are gaining his services. Neither, for that matter, was the personal advantage of the immigrant from Europe the preoccupation of those who encouraged him to come over to dig our ditches, mine our coal, or what not before the European war drafted him into his present bloody business. Importations of labor are practically always in response to industrial demand and not due to the promptings of humanitarian impulse, and in the working out of the process it is not unusual to find humanitarian principles taking a back seat. The fact that the present shift is proceeding quite according to historical precedent does not, however, make it less important to take account of the possibilities of good and evil, both to white and black, involved in the setting in motion of such a tide. The interest of the whites not less than the colored people North and South and the interest of the country at large are so deeply affected that the mere selfish interests of the people who are promoting the migration for their own ends or attempting to discourage it—equally for their own ends—should not be allowed either to obscure the facts or to control the situation.

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INSTANCES of how the thing is actually working out were given by many of the speakers at the recent meeting. A representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad said that it had imported 12,000 negroes to work on its tracks in the North, and that only 2,500 had remained on the job. Thus about 80 per cent. had been failures, so far as the railroad was concerned, and its representative implied that this was proof of the instability and inefficiency of negro labor as a whole. A statistician might hold, perhaps, that a percentage worked out on the basis of as many as 12,000 cases ought to be pretty good evidence. But other speakers soon threw light on the Pennsylvania's failure. One, a colored newspaper man of Savannah, who had been caught up in a police round-up of emigrants, although he was at the station solely to get news, testified that on three occasions the Pennsylvania had backed into the station long trains of coaches and had then sent "criers" through the city announcing that all negroes who wanted to go North free would find a train pulling out right away. Such "all aboard, step lively" methods might not be as efficacious as some others in getting stable labor.

On the other hand, the Erie Railroad imported 1,000 men, and most of them have stuck. It selected its prospective employees carefully, told them what work would be expected from them, and what pay they would get for it, and advanced the transportation charges, to be repaid later from the wages. Even more encouraging was the report of the Chief of Police of the Lukens Iron & Steel Company, of Coatesville, Pa. He said that he had gone to the South and had carefully selected for his company 1,000 men, whom he had brought up in batches of 50 to 100. These men are housed in special barracks, and every Sunday evening he (the Chief of Police) preaches to them! Many of the men, he said, went South for the Christmas holidays, and most of them had returned to the plant.

This brings up another question which was seriously discussed at the conference: that of the artificial life of the colored immigrants to the North. Although most of them are single, the married men who have left their families in the South are many. Married or single, the congregating of vast numbers of men living in a single State is producing a condition which may soon develop into a menace, according to several of the speakers. The men have cut themselves off from family and religious ties, and have projected themselves, strangers, into communities which are too often reluctant to assimilate them. Proper recreational facilities, elimination of the already deplorable housing congestion, and the adaptation of the new-comer to life in the North have become acute problems. Miss Helen B. Pendleton, assistant secretary of the Associated Charities in Newark, N. J., where the negro population has doubled since last April, put the difficulties picturesquely when she said that we must learn that "we cannot move people around in great numbers with no more preparation than a pay envelope."

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ALTHOUGH this is a problem which affects employers who are large importers of labor, it is even more a question for the cities in which are congregating the negroes lured to the North by the tales of wonderful wages, as distinguished from those responding to the definite promise of work made by a particular employer. How one city is meeting this problem in a constructive way was described by Forrester B. Washington, executive secretary of the Detroit Urban League. He emphasized the fact that the first week was the most critical for the negroes who drifted into the Northern cities in search for work. They did not know the ropes, and they were easily exploited and led into vicious ways if not found and aided at the start, he said. He then described the way in which his employment bureau was meeting the situation, getting in touch with the strangers through a weekly "newcomers' community dance," widely advertised through the negro colony of the city. Follow-up work was done, he said, by holding lunch-hour meetings at the factories, at which the colored employees from the South were told of the importance of punctuality and regularity, and of the other qualities exacted by Northern employers. He also emphasized the importance of improving and developing housing conditions, and urged the importance of having colored detectives on the city police force to aid in the suppression and prevention of crime in the negro districts.

Consequent to the problems developed in the North is the pitiable distress of the negro in the South, and this is both the cause and the effect of the migration. Causal conditions, as brought out in the conference, are the widening area ravaged by the boll weevil, the extensive floods which ruined the crops of whole districts last summer, and the fear of mob-violence and of insecurity which the colored men of whole districts feel for their wives and daughters, their property, and themselves.

Prof. H. A. Hunt, of Fort Valley, Ga., testified that the heaviest emigration from his State had been from those southern and southwestern counties which were so largely responsible for Georgia's preeminence in the number of its lynchings last year. It should be added, of course, that these are the counties in which the negro population is largest, both in fact and in proportion to the white element.

A speaker from South Carolina stated that it was not until after the lynching at Abbeville, S. C., that the negroes had begun emigrating from his State to the North in any considerable volume. That this fear of mob-violence is coming to be recognized by the white South as a basic cause for the migration, was attested to by quotations read at the conference from editorials in the Atlanta *Constitution*, one of the most influential newspapers in the South. Subordinated to this primary cause of the social as distinguished from the economic group was given the inequality in educational provisions and transportation facilities, and in the curtailment of political and

Solving the Housing Problem

Christian Recorder

Since Negroes are coming North we hear a great deal about housing the Negroes. Most of those who discuss the subject appear to want to segregate the Negroes in the slums. If we should depend upon so-called philanthropy or "charity" wrong called, we should probably be segregated soon. But New York owes the splendid location of Negroes to-day to business not charity, to the daring of certain Negro business men, who determined to take the housing situation in hand and solve it.

civil rights.

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THIS basic distress which has stimulated emigration has been further increased by the migration itself, it was then shown at the conference. Husbands, fathers, and the other wage-earners to whom countless women, children, and aged persons looked for support, in many instances forgot their responsibilities to their dependents and joined the frantic rush North. In some instances teamsters for white employers would drive into town, be swept into the almost hysterical vortex, and, leaving their wagons and teams in the streets, crowd into some train "going North." Mrs. Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, Ala., wrote to the conference that in all the years in which she had visited the colored homes in the surrounding country, never before had she seen such pitiful want and absolute destitution. Summing up the need for adequate methods with which to meet this situation, C. T. Erwin, of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, said that existing conditions there must be so revolutionized as to "make the hold of the South on the negro stronger than the pull of the North and the West."

Basing its action on the evidence presented, the conference unanimously adopted resolutions outlining the programme to pursue in creating a better condition in the South and in caring for the negro migrant until he can be assimilated into the body politic of the North.

These resolutions were made sufficiently detailed to suggest constructive programmes upon which organizations could form to take up the problems resulting locally in the two sections of the country, and at the same time tend to effect in the aggregate a national policy toward the migration. The movement is recognized merely as a fact to be dealt with, and there is nothing contained in the resolutions which could be construed as seeking either to check it or to stimulate it. In general, the programmes suggested follow those upon which work is being carried on in the twenty cities of the North, South, and Middle West where the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes has affiliated organizations.

Newspaper
WEEKLY
REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mas
1917

NEGRO LABORERS IN NORTH

Some Aspects of the Problem Considered With Special Referenec to Conditions in New England

To the Editor of The Republican:—

The Republican on February 23 carried a letter by Rayford Logan commenting on a previous letter which I had written on the question of importing Negroes North to work on the tobacco farms and calling for more light on the subject, especially for information on one or two points which I failed to make clear in my former discussion.

First, with reference to whether it is the nature of the Negro race alone to have to be subjected to control or whether the supervision needed for this people varies only in degree from that required for all laboring classes. The Negro race is a race peculiar in itself, just as all races have certain characteristics. You may educate the Negro but he still remains a Negro, not so illiterate and crude as he once was but of the same blood and temperament. He has never yet been educated to control his temper, nor has he yet reached the stage where he has sufficint self-confidence in himself and self-respect for himself and for others. He has always been controled ever since he was held as a slave. This subjective feeling of inferiority has been bred within him. But all labor, wherever massed, to be efficient must have a certain amount of supervision. So, after all we are forced to say that the amount of supervision needed for this race differs from that of other races only in degree.

Second, in regard to whether the Negroes from the schools are among the class who get mad "without a moment's thought." As I have said, education has very little effect upon the temperament of an individual, but it does help the individual to better control himself. The Negroes from the schools could be just as easily offended as any others but they would be more deliberate and consequently give much less trouble. Then, too, the Negroes who are employed from the schools are given orders by the president, on leaving, that if they do not behave properly they cannot re-enter school when they return in the fall. So their control partially rests with their school officials back in their home states. This class of laborers employed in the North last year gave very little trouble and proved to be willing and efficient workers.

Social and Economic Factors

A quarter of a million Negroes have already responded to the call of the North, and many more are planning to come in the springtime. It is said that in one locality from which an unusually large number have emigrated, the colored people have changed their customary method of farewell greeting. Formerly they would say on parting, "Good-by; if I don't see you any more, meet me in heaven." Now they say: "Good-by; if I don't see you again, meet me in Connecticut."

No more vital movement has taken place among the Negro people since their emancipation. It has stirred the race from center to circumference, and is the chief topic of conversation in any group of colored people anywhere in this country. It has been the source of grave concern on the part of the white people of the South. It has been discussed freely in the press, and leading white men and women have even gone into assemblies of the colored people to find out, if they could, the cause of their unrest. Even the government itself is investigating the matter at the request of the president.

Several causes have been attributed to this desire to come North, such as: discouraged because of the Mexican boll weevil; to escape the lynching bee, so prevalent in the South; to secure better educational facilities; to escape the franchise, residential and other restrictions of the South. All of these factors have been weighing heavily upon the minds of the southern Negro for some time.

This whole question of the shifting of the Negro population should be sanely studied both as to its immediate and permanent effects upon the North, the South, and upon the Negro himself. There will be many advantages and disadvantages to all concerned in such a movement. To the North it will mean more and cheaper labor both in the factories and on the farms. At the present time labor is abundant and wages low in the South, while in the North labor is scarce and wages high. The Negro himself would profit by coming into a more advanced and highly developed type of civilization than that to which he has been accustomed in the South. The great educational advantages here would prove strengthening to this weaker race. In the South the average school year for the colored people is only about 90 days. In the North the length of the school term is much longer, the teachers are better trained, the buildings are better equipped, and in many cases free textbooks are supplied. Then, too, in the North the Negro would receive more humane treatment; he would escape the lynching bee and many other cruel forms of treatment.

The Whisky Peril

On the other hand, such a movement is fraught with many grave perils to the North, to the South, and to the Negro race. It would mean shifting the Negro from a dry, and in many states a "bone dry," territory to a territory of the open saloon. Alcohol has been the greatest curse to the Negro race in the South. The Negro and whisky for these many years have perished together. The increased theft, murder, and crime due to its use have been the chief factors hastening its abolition. In coming North this race will again be thrown in touch with this deadly poison, and the result will be more crime, pauperism, illegitimacy, murder, etc., for the police courts and for various institutions to handle. The Negro becomes a prey to the saloons, dance halls, dives and dens, which thrive and fatten upon these weaker elements of the race.

The per capita taxable wealth of the southern Negro is miserably small, ranging, in some of the States, all the way from $5 to $100, with $40 a fair average. You can readily see the Negro would be a pauper to begin with, and the consequences are he would remain a pauper and an increased burden upon the North. It would be far more difficult for him to acquire land or property here than in the South, and as a whole we are inclined to believe that he would be no better off here. While wages are higher here than in the South, living is also higher.

Another great obstacle to the Negro and to the people of the North would be an increased amount of disease. Pneumonia and tuberculosis are two diseases which claim a large death toll of the Negroes in the South, and it is reported, reasonably enough, that these diseases are even more prevalent among the Negroes of the North. Just a few days ago Deputy Sheriff G. W. Crawford of Sandersville, Ga., found a Negro asleep close to the Central of Georgia railroad track. When awakened and asked for an explanation of his whereabouts, the Negro said:—

"White folks, I'se sho' glad to be dis fur along todes Wadley, whar I'se gwine. I'se walked all de way frum Atlanta and I'se mighty tired, but I'll mighty nigh make Wadley fore sundown. I'se been up in Pennsylvany. But that ain't no place fur er nigger. I seed more niggers lying around with the 'neumoni' than you can think about. I had money ter buy er ticket to Atlanta and I'm gwine to walk the rest of de way. No sir, no more Pennsylvany fer mine."

The Negroes who come North would certainly have to be housed better than they have been in the warm climate from which they came. They could not be placed in barns and open houses or they would all die within a short time.

Effects on the South

This exodus of the Negro North will bring about a more friendly spirit between those who remain in the South and the southern white people. Already the boards of trade and chambers of commerce are planning to demand better treatment of the Negro. The South needs her quota of labor to produce the raw materials which she is so abundantly able to produce. How is she going to keep a sufficient supply of labor? Better wages and better treatment will do it.

In this brief discussion I have simply given a few suggestions which I think ought to be considered in such a great problem as this. There are two great issues to keep in mind; first the Negro as a temporary solution of the labor problem; second, the permanent influence such a race might have upon the civilization of the North.

S. H. DEVAULT

Massachusetts Agricultural College.
Amherst, March 3, 1917.

SAYS EXODUS WILL BE BENEFICIAL

Will Bring About Readjustment Of Labor Conditions In The South

The Journal & Guide
9/1/17

CHANGE FARMING SYSTEM

Whites Will Take Interest in Race Relations, Declares Judge Stephenson.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Before delegates to the Southern Sociological Congress, recently brought to a close at Asheville, N. C., Gilbert T. Stephenson of Winston-Salem, N. C., declared that injustice and lack of fair play have not nearly so much to do with the Negro exodus as the frequency with which they are assigned as causes indicate.

Mr. Stephenson continued: "This is not saying that there are not still many discriminations against the Negro in the South, particularly in the matter of railroad accommodations; it is not saying that these discriminations are not what is making the Negro leave the South. Many of those who assign them as reasons are really answering for themselves rather than those who are leaving. That is, they are telling of the conditions that tempt them to leave the South rather than the conditions that actually make other Negroes leave. Moreover, in their laudable desire to secure for the Negro complete justice, they almost unconsciously magnify conditions which, they hope, may arouse the white South to do better by the Negro in order to keep him in the South. My dealing, both officially and private, with Negroes leaving Winston-Salem has not revealed an instance of one leaving because he thought he had been treated unjustly or denied a square deal. But the South cannot afford to take pride in the fact that it gives the Negro as nearly a square deal as any other section.

"Be the extent of the migration of Negroes what it may, I see no cause of alarm. If they should continue to leave the South at the rate of 100,000 a year and not return, the South as a result, after a few years of readjustment, would profit by the necessary change in its system of farming and in the personnel of its labor. The dispersement of Negroes in greatest number throughout all parts of the country would inevitably make all sections more sympathetic toward one another and arouse them to vie with one another in reducing race relations to the proper and permanent basis.

"The real significance of the movement, from the standpoint of the sociologist, is that it will cause the business men of the South—farmers and other employers of Negro labor—to take more interest in race relation and cooperate more heartily with students and welfare workers in securing for the Negro a man's chance in the South regardless of what other sections may do for him. If the Negro migration northward brings about a closer alliance between those who seek primarily justice for the Negro and those who seek primarily profit from his labor, it will be worth more than it costs."

Labor-1917
Migration-

- Attitude of White (North)

PRESS

Pittsburg, Pa.

MAR 28 1917

Negroes Deserting South

ONE of the most significant movements for many years in this country is the migration of negroes from the southern to the northern states. It was stated the other day at a meeting of the Business Men's Organization in New York City that 150,000 people have left the south to come north within a year, and that New York and its suburbs have received 35,000 of them.

In effect, a negro population equal to one-fifth of that of Viriginia, or, from another point of view, the equivalent of three times the entire white and black population of an important southern city like Mobile, has suddenly abandoned its old home for a hazard of new fortunes in a radically different environment far away in the north. The labor situation both north and south will be affected materially, for the migration is not spasmodic but promises to be continuous.

To what the movement is due does not yet clearly appear. There is reason to believe, however, that the chief factors are two —first, the more active labor market and higher wages of the north; second, the political and social wrongs suffered by the black race in the south, where incessant lynchings have finally goaded it into a new and significant form of protest.

OUR NEW COLORED CITIZENS.
INDIANAPOLIS (IND)
SEPTEMBER 15, 1917

Everybody is talking about the new Colored influx to Columbus and speculating upon the consequences in this way or that way. But it is a condition, not a theory that confronts us; and the results will largely depend upon the way we receive it.

These Colored laborers and their families are having a very hard time to secure proper places to live. Instead of being blamed or being frowned upon for settling in this or that part of the city, they should be helped in every way possible to find sanitary quarters. They should be welcomed in churches and schools, not made to feel like outcasts or unwelcome immigrants. We have to remember that most of them have come up here to secure work, and that they are doing work which is needful to all of us. Also we have constantly to remember that a most creditable proportion of the colored race is now in the army of the United States, ready to fight to protect us all.

No antagonism should be allowed to enter into the solution of these racial problems or the problems which always arise from shifting population. The more we can help these colored brothers and sisters of ours to meet the new conditions in the right way, the better it will be for all of us. One very intelligent colored woman, who has long been a resident of Columbus and who understands the difficulties of her own race, lately suggested to the writer that nothing would be of more practical value than a night school for the colored women from the south, to teach them right ways of living and of keeping their homes. It sounds like a sensible suggestion. Isn't there some philanthropic society that would like to take up this work?—Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

Letters From the Big Herald Family

CHICAGO ILL HERALD
JULY 5, 1917

Negro Better Off in South.

Chicago, July 3. To the Editor: The exodus of the negro to the North is a vital issue, and the southern people believe it to be a mistake.

Recently, while in southern Georgia, I found the planters and business men considerably worked up over the matter. They said: "We need the colored man here and he is better off and more contented here. He goes North, attracted by higher wages than we can afford to pay and also by the idea of social equality. But he often returns having found neither."

In the South there is no troublesome question as to his social status. The cost of living is less, for he requires less clothing, fuel and housing. His garden helps to furnish his table the whole year through. The rivers are full of fish and the woods abound with game, while sweet potatoes and melons are to be had in abundance.

I am satisfied that, generally speaking, the feeling between the races in the South is one of good will and kindness. The negro "mammy" loves the white child she has raised and he when a grown man still has an affection for her. A prominent business man told me that his cook had been a member of his family for nearly twenty years, and that he and his wife really loved her. We do not understand nor fully appreciate the relations existing between the two races in the South. The negro is made to keep within certain limitations, but is treated as a rule very kindly.

This East St. Louis affair will do much to check this exodus of the colored people North, and many who have recently come North are likely to become dissatisfied with conditions here and return to the South, where they will be welcomed and find an easier existence and a more equable climate.

ONE OF THE HERALD FAMILY.

PITTSBURG PA TELEGRAPH
JULY 17, 1917

The Negro Migration Problem.

The reported sympathetic attitude of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, toward the suggestion of southern business men for a Negro bureau of industrial economics is likely to pave the way for Congressional action. The suggestion has been prompted, of course, by the recent race riots in East St. Louis, Ill., which arose from the wholesale migration of Negroes who had been led to believe that employment at fabulous wages awaited them in the north. An editorial yesterday in these columns described how Detroit, in noble contrast to East St. Louis, is meeting and successfully solving the problem of caring for its enormously increased colored population. By applying the same practically philanthropic methods any community that has the real interests of the newcomers at heart, as well as enlightened regard for its own reputation and welfare, should be able to meet the problem as effectively as Detroit. Unfortunately, this community spirit is not universally existent and even where it does prevail it is conceivable that a special federal agency with the information at its command might be of material assistance.

Secretary Wilson says an investigation conducted by his department has disclosed the activities of agents who made false representations to the Negroes in the south as to employment opportunities in the north. Evidently the Negroes have been the victims of a carefully worked up movement. The proposed new bureau is suggested as a war emergency measure. Almost every new piece of legislation nowadays is introduced in the guise of an emergency proposition made necessary by the war. Perhaps the Department of Labor, in co-operation with the Department of Justice, could suppress the activities of the deceiving employment agents with the facilities now at its command.

COLUMBUS O. STATE JOURNAL
AUGUST 22, 1917

Our New Colored Citizens.

Everybody is talking about the new colored influx to Columbus and speculating upon the consequences in this way or that way. But it is a condition, not a theory that confronts us; and the results will largely depend upon the way we receive it.

These colored laborers and their families are having a very hard time to secure proper places to live. Instead of being blamed or being frowned upon for settling in this or that part of the city, they should be helped in every way possible to find sanitary quarters. They should be welcomed in churches and schools, not made to feel like outcasts or unwelcome immigrants. We have to remember that most of them have come up here to secure work, and that they are doing work which is needful to all of us. Also we have constantly to remember that a most creditable proportion of the colored race is now in the army of the United States, ready to fight to protect us all.

No antagonism should be allowed to enter into the solution of these racial problems or the problems which always arise from shifting population. The more we can help these colored brothers and sisters of ours to meet the new conditions in the right way, the better it will be for all of us. One very intelligent colored woman, who has long been a resident of Columbus and who understands the difficulties of her own race, lately suggested to the writer that nothing would be of more practical value than a night school for the colored women from the South, to teach them right ways of living and of keeping their homes. It sounds like a sensible suggestion. Isn't there some philanthropic society that would like to take up this work?

Skilled White Labor Needed in the South

CHICAGO ILL. EXAMINER
JULY 19, 1917

THE South is making, in many sections, a vigorous protest against the interference with her labor by the exportation of thousands of her negro citizens. More particularly the Southern employers resent the persistent effort of corporations and munition plants and great industrial institutions at the North to attract the negro, "WHO DOES NOT JOIN THE UNION AND DOES NOT STRIKE!"

Whatever concerns the South is a matter of increasing interest to the whole country. The Chicago Examiner believes that one of the great difficulties with which the South has had to contend in these last two decades is its too great dependence on negro labor.

All the great things which the South has been planning for and working for—from diversified crops to varied industries—would be much more speedily accomplished if that great and fertile section of the country invited and employed more skilled white labor.

No part of the world is more genial than the South, more fertile than the South, or more suitable than the South for the conduct of vast industrial enterprises and to the production of the greatest variety of profitable crops.

These Gulf and Southeastern states enjoy the same ideal conditions that bless the wonderful State of California. The South has the same advantages that California has—climate, richness of soil, charm of people, and all that encourages growth of population and prosperity.

The only difference is that California seeks and welcomes the highest grade of white labor, and the South depends too much upon negro labor. As a consequence California raises almost every kind of product and sells it always at the highest prices, while the South raises chiefly cotton, and sells it sometimes at very good prices and sometimes at very poor prices.

Those who are deeply interested in the South fully realize that it does not make half the money that it might make, and does not enjoy half the development to which it is entitled.

If the South would till the soil intensively—as they do in southern France and in all the countries blessed with a similar climate that border on the Mediterranean—this great section of our country would be infinitely better off.

The South and the negro are getting along well together. The South is treating the negro wonderfully well, educating him and assisting him in his material affairs, and the negro is coming to realize, after tragedies like that of East St. Louis, that no other section is likely to treat him better than the South does.

But, none the less, the economic policy is sound. A change in labor conditions would be well for the South and well for the negro. The negro might prosper and advance, perhaps, more rapidly under the sterner competition and educative example which would come to him from working side by side with the efficient labor of the North.

And it is undoubtedly true that a better grade of white labor would send the South by leaps and bounds toward its manifest destiny of industrial and agricultural super-prosperity.

STORY, ILL. JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 28, 1917

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO.

Attempts to explain the exodus of Negroes from the south on the grounds that Negroes are not wanted there have proved futile. The southern papers are almost unanimous in stating that economic conditions in the south are such as to utilize Negro help, and commercial and industrial associations of the south are now working in an effort to stop the Negro exodus which has been going on for over a year.

The cause of the Negro exodus has been largely economic. The old south cared better for her slaves than did a considerable part of the new south for the Negro free. Negroes left the south because the schools for them were notoriously poor, because there was a woeful lack of police protection, and because the farming conditions as they effected Negroes were poor. These reasons, with other economic reasons, were responsible for the exodus.

The south has changed materially during the last twelve months. The white people have finally recognized the necessity for better schools for Negroes; they have made strenuous efforts to provide better protection; they have organized associations to encourage farming among the Negroes and to help the Negro farmers to stock new farms; they are recognizing that the Negro in the past has not had his share of the public school fund; they are giving the Negro protection for his legal and natural rights as never before; and they are recognizing that the colored man can be made an asset of incomputable potentiality if he is given decent treatment, common courtesy, good living conditions, and protection.

The exodus of Negroes to the north has not yet benefited the Negroes materially. But it has brought the south to a change of opinion and to a realization that, aside from any ethics in the case, the common rules of economics demand that the colored citizen be given a greater chance.

In the words of the Houston Post: "When the South takes as deep an interest in the Negro free as the old South took in the well being of his slaves, there will be no problem and no exodus."

World HERALD
Omaha Neb.

Fair Treatment for the Negro.

The Atlanta Constitution says that the continued emigration of the negroes to the north is producing a crisis that can only be averted by fair treatment of the negro. The following passage from that paper shows how serious the problem has become. It says:

"If plants and plantations stand idle while markets are crying for their products, then communities will rise up to know why and to apply the remedy. There is no secret about what must be done, if Georgia would save herself from threatened disaster, which, in some sections, has already become serious. Newspapers all over the state have taken up the subject, with a view to impressing the public mind with the business crisis that confronts us."

The remedy, the Constitution says, is fair treatment for the negro. It declares that "there is no use in beating about the bush; we have not shown that fairness in the past, nor are we showing it today, either in justice before the law, in facilities accorded for education or in other directions."

The better class of the whites in the south has always advocated fair treatment. That same element today is regretting that the movement for it has had to wait until it was forced by the dollar and cent consideration, but rejoices over the visible change in sentiment. They say that the domination of the south by the ignorant and lowest of the white race has ceased.

RACE PROBLEM IN CITY SCHOOLS

HARTFORD CONN POST
SEPTEMBER 15, 1917

Migration of Negroes From South Causes Difficulty

That the public school officials of Hartford are face to face with a problem, in the negro migrations to this city from the South, that soon must be settled is the opinion of Superintendent of Schools Thomas S. Weaver. He estimates that there are at the present time between 700 and 800 negro children in the public schools of Hartford with the certainty that this number will be greatly increased as the time goes on to judge from the great number of recent migrations to this city of negro families from the South. In the Northeast school alone, it is estimated that there are 200 colored children.

In some of the school districts of the city, it is said that the parents are not at all satisfied with the present arrangements and are hinting at the need of segragation of the colored children. It is said that the Southern Society of Hartford, among whose members are some of the leading citizens of the city, are hostile to the unrestricted interningling of the black and white children in the schools. Officials of the society refused to make any comment today.

One difficulty in the public schools is that the negro children from the South, having lacked scholastic trainirg are far behind white children, hence are much older than the whites in whose classes they are placed, which creates an awkward situation.

Mr. Weaver expects that the matter will be of special importance in the evening schools and will suggest to the evening high school committee which meets this afternoon that there be segragation of the blacks and whites. He feels that this is the only thing to do judging from last Winter, when there was much bad feeling shown between the two classes. The plan is, as will be suggested by Mr. Weaver, to have a school set apart for the colored students. This is the only way in which they can be helped for last Winter, after they had been slighted and ignored by the white pupils, they gradually dropped out of the schools, only a few remaining throughout the school year. He expects that a large number of negro pupils will register in the evening schools and for this reason, the feeling will be more pronounced than last year.

It is expected that the committee will decide to open the evening schools, October 15.

Labor—1917
Migration

Attitude of Whites (North)

Some of the Democrats up North are worrying because the colored men from the South are moving up to this section in droves. Well, it would make some difference if three or four hundred thousand stayed long enough to gain residences for voting in 1918.

WORLD

New York City

THE NEGRO MIGRATION NORTH.

The statement made before the Business Men's Organization that 150,000 negroes have left the South to come North within a year, and that Newark has received 10,000 of them and New York 25,000, calls attention to the economical and social problems created by this new aspect of domestic immigration.

In effect, a negro population equal to one-fifth of that of Virginia, or, from another point of view, the equivalent of three times the entire white and black population of an important Southern city like Mobile, has suddenly abandoned its old home for a hazard of new fortunes in a radically different environment far away in the North. That its abrupt removal necessarily affects industrial relations there and here is obvious. It is, moreover, not merely a casual migration. The movement has become continuous and is gaining a momentum which may largely increase the North's new negro population during the current year beyond these figures.

It is bound both to influence industrial conditions in the South by the withdrawal of this orm of labor, and in the North by adding to the floating supply. It will presumably create problems, but that one of them, as respects the addition to New York's population of 25,000 negroes, will be the need of charitable provision is hardly worth worrying about. New York's capacity for assimilating immigration may be expected to prove equal to this new demand put upon it.

What is happening is merely the transfer of a bulk of willing and active labor, competent within its lines, to a new market. That it will adjust itself to the novel conditions and prove self-supporting is rationally to be expected.

PORTLAND ME PRESS
AUGUST 10, 1917

WHY NEGROES COME NORTH.

Joseph C. Manning, formerly a member of the Alabama legislature, writing to the New York Sun, tells why negroes are leaving the South. In his letter he quotes from C. A. Howes, a prominent negro of Birmingham, Ala., whom Mr. Manning says is widely known as a prudent, cautious and conservative man. Mr. Howes declares that a few days ago (the letter was written July 30) two young negroes who left Downdes county the later part of last year because they could not make a living and against the will of the white men for whom th[illegible] working all their lives for [illegible] returned home to see their father who was sick. These two negroes wouldn't agree to stay at home and work for the wages which they had always received and were attacked. They defended themselves and succeeded in reaching Montgomery where they were arrested for assault. In charge of a sheriff they were taken back to their county where a mob assembled, took them away from the officer and hung them to a tree.

Mr. Manning in commenting upon this incident says that it shows why life is rendered intolerable to the negroes in Southern states and why they are anxious to get North. "The reelection of President Wilson," declares this writer, "has caused the South in the saddle oligarchy to feel that they have the nation by the tail and a down hill pull; while a sort of "go as far as you like with the dam nigger anyhow sentiment is enthroned." Mr. Manning goes on to say that the South is suffering because of this treatment of the negroes now and that it will suffer more "I forewarn the North that unless public sentiment is quickly aroused against this mob law menace that something shameful will happen."

Here is given the reason for the negro exodus from the South. Unfortunately for the colored man he doesn't meet with much better treatment in some of the Northern cities where he goes. There he encounters the mob violence of laboring men who fear that the negro will take away their jobs. What happened in East St. Louis and what has happened in other places afford illustrations of this. The South needs the negro and cannot prosper without him. The white people in that section of the country understand the colored man much better than do those in the North and get along better with him than do Northern men. All that is needed in the South is the rigid enforcement of the law, affording protection to the negro and to everyone else and the severe punishment of those who seek to take the law into their own hands. This is the only solution of the difficulty and eventually, we believe, the better element in the Southern states will come to see it in this way and will insist that the colored man be protected and his rights to labor for fair wages respected.

HIGHER-PRICED LABOR AND ITS RESULTS.

The result is going to be that we are going to have to materially increase the wages of Southern farm labor. And if crop prices have so advanced as to justify it, we ought to do it. We even question the morality and Christianity of trying to keep the poor man who has only the muscle God gave him for support from getting the most the world's market will give him for it. We ought to face the competition of other sections not by taxing and mobbing "labor agents" but by treating our own labor so fairly that it will be willing to stay with us.

We ought also to recognize the fact that the scarcity of labor is going to force us into using much improved machinery heretofore neglected. Moreover, if the labor to make the cotton crop leaves or secures higher pay, this will mean higher prices for the cotton, thus repaying in greater or less degree the man who hires high-priced labor; while the man who has labor in his own family, will get the advantages of higher-priced labor without any of the disadvantages of paying out money for it. In fact, if we had not had a cheap labor race in the South— in other words, if we had had to pay the wages paid in Northern and Western states—cotton would probably have sold for at least a fourth more every year we have made a crop. So if labor now advances in prices, the man who hires labor will probably find compensation in increased cotton prices, while the farmer who works with his own hands will naturally fare better than ever before.

This does not mean, of course, that it pays any class of employers to advance wages arbitrarily, without rhyme or reason. It does mean that if the law of supply and demand brings about increased wages there will be compensation in the form of increased crop prices. It is also interesting to find that the profit-sharing idea is beginning to win approval among farm employers as well as among city employers.—The Progressive Farmer.

PORTLAND ME MAR 23 1917
EXPRESS

THE AMERICAN EXODUS.

Almost without notice this far North an interesting and highly important social phenomenon is taking place. Such is the demand for labor in the North, and such the alluring scale of wages, that numbers of Southern Negroes are being attracted to New York, to Philadelphia, and even to cities still farther north. This presents a new problem to the North, as it presents a new problem to the migrating Negroes themselves. It means a radical alteration of habits for them, and it brings into the social scheme in these latitudes an element which will radically affect our views of the dark race at least, if it presents nothing more difficult to handle.

The Negro as the North knows him is educated, polished, able, and a keen competitor of the white in every profession and occupation. The Negro who is coming now is the still uneducated laborer, for the most part unskilled, and, in the bulk, the chief component of the Negro problem as we hear of it from the South. Most of the ills of the congested Negro population in the South spring from a lack of education. It is not that the South has not made valiant efforts to overcome this. On the contrary it has been a burden cheerfully carried by the South. Until recent years the colored race there was not highly productive; was not a heavy payer of taxes; and the cost of its education has fallen very heavily upon the whites. Conditions have changed more recently. The colored man has begun to benefit by such education as he has been receiving. He begins to own property, sometimes in large measure. He is a growing contributor to the tax roll. In every way he is coming into his own.

This has been not instantaneous improvement, but has gone on with promising rapidity. At the same time there still remain vast numbers of colored people untouched by this vivifying process, And it is this population which has been trickling northward. These people are unquickened in their energies. They are unused to the colder climate. They are as a race easily susceptible toward pneumonia, tuberculosis and the lung diseases. They are not always cleanly in their habits of life, particularly in their home life. Loving warmth. they often crowd in large numbers into narrow quarters. And their love of drink has given the South the heaviest burden of all. It is a commonplace now that alcohol is responsible in nearly every case for the crime which almost invariably leads to a lynching, and the South has willingly accepted prohibition for the chief reason that it is a benefit to the uneducated colored population. On

all these grounds the arrival of large numbers of these people from the South will bring to the North a social problem that has interesting and important aspects. These people will bring a housing problem. They will bring a drink problem. And while wages are higher in the North, so also are the costs of living beyond anything in the experience of the Southern Negro. The colored citizen will bring with him, therefor, an economic problem as well.

Southern commentators have viewed this astonishing migration with a certain measure of grim satisfaction. Too often the South has been misjudged, or harshly judged, for its reputed injustices to the Negro. That region will now watch with interest the attitude of the North in facing the conditions which have so long vexed the Southern States. Indeed, except for the one consideration of numbers, the Negro problem of the North will be more vexing than that of the South. The change of climate will induce much illness and a heavy mortality. Nearly every aspect of the problem as it exists in the South, not omitting the social aspect, will be transferred to us. Altogether it is going to be an interesting experiment in human values. Already 15,000 Negroes have been brought to Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts. How they will fit into the Northern scheme, what will be their prosperity here, their material and social fortunes, will give the sociologists plenty to watch.

HACKENSACK, N. J.

S:

THE NEGRO MIGRATION.

Attention has been called lately to a new wave of migration in this country. There is a pronounced movement of negroes from the South to the North. The current seems to run primarily to the northeast, taking them to the big industrial centers along the Atlantic coast. The invasion is plainly observable, however, in middlewestern cities like Cleveland and Chicago, and there are traces of it in the Pacific Northwest.

The extent to which the East is affected may be inferred from the statement of the commissioner of charities of New York City, who says that 150,000 negroes have moved into the metropolis since the beginning of the war.

It is questionable whether this migration is good for the negroes. They are lured northward by the possibility of high wages. They find, only too often, that the higher income is offset by the higher cost of living. They exchange their rural or small-town life for life in a congested and unhealthful section of a big city. They exchange their sunny climate for a climate far less congenial to their race. They forsake the South at a time when that section is coming into a new prosperity, which has its promise for the colored population as well as the whites.

From the standpoint of the country as a whole, too, it seems unfortunate that so many negroes should leave the South just at this time. The greatest national need today is a more intensive cultivation of the soil. Most of the southern negroes are agricultural laborers. They are needed more by southern farms than by northern factories. They should be encouraged to stay at home.

WASHINGTON D. C. STAR

JULY 18, 1917

The Colored Migration.

Detroit is among the northern cities whose population has been materially increased by the migration of colored people from the south. Its colored population is now fully twenty thousand, the majority recently attracted by offers of work at good wages. There has been no disorder. The newcomers have been absorbed by the business activities of the city, and are getting along well. Additional labor was needed by a thriving community, and these people are filling the bill.

But the matter was not left to chance. Plans were laid and carried out by those familiar with the situation, and solicitous for the welfare of both white and black.

A league was formed, with the object of providing the newcomers "with night schools and wholesome recreation," and finding them permanent employment. The newcomers were registered, so that the league could keep track of them and at seasonable times give them the proper steer. Also, cards were distributed advising the newcomers as to the importance of getting, and keeping, on good terms with the white people.

The results have been excellent; and they continue. The league is still necessary. The migration keeps up, and colored people from the south are still settling in the Michigan metropolis.

This example could, and should, be widely copied. Some step of the kind is, indeed, necessary to insure against turbulence growing out of a radical change of base as from the south to the north by people unfamiliar with travel and inexperienced in the ways of a bustling business and social life. Without such guidance they are apt to offend unintentionally, and with it they will make the more rapid progress.

The question as to whether the colored people would consult their welfare by remaining in the south has interest, and, while not new, is at this time attracting much attention. But "a condition, not a theory," must be faced. Higher wages are a lure to which both whites and blacks yield; and this is a time of high wages—in some lines of work, skilled and unskilled, the highest ever. Both races have the right of change from one section to another—may follow their inclinations, and go anywhere fortune seems to beckon. For this reason these migrations are likely, for a time at least, to continue, and while they continue should be watched and officered with care everywhere, as at Detroit.

Elmira, N. Y.

FEB 9 1917

THE COLORED MAN COMING NORTH.

The scarcity of labor has brought with it kindred problems. All immigration from Europe having been cut off, the shortage in the Northern labor markets has caused a large number of negro laborers to move north. If this movement should keep up at its present rate of increase it is hard to say what effect it will have not only upon the future of the colored race but upon the country at large.

The press of the country has accepted this fact with mixed feelings. The Southern papers seem mostly concerned with being able to answer the question: "Where shall we get labor to take their places?" While impartial observers, looking at it from the standpoint of the welfare of the colored man, seem to doubt whether this exodus to the North will be of any benefit to him. For instance, says the Washington Times:

"The negro is better off in the South in the long run than anywhere else. He will be apt to be the first person out of work in the North, when slack times come again; in the South, he is, in certain realms, the possessor of a near-monopoly of the labor franchise. It is bad for the South and will not ultimately be good for the North, which doesn't understand managing the colored brother so well as the South does."

But the Columbia State looks upon this emigration with favor and says that South Carolina could be just as well off if a number of its 900,000 negroes should go North, for, it thinks, this would increase the white majority and it would attract white labor from the North. It looks upon this state of affairs as being a favorable factor for the improvement of economic conditions, for the "cheap laborer of the South presses down the white laborer."

Turning to the Northern papers, the general sentiment seems to be that while the immigration to the Northern States might benefit the negro to a certain extent, it will, temporarily at least, complicate the North's negro problems, or rather give it one to contend with. But it seems to us that a more even diffusion of the colored population of the country could not help but solve a large number of the problems that seem unsolvable now. Moreover, this same process is bound to increase the wages of the negro throughout the nation and in proportion as his economic value and independence as a citizen increases he will have better means of protecting himself against the worst forms of discrimination. A more even dissemination of our colored citizens we believe would help to solve the problem in a more rational way. In fact it would then cease to be a problem.

Press Clipping Bureau in the World

HERALD

Age

Birmingham, Ala.

APR 15 1917

A TASK FOR THE SOUTH

From the Knickerbocker Press.

Investigation on the part of southerners in northern regions to which thousands of southern negroes have lately migrated has disclosed, according to the Birmingham Age-Herald, that the negroes do not better their conditionby moving north. It is charged, for example, that in the Pennsylvania steel district, which has imported thousands of negroes lately, living conditions are not what they should be; that the negroes cannot stand the climate, but prove easy victims of pneumonia; that northern people do not understand the negro as southern people do, and their sympathies are not as warm toward him; that the negro has no better social advantages in the north than in the south; that though he is admitted into white churches and white schools, he suffers as much real segregation as if he occupied his own church and school in the south, and that he is brought into contact with cheap foreign labor, which entertains against him a deep prejudice which is rapidly growing.

Some of these contentions will strike northern people as unsound; the truth of others must be admitted. But if the south were really an ideal place for the negro it is not likely that such allurements as the north can offer would have tempted thousands of black men from the south. The south needs the negro. His departure is a distinct loss, and his place cannot be filled. Why, then, does the south not institute at once such measures of careful regard for the housing, health, comfort, happiness and safety of the negro as will keep him at home?

THE NEGRO'S PLACE.

Does He Find a Better One by Coming North?

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. JOURNAL

JUNE 20, 1917

They say down south that "niggers are all right in their place,' but where is that place? South? At Memphis, Tenn., a negro was recently burned alive. North? At East St. Louis, Ill., negroes are mobbed, beaten, and run out of town.

We taunt the South with race prejudice when it burns a "bad nigger,' but just see how we northerners detest even "good niggers!" The real race prejudice is ours. Our very philanthropists betray it. They say to a black man, "God bless you, good bye," whereas the South says "—— —— you, come here!" Or put it this way: The northerner is a great friend of the Negro but not of a negro; the southerner is a great friend of a negro, but not of the Negro.

Prof. Munsterberg once described the race as "passive at every turn of fortune,' yet within the last year negroes by the thousand have actively undertaken to find a place for themselves. They have come north. It was a huge mistake. They escape barbarous punishment for their occasional crimes while winning no appreciation for their habitual virtues. They are disliked. When their presence becomes a burden, as at East St. Louis, they are abused.

It is on these terms only that they enjoy the longed for "liberties of the North"—its "social equality," for instance. But do they really enjoy that? Our observation goes to show that the Negro is happiest when the white race asserts its superiority, provided that sympathy and understanding accompany the assertion. Not long ago a Virginian noticed a very gloomy black porter in a northern hotel, and, learning that the negro had come from Virginia, said: "You —— —— black fool, go back to Virginia;" The reply revealed much: "O, Cunnel, dem's de fust kind wuds dat's been spoken to me since ah come up noff!"

Southerners insist that "the nigger must be kept down.' They enforce the color line. Yet they will work side by side with negroes, befriend them in adversity, and overlook their minor failings. They do not hate negroes. In their hear... they like them. Said Dooley: "I'm naught throubled whin th' naygur is amon'st his oppressors. Hinness. What throubles me is whin he falls into th' hands iv his liberators."—Chicago Tribune.

Labor—1917
Migration

Attitude of White (North)

The Remarkable Negro Exodus Northward

250,000 Already Attracted to New York and Pennsylvania by the Lure of High Wages, in One of the Striking Social Phenomena of the Time—A New Problem in Health and Economics

By S. E. Boney

WITH the migration of tens of thousands of negro laborers from the South to the industrial centres of the North is presented to the country a new social and economic problem, the more serious because of its unrealized proportions and the suddenness of its precipitation. According to figures compiled by John Ihlder, secretary of the Philadelphia Housing Association, approximately 200,000 negroes have already reached Northern points in a wave of migration that will find its crest before the middle of spring. While a majority of these negroes have found their way into the big factories and on the transportation lines of Pennsylvania, railroad office figures show that New York, Massachusetts and Ohio have received their quotas. Complicating matters and rendering the handling of this great influx the more difficult have been the illegal operations of fake employment agencies which have brought thousands of ignorant men and women into a strange land under false representations. This phase of the situation became so dangerous that this week, the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry detailed a squad of its agents to cope with it.

While this unprecedented shift in population, of a particular class, presents to the South a vexing labor problem, which in the face of war with Germany and a consequent shortage in men will grow the more difficult with the needs of the new spring crops, the urgency of the situation in the North and the demand for immediate handling, are none the less obvious. This is well illustrated by the fact that in one of the large Northern cities the authorities were unable to wait for assistance through the slow processes of legislation and the civic clubs were called upon in the emergency.

In the city of Philadelphia alone more than 500 negroes have died during the late weeks of winter. These are wholly among the immigrants from Southern points, according to official figures. It was this fact which caused the situation to be presented to the Keystone State, a problem, not only of health, but one of morals and economy as well.

Lure of the War Wage

The cause of this great shift of labor is readily found in the wages now offered in the great industrial plants of the country, which to the Southern farm worker spell a fortune. As many of the Southern newspapers and trade journals point out, these workmen can scarcely be blamed for quitting their present employment which pays ten to fifteen cents an hour at the most, for work that yields thirty and forty and with only eight hours of toil. The legitimate appeal of the industries, which were burdened with foreign contracts and now are goaded with orders from the American Government, was alluring enough; but the embellishments of the "percentage fakers" have painted a picture beyond resistance. Nor is it to be wondered at, in view of the vast strides of progress made by the negro in the last half century, that he is seeking to better his lot, and eager to take advantage of any opportunity that offers itself. Hundreds of thousands of negroes have become property owners in the South and are prospering. This example has had the effect of stirring the ambitions of the less fortunate, who, if failing to realize them in the South, are willing to brave the rigors of a Northern climate in an effort to succeed. There is one fact upon which all students of sociology agree and that is that education has spurred the ambition of the negro race, a spirit never manifested prior to the last few decades. Mention of the rigorous Northern climate at once suggests probably the most immediate phase of the problem brought about by the arrival of the Southern negro in the North.

A Negro New to Northerners

In discussing this question it must be understood throughout that this new-comer is wholly unlike the negro of the North; nor is he of the better class of Southern negro. He is to be compared with the most ignorant of foreigners who come to our cities untutored in their ways and customs and wholly unfitted to cope with their dangers. The Southern negro who has received his inspiration at Tuskegee, Hampden, Slater, Claflin or Clinton, is not being brought to the North. Long ago he established himself in business or in a trade in his own locality and is succeeding. The new immigrant is the negro who has not succeeded, and who while possessing the spirit for advancement, is yet to learn; he is the untutored child of the race, gullible and ill-fitted to take care of himself in a new and strange land. While no worse than the average foreigner, he certainly is no better and he faces the long, hard struggle which falls to the lot of every immigrant.

The startling number of deaths occurring in the city of Philadelphia emphasizes the well known fact of the Southern negro's susceptibility to disease, particularly pneumonia and tuberculosis. Here again ignorance is the cause. Health statistics show that the greatest mortality is among the very poorest, most ignorant classes of the Southern laborer—this is true of the whites as well as the negro.

In spite of the vast strides that have been made in recent years with the instruction on sanitation and the instilling of health ideals, the South is still wofully behind in these subjects. Hygieric Boston or Philadelphia would shudder at the sight of a negro hut in the South typical of the poorer class. And this susceptibility to disease becomes all the more potent in view of the lack of preparation made in the Northern cities to receive and house the new arrivals, who have come and continue to come in crowds of one to three hundred. A health official of one Northern city reports that tier-bunks, six deep, have been used in the crowded tenements of his city for weeks, and that this was the best accommodation available.

Menace of Congestion

Overcrowding has been the curse of the poor negro of the South and a like condition for him in the North will prove even a greater menace not only to himself but to the public generally. Transplanted from the warm sunshine of the open cotton field, to indoor work, with its dust and dirt, and to the walled-in tenements, the negro, predisposed to disease cannot be expected to thrive.

One of the largest railroad corporations of the North which now has several thousand negro laborers, brought from the South during the winter, adopted the field camp plan, patterned after the Canadian lumber camp; and, while at first, chilling to the near-tropical blood of the negro, this method of housing has proved a success. It will be ideal with the coming of the summer months. But in the congested cities, where are located the big industrial plants which are making the strongest bid for this new labor, another plan must be found.

Whether or not it is accepted at once, municipal authorities must soon learn that the open-court, small tenement house is the best and, in fact, the only solution of the problem. Air and room are essential to the negro's health, as indeed they are to the health of all living things, but in view of previous conditions, I feel safe in the prediction that without them, this new labor will not only not be a success in the North but a menace to the public.

In morals, the poorer class of Southern negro is an untutored child. Contrary to the race agitators of the South, who peddle their fiery creeds on the lecture platform, the negro is not a lawless, immoral being; he is more unmoral than immoral and non-lawful than lawless.

To one unfamiliar with conditions in the South, this may be difficult of comprehension. But when it is recalled that the negro actually has little or no voice in government, he is little concerned, if at all, about government; he has no part in the making of the laws, hence his regard for the law is as of something apart and not for himself; he is not a subscriber, that is all. Nor does he protest. In accord with his undeveloped nature, he accepts conditions as they are and where education has not carried its light, he does not seek to tutor himself in either law or morality.

Enveloped by Saloons

The one great pitfall for the newcomer in the North is the open saloon. Any Southern landholder, white or negro, who employs labor, will agree to the assertion that liquor is the greatest foe to the success and progress of the Southern negro. That is the one outstanding cause of the rapid spread of the demand for absolute prohibition in the South. Unlike the Northern negro, the Southerner falls an easy victim to drink. It is then he is a worthless laborer and a lawless citizen, and only then.

Coming from a prohibition territory to a land "flowing with drink," the negro lacking in self-control and a proper appreciation of circumstances, faces a more difficult battle. A few days ago, one of these newcomers, espying a saloon on almost every corner, declared, much to the amusement of many within hearing: "I'se neber gonna leab dis place; I neber see so much likker in ma life."

But the negro is a most tractable being. Guided along the right lines, this danger need not become an impediment to the successful introduction of the new and much-needed labor. It is a phase of the problem in which the Northern negro can be of vast assistance to newcomers.

From an economic standpoint, the success of the undertaking rests entirely upon how the Northern white man handles this new immigrant question. If inadequate housing facilities are permitted, disease will make a public charge of the negro instead of a producer. With heads of families, the wage-earners, stricken, charity will finally be called upon for the support of a non-productive element of the population.

But, even with disease eliminated as a factor, there must be considered the "ever-increasing cost of living" question. In the South the negro has had an easeful existence. Foodstuffs there cost little more than half the Northern scale, and in the rural districts each family produces for the most part all that is required for sustenance. Certainly, the Southern negro has never been forced to the proposition of buying everything he consumes.

In this connection, the well known Southern institution of stealing plays an important part. But, it is not stealing in the South. The domestic in a Southern household regards it as his or her right to "take" whatever he or she needs in the way of food, not only for himself or herself but for their respective dependents. For this practice the Southern white man is largely to blame—he condones it. To the negro it is a warped inheritance. Prior to the Civil war, it was incumbent upon the master to see that all his slaves and

their families were well fed. Since being freed, the undeveloped, poorer classes of the negroes still hold the master to his old obligation.

Disillusion in Store

In the face of the mounting costs of foodstuffs and rents in the North, the supposedly fabulous wages will melt away; added avenues for indulgence will cause another drain, and poverty will be the lot of a vast majority, until they are properly adjusted to new conditions. And it must be remembered that the old inclination to "take" things will assert itself even before recourse is made to charity.

Thousands of the uneducated, unskilled Southern laborers are coming North with the scale of skilled labor's wage before their eyes. In this they have been deceived by the agents who used every means available to entice them. But, experience already has shown that the vast majority of the newcomers are of the strictly common "hand" class and will not command anything like the pay they expect.

But with time and assistance for adjustment to new conditions and with protection against the pseudo "ministers and missionaries" who already are preying upon them in demands for percentages of their wages, the negroes should soon find their proper place in the economic life of the North.

As to the volume of the coming influx and the consequent urgency for assistance a railroad official is quoted as saying: "We do not dare repeat the estimate." For protection, one State at least, through its Department of Labor and Industry, has declared: "We are determined to rid the State of these men who prey upon unfortunates, especially those brought here from other States and duped."

Dispatch

Waterbury, Conn.

FEB 8 1917

The Movement of Southern Labor.

The Charleston, S. C. News and Courier, not desiring that the matter of the exodus of negroes from that state to the north should be allowed to go as a matter entirely to the prejudice of South Carolina, says:

"The people of the south can afford to watch this movement of colored labor into the north with the utmost serenity. We do not believe that there is the least likelihood of the south being injured by it. On the other hand, there is excellent reason to believe that as a result of it other parts of the country are likely to learn things which it is desirable that they should know."

This position of "the people of the south" standing aloof and watching the colored people migrating to the north, with "the utmost serenity" is a curious one. From other southern testimony on the subject we have been led to understand that the matter was one closely connected with the question of labor at the south and presenting problems not easily solved and not entirely free from anxiety for those in the south who must have their cotton and their corn taken proper care of, but are quite unable to go down into the fields and do the work themselves. The southern commentators whose expressions of opinion we have seen, were not in a serene frame of mind, by any means. The exodus of the restless element among the colored people of the cities, and the going north of considerable numbers of them for the higher wages and better opportunities offered, had caused a movement of colored labor from the corn and cotton fields into the cities, and this touched the planters who must have workers very strongly indeed. The idea that the people of the north are to learn something valuable as to the character of negro workers, which the News and Courier intimates, has unquestionably a correct side to it, but probably less than that journal would like to have generally believed.

The negro worker who goes north from the southern states must take his chances among other workers of all nationalities and stand or fall on his merits, and it is probable that the number that makes good will not vary much from the average of the others. As to his making any particular impression on conditions at the north, beyond relieving the labor strain in some particular places, he will not. The southern contingent will be absorbed into the infinitely larger body and not have much effect on its character one way or another.—Bridgeport Standard.

N Y CITY RECORD

JULY 18, 1917

CAPITAL AND LABOR

AND NOW IT IS PREJUDICE AMONG WORKERS THAT IS HAMPERING INDUSTRY.

During the last 10 years millions of dollars have been lost by employers and employes through strikes and lockouts over almost every conceivable cause. Today industry is being hampered by prejudices among the workers themselves over race, color, nationality, and even sex.

Outstanding examples of this situation are the recent riots in East St. Louis, and the deportation of 1,000 foreign workers by American employes in Flat River, Mo. But these are only two especially noticeable examples. Reports received during the last few days indicate trouble and threatened trouble over race, nationality and sex in Duluth, Minn., Baltimore, Cape Cod, Boston, Bridgeport and other industrial centers throughout the country.

Workers Fear Wage Depression.

While there may be differing incidentals in each of the cities mentioned, the underlying cause for the ill feeling between one set of workers and another is the fear among those already employed that the introduction of other races, nationalities and sex will have a tendency to depress wages and limit employment.

It was the introduction of negro workers that aroused the whites to riot in East St. Louis. The arrival of large numbers of foreign workers stirred the Americans to organize and to deport them in Flat River, Mo. At Admiralty, Md., which is near Baltimore, attempts were made by Italian laborers yesterday to drive away negroes who had been brought there to work on the army cantonments now being erected. Only the bayonets of soldiers restored the peace there. Reports from Duluth, Minn., tell of a disquieting situation created by the importation of negro labor there. A strike of 800 men against the employment of women in the Remington Arms plant was reported in this column several days ago, and feeling between the whites and newly arrived blacks is reported being engendered at Cape Cod and Boston.

Negroes Prove Problem to Northern Interests

4-13-17

(Special to The Advertiser)

ANNISTON, ALA., April 12—That the Southern negro is out of place and not wanted in the North is evident from the following excerpt received by an Anniston real estate dealer from a Chicago correspondent. The letter, in part, says:

"We have all of your negroes coming up here. * * Forty thousand came in three months and are a problem. Property owners believe real estate has depreciated one-half by renting to negroes. I can't see how they will live; everything is so high and few persons here want colored help."

In spite of the facts being disseminated by the newspapers and lecturers, regarding the unsatisfactory condition of negroes in the North, they still continue to leave. A large number of Anniston negroes left Sunday night for Birmingham, where, it is understood, they joined another party that had been secured by labor agents.

Press

News

St. Joseph, Mo.

B 7 1917

THE NEGROES TREKING NORTH.

Since the beginning of the European war, which closed the floodgates of labor from southern Europe, the market for rough labor in the North has broadened in favor of negroes, who have taken advantage of the situation by thousands. This situation is likely to remain permanent even after the end of the war, because of the passage of the literacy test immigration bill over the veto power of the president. This bill will close the doors of America to thousands who otherwise might enter. It may be true that the negro has some advantages in the North that he doesn't possess in the South; but the fact is equally as true that he is confronted with certain serious disadvantages. In the first place, he is a warm climate man, and the cold, frozen North is not his natural habitat. Industrial conditions in the North, as a rule, are too hard for him; the strenuous demands of mill and factory in the North differ widely from his life in the open air in the sunny South. Herded in the "black belts" in Northern cities, he easily falls victim to disease and vice; and though he may have more freedom in some respects, in other respects he is far less happy.

The South needs the negro in its development; and the negro needs the South for his best development. The wisest plan is to teach him how to improve his industrial and economic condition in the South; and when this is done he will not be in a hurry to leave it.

HARTFORD CONN TIMES

APR 12, 1917

ALIEN VS. NEGRO.

In Schenectady, N. Y., the General Electric company is doing much work for the government. Among its thousands of employees was one colored man, a machinist. He is a college student, and there are about a hundred other colored men in the employ of the company. This negro's name is Wendell King and he seems to have been a competent workman, and one against whom no personal objection was made by the fellow employees. As will appear presently his employers thought well of him.

Yet very recenty an alien named Lefkowitz, speaking for the machinists' union, demanded King's discharge, merely because he is a negro. Probably the action was some offshoot of the causes which led to the recent horrible riots against the negroes in St. Louis. However this may be, the demand for his discharge was made, and was refused. Thereupon 6,000 workmen went on strike. They were led by Lefkowitz, and in the streets they carried an American flag. But they kept order. There was no show of violence. Yet it is plain that the situation was critical and might easily have become dangerous. That it did not seems to be due to firmness on the part of the manufacturing company, and better sense among the strikers than was shown by their alien leader.

The General Electric company promptly refused to discharge King, and made a statement that could not be misunderstood when it announced that it "would tolerate no discrimination against any worthy individual on account of nationality or color." At this stage of the game it became apparent that the alien leader of the strike had gone too far. In fact it had been apparent before that announcement by the company that the strikers had not lost their heads. They had abstained from violence, and seem to have found no fault with the refusal of their international union to approve the strike. This chapter seems to be closed as far as they are concerned.

Nothing particular seems to have happened to the alien who instigated the attempt to drive a colored man out of work in which he seems to have been competent and satisfactory to his employers. But it looks from a distance as if the discharge of the man who started all the trouble (if he happens to be an employee and not a mere outside meddler, might be natural, and wholesome for the future.

PRESS

Utica, N. Y.

The negro exodus from the South continues to attract unfavorable comment in that region and the business men there are very much disturbed about it. One of the reasons why they are going is because so many people in the South agree with Judge Abernethy of Birmingham, who recently declared: "From the top of his bone head to the bottom of his flat foot there isn't a chance to educate the negro. God Almighty made them to be hewers of wood and drawers of water and I am opposed to educating them. Booker Washington has done more harm in Alabama than tuberculosis." It is any wonder that the negroes avail themselves of the first opportunity to get out of the region where any such opinion prevails or is applauded when uttered. On the industrial side the southerners are already seeing that the black man is a very valuable asset and some of them are sorry that he was not better treated.

Labor — 1917

Migration

Attitude of Whites (North)

SPRINGFIELD OHIO NEWS
AUGUST 2, 1917

NEGRO MIGRATION.

We have received "an answer" to an editorial entitled "Why Negroes Are Coming North," published here several days ago. This "answer," furnished by a subscriber to "The Crisis," a periodical printed in the interests of the colored people, consists of the two words "mob rule." Accompanying the answer is a supplement to "The Crisis" in which we find a table showing the numbers of negroes who have been lynched in the South annually from 1885 to 1916, inclusive. According to this table, there were 78 lynchings in 1885, as against 55 in 1916. In 1892 there were 155 lynchings and 154 in 1893. The average per year between 1888 and 1901 was well over 100, but since 1902 the average has been 72, the total of 55 for 1916 being the smallest recorded for any year since 1885. We find it difficult to understand why a "mob rule" which is diminishing in the South should be causing negroes to migrate to the North, where mob rule increases with their coming.

GLOBE DEMOCRAT FEB 1 0 1917
St. Louis, Mo.

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO.

Southern men of position, character and intelligence, who have tolerated, with many mental reservations, the reigns of terror, miscalled "race wars," instigated in their section by cross-roads politicians and their ignorant followers, are awakening to the extent of the economic losses to result from continued acquiescence. This is not the first awakening, but it is the first which has aroused them to the point of taking organized action toward putting an end to mobocracy. A quarter of a century ago, after cotton fields had been deserted by terrorized negroes "hiding out" or fleeing the county, the landholders and business men of the towns, meeting in hasty conference to stop the hegira and reassure the fearful, would exert their influence for the restoration of order. Their efforts were almost always successful, the "race war" would end, and agricultural industry be resumed.

These gentlemen, speaking in private and in confidence, would express their abhorrence of lawless conditions they felt to be unnecessary to assure the punishment of negro criminals. They defended their toleration of such conditions with the plea of political necessity. The GLOBE-DEMOCRAT has often expressed its conviction that the mob appetite, growing under toleration of the better classes, would eventually carry the mob spirit far beyond first limitations and lead it into excesses making illegal hangings a popular pastime for ruffians and characterless men and boys. That condition has since been approximated in some parts of the South. There has naturally set in an exodus of negroes from such sections, and from other sections of the South, to the North. All efforts to stop this by ordinances prohibiting labor agencies from employing negroes, and using the constabulary to drive negroes from railway stations, having failed, the conscience and intelligence of the South are now asserting themselves in support of the propositions that all persons accused of crimes shall have the right of trial by jury, and that men taking part in lawless mobs shall be arrested and prosecuted.

Democrat Chronicle
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

South Has New Negro Problem.

Employers of colored labor in the South are growing more and more worried over the exodus of negroes to the North. The movement is looked upon with particular concern in Birmingham, Ala., the center of an important industrial district. The early migrations were stimulated by agents of Northern railroads and industries, which were suffering from a labor shortage. But now a spirit of unrest is disturbing the colored population of the South, the cause of which has not been satisfactorily explained, and the extent of which is just beginning to be recognized by the whites. Ministers of colored churches near Birmingham held a meeting a short time ago and passed resolutions expressing regret over the wholesale departures of negroes from that locality. It is not the "alley negroes," the shiftless class, one of the ministers declared, that are departing, and he said that "some of the wealthiest and most prosperous negroes" have already gone, while others are disposing of their property, preparatory to leaving. Under the circumstances, there was an amazing display of bad judgment in the utterances of a prominent white citizen of Birmingham, blaming the efforts to educate the negroes for the migrations and declaring that "from the top of his bone head to the bottom of his flat foot there isn't a chance to educate the negro. God Almighty made them to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, and I am opposed to educating them." Southern whites will have to adopt a different attitude from this if they desire to keep the negroes in the South.

POST
Chicago, Ill.

FEB 2 1 1917

SOUTHERN NEGROES.

Why Thousands of Blacks Migrated to the North.

When a Yankee schoolteacher, Eli Whitney, invented his crude gin he armed the negro with a machine which would multiply his daily output of cleaned cotton by nearly one thousand.

That was the first great thing that happened to the negro after coming to our southern states. It made him fully five times as valuable to his master as he had been before.

The second big thing was the Emancipation Proclamation. That made the slave, considered as a piece of property, of no value to the owner.

Now comes a third important thing for the southern negro. He is moving northward faster than ever before since the surrender of Lee.

During the last summer one railroad brought into Pennsylvania, mostly from the South, 11,000 negro laborers. Along with those men came hundreds of women and children. They are now scattered all over our state.

This is believed to be the greatest migration of negroes into a northern state that has happened since the war.

This exodus of Africans from the South was due to the scarcity of white labor in the North. The war shut off the flow of day laborers from Europe and made wages rise to unheard-of heights.

Generally speaking, the negroes who came North have had their pay more than tripled. Thousands of them had been working for 90 cents or less a day. In Pennsylvania they receive $2.

I learn first hand from certain manufacturing towns in the far South that the migration of negroes has produced there a decided impression. In some cases efforts are making to check it.

It has been a common thing for generations for one part of the country to bid for capital in other parts. If you read the newspaper "ads" carefully you will notice that manufacturers are now bidding wholesale for labor at points a thousand miles away.

That flood of gold which engulfs our country boosts labor as it boosts other commodities.—Girard in Philadelphia Ledger.

Democrat Chronicle
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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DETROIT MICH. JOURNAL
JUNE 19, 1917

The Negro in Detroit.

Editor The Journal: Your editorial on "The Flood from the South," will, in my judgment, be helpful to the negro.

The negro we have in large numbers. Our manufacturers could lend him a helping hand and get it back double in their business. It is a disgrace to Detroit to see some of these people living in patched-up stables, and in proportion to the number of rooms they are paying a higher rent than some of the residents pay on Woodward ave. They are not ignorant to the fact. The first place the negro asks for is Ford's. Away down in South and North Carolina they will ask you "Is Ford still paying five a day."

How easy would it be for a few of our great factories to buy a tract of land close to their plants, build houses and charge a reasonable amount of rent.

The Southern negro has taught me that he does not want social equality; what he wants is social rights.

J. W. RAWLINS.
185 Willis Ave. E., Detroit, June 16.

MINNEAPOLIS MINN. JOURNAL
JULY 12, 1917

Our Brothers' Keepers.

Like other Northern industrial centers Detroit is the objective of numerous negro laborers emigrating from the South. Its automobile factories and other industries are attracting about a hundred negro newcomers a day, and its negro population is now estimated at twenty thousand.

Instead of waiting for trouble to break out, the Detroit people have adopted the sensible plan of forestalling it. They expect to prevent violence and bloodshed. A League has been formed to solve the housing problem for the newcomers, and thus to prevent outbreaks in quarters where the negroes would arouse hostility.

The League also attempts to place them in night schools, where they may become better citizens. It provides wholesome recreation and secures employment for them. Volunteers in the factories see that new arrivals are registered, and help look out for their welfare. A novel feature is the passing out of cards telling the newcomers how they must behave to keep on good terms with the white workmen.

The contemptuous question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" not infrequently results in feeling and violence. We are our brother's keepers. Society is inexorably bound up in one living whole.

SUN

New York City

FEB 3 1917

THE BLACK MAN.

Not the Pet of the North, Though It Freed Him.

To the Editor of The Sun—*Sir:* In his letter to you Mr. R. K. McWoodson says the black man is the pet of the North and the pest of the South. He may be the pest of the South as the Southerner sees him, but he is not the pet of the North as the Northerner sees him.

The Northerners are the black man's emancipators, all right, and may also be sentimental about him.

With his reputed wealth of $700,000,000 surely the South cannot be so near sighted nor the North so far sighted that they cannot see the black man marching hopefully onward, fully a man despite his difficult condition.

Alice C. Coleman.

Brooklyn, January 30.

DIVISION OF HUMANITARIAN

Labor - 1917

Attitude of Whites (North)

Migration

AT the National Conference on Negro Migration some idea was to be got of the force loosened by the mediævalism of the South and the cupidity of the Northern employer working together. Already a reaction has begun in the South, but so far the North has failed to realize the problem confronting it. For years the South has been working up a situation ready for a match. That match, a two-headed one, has been applied and the wail from the Southern press—with a few notable exceptions, like the Atlanta *Constitution*—shows that the flames have scorched whole districts. One head of the match consists of the increasing ravages of the boll-weevil and the disastrous floods of last summer; the other head is the desire of Northern employers to find a substitute for the immigrant labor cut off by the war. No irresponsible lumberman leaving behind him a waste of fallen timber is more to blame for a conflagration than the Southern press which has winked at lynchings, mob violence, and Jim-Crowism in transportation and schools, yet which, when negroes avail themselves by the hundred thousand of the chance to better their condition in the North, has the effrontery to wave the doctrine that "the Southern white man is the negro's best friend." That the motive for the rush northward has not been merely economic, but has been made acute by constant dread of mob violence, is proved by the exodus from those counties which aided Georgia to lead all other States in the lynching record of last year, and by the fact that emigration from South Carolina became significant only after the Abbeville outrage.

IF the Northerner thinks that the problem of migration ends with the Mason and Dixon line, he is mistaken. The negro migrant has brought that problem into the cities and towns of the North. The representative of one railway testified that it had imported 12,000 negro laborers for work in the North, and that only 2,500 had stuck to their jobs, most of the balance having returned South, he "thought." The probabilities are, however, that many of them drifted into the nearest cities. Miss Helen B. Pendleton, of Newark, where the negro colony has about doubled in size since last April, put the problem picturesquely when she said: "We cannot move people around in great numbers with no more preparation than a pay envelope." The conference brought out isolated attempts already made to cope with the situation. The executive secretary of the Detroit Urban League outlined a programme based in part on what his League had achieved. The Conference also adopted resolutions suggesting ways in which the problem could be handled in both its Northern and its Southern aspects.

SEATTLE WASH INTELLING'C'R
AUGUST 16, 1917

NEGRO MIGRATION.

The steady movement of the colored population of the South toward the North has become a subject of bitter controversy between editors, as well as a matter of gravest concern to Southern employers. It is predicted that, with a shortage of negro labor, the South will face an economic crisis. In some communities the exodus of the colored people during the last year has made it extremely difficult to harvest the crops.

Southern newspapers, in discussing the migration, bitterly resent the statements of Northern editors that it is caused by the South's cruel treatment of the colored man. The South's manner of treating the negro, the Southern newspapers aver, has nothing to do with the movement in population. They contend that the migration is encouraged by labor agents of large employers in the North.

It seems likely that the principal cause for the exodus from the South is that the North is paying better wages and is offering more opportunities than the agricultural South. With a scarcity of labor in the Northern states, it is doubtless true that employment agents have pictured the advantages of the North to the Southern negro. In deciding to move, the colored man is not unmindful that his experiences in the South have not always been pleasant. Mobs are much more common in the South than elsewhere, and it is notorious that mobs are not particular as to the identity of their victims so long as they have victims.

However, statistics show that the negro has prospered in the South. Farms and farm implements valued at $2,000,000,000 and homes valued at $1,500,000 are owned by colored people, while they have $200,000,000 in Southern banks. Notwithstanding this evidence of prosperity, the movement toward the North continues, and the Southern planter is growing more and more concerned over the problem of obtaining labor to harvest his cotton.

Skilled White Labor.

The south is making, in many sections, a vigorous protest against the interference with her labor by the exportation of thousands of her Negro citizens. More particularly, the southern employers resent the persistent effort of corporations and munitions plants and great industrial institutions in the north to attract the Negro "who does not join the union and does not strike." Whatever concerns the south is a matter of increasing interest to the whole country. The New York American believes that one of the great difficulties with which the south has had to contend in these last two decades is its too great dependence on Negro labor. All the great things which the south has been planning for and working for—from diversified crops to varied industries — would be much more speedily accomplished if that great and fertile section of the country invited and employed more skilled white labor. No part of the world is more genial than the south, more fertile than the south or more suitable than the south for the conduct of vast industrial enterprises and to the production of the greatest variety of profitable crops.

Negro Migration

N Y C WORLD
NOVEMBER 30, 1917

In an open letter to the college men of the South, the University Commission on Southern Race Questions, composed of members of the universities of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Virginia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, makes a plea for better treatment of the Negro as a means of preventing unnatural migration. The Commission recognizes the lure of higher wages due to war activities in the North, but declares that:

> Birthplace, home-ties, family, friends, associations and attachments of numerous kinds, fair treatment, opportunity to labor and enjoy the legitimate fruits of labor, assurance of even-handed justice in the courts, good educational facilities, sanitary living conditions, tolerance, and sympathy,—these things, and others like them, make an even stronger appeal to the human mind and heart than does money. The South cannot compete on a financial basis with other sections of the country for the labor of the negro, but the South can easily keep her negroes against all allurements, if she will give them a larger measure of those things that human beings hold dearer than material goods. Generosity begets gratitude, and gratitude grips and holds man more powerfully than hooks of steel. It is axiomatic that fair dealing, sympathy, patience, tolerance, and other human virtues, benefit those who exercise them even more than the beneficiaries of them. It pays to be just and kind, both spiritually and materially. Surely the South has nothing to lose and much to gain by adopting an attitude like that indicated above.

The northward march of the Southern negro seeking employment is becoming disquieting to the working people in those localities. The war has caused an almost complete cessation of immigration, causing a famine in unskilled labor in industrial centers in the North. The employment agencies discovered the Southern negro and proceeded to raid the territory he inhabits. The promise of a daily wage, d[illegible] at received [illegible] similar service in the cotton fields, was alluring. It is claimed that more than 500,000 of its workers have been lost to the South.

Economic conditions have been disturbed. Unquestionably this was one of the real causes of the trouble in East St. Louis. This in no way palliates the recent outrage in that community. Southern cotton fields are being left without labor. The situation can only be met by an increase of wages throughout that section which will of necessity mean a readjustment in the price of cotton and other Southern products. This is but another evidence of the far reaching effect of the war on all American industries.

North Does Not Welcome Influx of South's Negroes

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
JULY 3, 1917

By JACK LAIT.

Without discussing the merits of the northern influx of southern negroes it should wound the sensibilities of none to view the situation caused thereby from its physical aspect.

The negro newspapers have seized with passionate zeal for their race upon the policy of northern invasion as right, a salvation and a wise economic policy. They have displayed and argued the lynchings and other southern institutions as reasons why their people should no longer remain in Dixie, and they have held aloft the Constitution and its amendments as guarantees under which they should come north and take their places in the industrial—yes, the social—avenues of the whites, on terms of equality, absolute.

EXPECT OPEN ARMS.

The result has been that the southern negroes have flocked to northern cities with a presupposition that here they would be met with open white arms.

What do they find instead? They go first to their own people, naturally, before they "locate." They find them in virtual segregation, living congestedly and in many respects in less comfort than the colored folks of the South. They find that they are not welcomed in white cafes or barber-shops or theaters or the like. On every hand they meet with inferential rebuffs.

Then comes the question of living quarters for the newcomers. It is as true as the fact that if you throw a pebble into the lake it will spread the water about it, that when more people come more people must be housed. The "black belt" and other sections which the negroes have established as their living regions, each giving them a stubborn battle as they went, are already cramped and "full up" to capacity. That makes it necessary to expand in order to take in the thousands of added colored residents.

CONTEST FOR TERRITORY.

The answer is that each spot where a negro makes a stand, each spot where no negro has stood before, is a battle ground if the whites are to hold their territory. A negro buys or rents a house that has not been regarded as inside the uncharted pale.

On all sides of the house the whites—no better, perhaps, than the invading blacks, but regarding themselves as of a superior race, just the same—growl and grumble and complain and, frequently, fight with violence.

Nevertheless, the negro must keep on spreading, for he is here and he must live. And so goes the fighting until, at times and in places where local conditions are aggravated, it breaks out in rancor and riots and bloodshed and murder.

Economically the negro finds himself "up against" a similar condition. Instead of being hailed at offices and factories for light and aristocratic work he finds that almost exclusively he is taken grudgingly into foundries where the work is heavy and of low grade, into barber-shops and other places as a menial and into munition plants and steel mills only because there is an emergency rush. That puts into his breast a discontent and a rebellious fever. So he is more than ready to do his share when it comes to war, for he feels that he has a patriotic issue, he is an oppressed American.

CRITICISM FOR WHITES.

"The cause of all this," said a negro editor to me, "is that you whites refuse to abide by the Constitution and we negroes insist on claiming our rights under it. You give him life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without prejudice, then you dare him to take any part of it."

The man is right—that is just what has happened and is happening. But not even a constitution can change human nature. So the conflict goes on, the negro warring for what he regards as his own, the white man shooting him down when he reaches for it.

As indicative, however, of the spirit the colored editors have evinced in the matter, it may be illuminating to recall that in last week's issue of a shrieking "race" sheet a bitter complaint was voiced, to-wit:

A white man had been arrested in St. Louis, charged with attacking a colored girl. Several negroes had straggled to the jail and attempted a demonstration. They were promptly dispersed by the police. The editor pointed out with words of vehemence that the negro isn't even given the equal right of lynching, whereas, were the case reversed, the whites would have hanged the miscreant to a tree.

Emigration of Negroes Discouraged in Chicago

Chicago, July 1.—The state council of defense today recommended that of emigration of Negroes from the South to the North be discouraged. This action was taken as a result of an investigation of the recent race riots in East St. Louis, Ill. It was found that the Negroes were lured north by anonymous advertisements. Managers of East St. Louis industrial plants denied that they were responsible. Greater co-operation between capital and labor during the war was recommended.

LABOR PROBLEM OF SOUTH ACCENTUATED

N Y C JRNL OF COMMERCE
AUGUST 14, 1917

500,000 NEGROES SAID TO HAVE MIGRATED DURING WAR.

South's Recovery From Dominion of Single Crop May Aid Situation, Indicates Writer in "Manchester Guardian"—New Openings for Colored Labor in the North Increase Shortage in the Cotton States

The exodus of negroes from the cotton States and the labor problems arising therefrom are discussed in an article published in the "Manchester Guardian" from "a special correspondent lately in America":

"While some authorities are relying upon municipal ordinances and State law to stop the drift of the colored people from the cotton belt, the awakened South is becoming fully aware that the growingly conscious colored population can only be retained if life is made tolerable for them. The activities of the labor agents were, doubtless, assisted in the earlier stage of the movement by the distress produced among a considerable section of the colored population by the heavy floods of last year and by the widespread ravages of the boll weevil. But floods are local and temporary, while science and organization are bringing the boll weevil under control.

"The South, however, has suffered ever since the Civil War from the perilous dominion of the single crop. For a good many years past the Agricultural Department at Washington has carried on an educational campaign for the purpose of getting the Southern farmers to go in for a diversity of crops. The stimulus has been far greater and more systemati this year, owing to the general shortag of food and the intensification of th transport difficulty, which, togethe make it imperative for the Souther States to become as nearly as possibl self supporting. The South this summe is growing enormous quantities of foo and it is claimed at Washington not onl that the diversified crops have been sowl without detriment to the staple produc but that a full cotton crop will be pro duced along with abounding supplies o grain and vegetables.

Unprecedented Labor Demand.

"How, then, in view of the negro migra tion, can the unprecedented demand fo labor on the land be met? Wages, o course, are rising in the South, and it taken for granted that at last the larg numbers of work-shy colored folk (a ver considerable margin, according to popula belief) will find themselves in the indus trial army—if not, under the new militar service law, under training for arms. I the border States undoubtedly many mor Mexicans will be employed, while unde the stimulus of competitive agricultur modern machinery will be increasingl used.

"Meanwhile the outlook for the colore race as a whole is full of interest. Th prosperity of those who have gone nort and west is reacting upon the South. Gen erous remittances pour into the household remaining behind. If, as seems likely negroes will not take to such work as i provided in the Chicago stockyards, open ings elsewhere are almost unlimited—o the railroads, in factories and in the un skilled occupations, which command bette wages than their traditional labor.

"On the other hand, the increase of th colored community in a large city make worse overcrowding, intensifies the prob lems of public health and of the school and, as the recent terrors of East St Louis have shown, may carry the race quarrel into the labor field with appalling results. But the movement will continue.

"The war in Europe practically stoppe emigration to the United States," says th writer. "Just at the time when industry and agriculture could have absorbed th maximum supply, America had to do without the million or more fresh emigrants from Europe upon which she had depende year by year. The cessation of this stream provided an unexampled opportunity for the colored people of the South. There has always been a tendency for the better trained negro to move northward, but as an individual enterprise merely. The movement which began two years ago is a mass movement.

"No very trustworthy figures are at present available, but the estimate which places the number of negroes who have migrated since the war began at half a million is certainly not exaggerated.

Labor Agents Active.

"Labor agents have been and still are active in the business of recruiting workers. They dwell upon the high wages and attractive conditions of the North; they emphasize the difference between $2 a day and the $4 or $5 obtainable in Chicago or Pittsburg, and, naturally, they miss no point in the contrast between the servitude imposed upon the negro by the South and the freedom which is accorded to him in the North. This picture is, of course, enticing and the colored people are easily persuaded. The clamorous need of the North for rural and urban labor is the negro's way out of social and economic bondage."

MINNEAPOLIS MINN JOURNAL
AUGUST 3, 1917

The Colored Exodus North.

One of the epochal effects of the war upon America promises to be a permanent shifting of the negro population toward the north, and the consequent carrying of the negro problem as an intimate local question to territory where hitherto it has been a theoretical problem largely. Higher wages in the North have caused a great exodus within the past year. It is estimated that four hundred thousand colored people have come from the South to the industrial centers of the North. Pennsylvania alone has received one-fourth of this number.

In spite of the fact that the colored newcomers have been attacked by mobs in the North, and that many of them are without families, the greater part of them will probably remain to become a permanent addition to the population of the North. This has been the history of practically every large modern industrial shifting of population.

The probability also is that, as the war continues, the movement will continue. The industries of the North must have hands, and for these hands they are outbidding the cotton fields and small industries of the South. The colored man has labor to sell, and if he is offered two dollars and upward in the North and but seventy-five cents to one dollar in the South, his going north to sell his labor is as natural a movement as the migration of birds. All the laws of the South and the mobs of the North cannot stop the exodus. Already nearly five per cent of the entire colored population of the United States has come North to fill the labor shortage.

Yet the place for the negro is in the South where he understands and is understood. Every possible measure that is lawful should be taken to induce him to remain there.

The social menace of this movement is grave. A large proportion of these negroes are rural folk, going into congested city conditions—many of them into slum housings and slum surroundings. Upon the cities that receive these people the responsibility rests to undertake immediately to make it at least as easy for them to maintain good health and morals as though they had remained in South. Nor should this work be left to de- tory volunteer effort. It is as obviously city's duty to prevent crime, disease and moral decadance as to clean up after it.

Labor—1917
Migration

THE NEGRO EXODUS

ALBUQUERQUE N M JOURNAL
AUGUST 14, 1917

The special effects of the war upon America promises to be a permanent shifting of the negro population from the south toward the northern states, to territory where heretofore it has been largely a theoretical problem.

Higher wages in the north have caused a great exodus within the past year. It is estimated that more than four hundred thousand colored people have gone from the southern states to the industrial centers of the north, Pennsylvania alone receiving one-fourth of that number.

Notwithstanding the fact that negro laborers have been attacked by mobs in several of the northern cities, the probability is that those who have gone there will remain there. This has been the history of practically every large modern industrial shifting of population.

The probability also is that, as the war continues, the movement will continue. The industries of the north must have hands, and for these hands they are outbidding the cotton fields and the small industries of the south. The colored man has labor to sell, and if he is offered two dollars and upward in the north and but one dollar in the south, his going north to sell his labor is as natural a movement as the migration of birds. All the laws of the south and the mobs of the north cannot stop the exodus.

Yet the place of the negro is in the south, where he understands and is understood. The social menace of this northward movement is grave. A large proportion of these negroes are rural folk, going into congested city conditions—many of them into slum housings and slum surroundings.

This will present a problem to the northern cities which they never have faced before, as well as a condition with which the country negro from the south never has had to grapple. The northern cities may make money from it, because the negro is a good worker, but they will not be otherwise bettered by it. And the negro will learn that there may be far worse conditions for him than living on a

BOSTON, MASS., TRANSCRIPT
MAR 7 1917

THE NEGRO'S BOOK OF EXODUS

It was fair to suppose that when the negro exodus from the South struck Texas we should hear some things about the causes of it which we had not heard from other States. That was a reasonable thing to infer from the fact that Texas is a particularly free-spoken region of the country, and very little under the influence of sectional fears or prejudices—the "section" that the people care most about there being Texas. Frank and untrammelled discussion is the rule in that State. The exodus has reached Texas; and it is not surprising, therefore, to read in the Houston Post, now the best-known newspaper of Texas, an account of the reasons for the departures which spares nothing, and which proposes a remedy that is as radical as it is reasonable.

The Houston Post says that the negro has more reasons for wanting to emigrate to the North than the offer of more money in the North and better value for it when he gets it. In plain words, it charges Texas with being unfair to the negro. It declares that town landlords, with the idea that "anything is good enough for the nigger," house the negro people in miserable shacks, without sewerage or water service. On the plantations even worse conditions obtain. The rural schools for negroes are a joke, where they exist at all; the Post says that "the $1,500,000 of the State school fund which constitutes the negro's share is for the greater part diverted to the white schools in most counties." Worse than this, the Houston paper says that there is justification for the negroes' belief that there is one law for the whites and another for the negro. "Heavy penalties," says the Post, "are assessed against negroes for petty offences and suspended sentences given to white men." There is "widespread persecution of negroes by petty peace officers." Finally, there comes the prevalence of mob violence, of lynching, which, in the Houston Post's view, is a "dreadful blight upon the entire South."

Certainly no more than this need be said to justify the negro exodus from Texas, and it is probable that Texas is no greater offender in this regard than most of the other Southern States—though there are some, beyond doubt, which give the negro a much fairer show in the matter of education. Such conditions a self-respecting people would not submit to any longer than they were compelled to. It takes courage on the part of our Houston contemporary to confess them. But what does it propose as a remedy? It suggests a committee on county welfare in every county, composed of representative business men and planters, to deal with all questions connected with the negroes' wellbeing, and to coöperate frankly with them. This committee would hear complaints and would take the necessary steps to redress grievances. It would see that good provision was made for the housing of the blacks; that the schools were properly kept up; that the negroes were protected against petty persecution and the injustice of legal discrimination. In other words, it would make conditions such that the negro would want to live in the South, where, other things being equal, he is far happier than he is in the North.

Attitude of Whites (North)

An excellent suggestion, and one which might save the South the loss of a great deal of needed labor. We have but one pendant to add to it, and that is that in case all these things were done to keep the negro in the South, something of the same sort would certainly have to be done in the North. Where is it customary, with us, to see that the negro is well-housed, and his sanitary conditions looked after? Where among us is he encouraged to thrift and a moral life? How many white men or women in Boston, for instance, ever give the same friendly thought to the negroes about them that this Texas newspaper has shown? There are many negro quarters in northern cities from which an "exodus" would be perfectly justified.

TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.
MAR 9 - 1917

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH

Since the movement of the Southern negroes toward the North began, a quarter of a million of black workers have transferred themselves across Mason and Dixon's line, and more are coming. In particular, they are in demand as workers on the tobacco farms of the Connecticut valley, where they deal with a plant which is fairly familiar to them, although the methods of tobacco cultivation employed in Connecticut and Massachusetts are for the most part quite different from those commonly used in Virginia and North Carolina. Writing in the Springfield Republican, S. H. Devault, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, deprecates the bringing of colored laborers from the South to the North, on the ground that they are morally, intellectually and physically unfitted to face the comparatively trying climatic, social and economic conditions here. Their low power of resistance to the whiskey peril, their uncontrolled temper, their weakness as against cold, pneumonia and tuberculosis are all urged against them as laborers for the North. They are undoubtedly better off in the South, much more at home, than they are in the North.

It is to be said, however, that it takes some enterprise and resolution for a negro to emigrate from the South to the North; that those who come have probably for the most part made up their minds to struggle and adapt themselves; and that the process of acclimating and adapting the Southern negro to Northern conditions is one that has been going on for a good many years, with a fair degree of success. Many thousands of West Indian negroes are living and working in the Northern States today, and if West Indian blacks can adapt themselves successfully to the Northern climate and Northern conditions probably those from the Carolinas and Georgia can do the same.

The negro always tends to assimilate himself to the conditions about him. Northern negroes planted in the midst of New England industrial conditions end up by growing very like their neighbors in their ways. There is no physical reason why the Northern demand for labor should not draw upon the Southern reservoir, even though it is probable, as we have said, that the negro is really much better off, and has, under proper guidance, a better future to look forward to in the South than in the North. The law of supply and demand will not be altogether denied. One thing we may be sure of—if many thousands of white workers should be drawn into the military service in the North, the call for negro labor from the South will be still more urgent than it is now, and the Connecticut Valley tobacco crop may be raised by them as laborers almost entirely.

LACK OF WORK LARGE FACTOR IN NEGRO TROUBLES

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
JULY 12, 1917

Chance Offered for Dixie Blacks to Go Back South.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

A feature of the Negro problem in Chicago which has not received the attention which it warrants is that of unemployment.

There are already in the city a considerable number of colored people—newcomers from the south—who have no regular work. To this number additions are made almost daily.

At the stockyards alone, it is reported on excellent authority, about 1,000 Negroes who apply for work each morning are turned away.

Many of these people—and the number increases—are brought to Chicago as the result of what are actually false representations. For the purpose of this statement it makes little difference whether they are persuaded to leave the south through the beguilements of labor agents and the misleading advertisements of northern employers or because of the articles printed in Negro newspapers and the letters written home by individual Negroes who have found better paying jobs in the north.

Hard Times for Him Coming.

If it is a fact that there are a large number of southern Negroes in Chicago who are out of work—for whatever reason—it is a bad situation for the Negro race and for everybody else. The southern Negro will be able to get along here at this season of the year much better than he will this fall, when the weather begins to get cold. When the winter shuts down, with a severity to which he is entirely unaccustomed, he will find himself in a desperate case.

It is fair to say that there has been in Chicago less race prejudice than in any other great northern city. And in Chicago the Negro race has made astonishing progress. It is probable that in the Black Belt of Chicago there are more handsome and valuable store buildings, banks, and lodge halls than in any other similar district in the country.

Yet the fact that they are all in the Black Belt—that the Negroes in Chicago are practically living in a segregated district—is proof that race prejudice does exist here. It is a further fact that race prejudice is increasing.

Saloons and Politics.

It is especially noticeable that all through the Black Belt are located a large number of saloons, and that the majority of them are owned and managed by white men. In Chicago, also, as in other northern cities, too many of the so-called Negro leaders are chiefly interested in controlling the colored vote and in catering to the vices and the appetites of their people.

Among the Negroes—as among other people who feel themselves unfairly treated—there is too great a tendency to defend a black man, simply because he is black, without much reference to whether or not he is guilty of the charge against him.

Substantial and conservative Negroes say that the better leaders among them are not sufficiently aggressive in de-

nouncing offenders of their own race.

Needed Back in Dixie.

It is doubtful if the local colored colony, progressive as it is in many ways, is in a position to digest an invasion of thousands of Negroes from the plantations and cotton fields of the south. If hundreds, perhaps even thousands, of these newcomers have not been able to find regular jobs the difficulty is greatly increased.

It has been suggested that many of the recent immigrants who have had their eyes opened to the difficulties of getting along in Chicago would be glad enough to get safely back to their old homes in the south.

That they are wanted and needed in the south there is no question. The great cotton fields will soon be ready for the pickers. Southern newspapers are full of alarm at the departure of the necessary laborers.

Chance to Return.

"The Negro does not move north because he is of a restless disposition," says the Richmond Evening Journal. "He would prefer to stay in his old home if he could do so on a wage basis more equitable to his race."

If there are any considerable number of Negroes recently come to Chicago who would be willing to go back home, THE TRIBUNE knows how the journey can be arranged without cost to them. It may even be possible to guarantee to those who go regular work in the neighborhood of their old homes and wages which will be satisfactory.

If the conditions described actually exist, and if an arrangement such as is suggested seems desirable, THE TRIBUNE would be glad to be informed.

NEGROES PARTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR WOES IN NORTH

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
JULY 10, 1917

Many 'Invaders' Lazy and Ignorant and an Easy Prey to Rascals.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

To some extent Negroes themselves are responsible for the increase of race antagonism in northern cities.

In the first place the present invasion of colored people from the south is made up chiefly of discontented tenant farmers and unsettled young men from the farms and small towns. They do not fairly represent the better class of southern Negroes, hundreds of thousands of whom own little farms and whose total property holdings are estimated to be worth more than a billion dollars.

These people are not likely to come to the north. They like the south and its climate and they are intelligent enough to know that they are more independent and better off in their old home than they can hope to be in any northern city.

Loss Not Seriously Felt.

There are all together more than 9,000,000 Negroes in the south, and the loss of 500,000 is not a tremendously serious one, particularly when those who leave are, as a rule, the less desirable citizens.

Before the great war, with its resulting scarcity of unskilled labor in northern cities, the opportunities for a colored man in Chicago, for instance, were narrow and limited. And the lines were being drawn more sharply each year. These facts were pretty well understood among the more intelligent and well to do Negroes in the south.

It is therefore very largely the illiterate and penniless Negro who has come north in the last two years.

Many Irresponsible.

Many of these people have never developed any sense of responsibility. They will make an agreement with no idea whatever of keeping it. Even the dialect which many of them speak is almost impossible for a northern man to understand.

It is easy to understand, therefore, that they fall easy victims to rascals, particularly among their race. It is a dangerous experiment to turn several thousand cotton field Negroes loose in a big northern city, with much more money than they are used to, a gin saloon on every corner, and no decent home to live in. Add to that the advice that up here they are just as good—at least—as any white man and should assert their rights, and the combination is not a pleasant one.

Some Exploit the Ignorant.

It is vastly to the credit of the leaders of the Negro race in Chicago that most of them have done everything in their power to help the newcomers get accustomed to their new method of living without losing their heads in the process. But there are some Negroes, of course, who are ready to exploit the ignorant members of their own race to their own profit, and with no care for the larger and more serious effect of what they do.

Here, for instance, is the way one Negro real estate dealer is said to operate:

He will move one of these new families into a building in a block otherwise occupied exclusively by white people. No matter what may be the right or wrong of the situation, it remains a fact that the presence of a colored family in a block depreciates the selling value of all the remaining property. When a sufficient number of the white tenants have moved out to make the property owners willing to sell at a low figure the real estate dealer in question is ready to snap up a few bargains. And he will collect a larger rental from each Negro tenant than the expelled white families were required to pay.

[illegible] N. Y.
FEB 2 1917

UNEASY NEGROES.

The south is confronted by a condition that is causing it to alter some of its views regarding the negro. There has been an exodus of colored people from some parts of the south to the north, and indications are that there will be a further emigration. It is frightening the south. The planters there see their labor disappearing. They are appreciating in a degree the value of the negro after he has begun to become uneasy and leave.

The colored man and his family have found different conditions in the north. At least labor conditions have been different and it has appealed to him. With the employment market as active as it has been recently he has found a job readily, and the wages have been good. He has found conditions as a rule satisfactory, and he has written his friends in the south. They have shown a desire to move, and that is the thing that is causing uneasiness for the landowners and others.

In a way, the exodus of negroes from some section is a strike on a huge and more or less disorganized scale. Along with white employers of negro labor, and the press, prominent negro leaders are, of course, doing everything possible to solve the problem before conditions become serious. A session of the Mississippi Episcopal church (negro) recently was held in Jackson, and a committee appointed by the conference to report upon conditions relative to the exodus of negro labor issued a statement in which the following statements were made:

"They are leaving with hope to better their material condition where they are going; receive better wages for their labor; better school facilities; better houses to live in; better protection of life and property and generally better treatment as a race.

"But where our people have acquired homes and other property in the south it would be well for them to first consider where they are going and what they are to receive for wages, before sacrificing their property for a mere pittance to go north. But, however, that is a matter they have a right to decide for themselves.

"We believe that, if the better class of white people in the south would use their influence to bring about a condition that the colored people would receive better wages for their labor, better houses for them to live in on the farms and other places, better school facilities, justice before the courts and protection against mob violence, lynching and the burning of human beings, the wholesale migration of our people to the north would be greatly checked.

"We appeal to the governor and legislature to provide agricultural High schools, experiment stations, farm demonstrators and better school facilities generally for the negroes of Mississippi."

NEGRO SHOULD GET FAIR DEAL FROM WHITES

COLUMBUS O CITIZEN
JULY 7, 1917

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Movement of negroes from the South to take the places of white men in big industrial enterprises has already borne fruit in East St. Louis race riots.

THE REV. STELZLE

With the departure of the immigrant population to the seat of war in Europe, there remained only the negro to exploit, and he has been coming in a steady stream to northern cities.

By bringing the black man into competition with the white man, employers of labor have raised a social problem as difficult to meet as any by which our country is confronted.

MUST MAKE COMMON CAUSE.

Booker T. Washington once said, "I cannot hold any man in the gutter without staying in the gutter myself."

And Washington was right. As a matter of self-protection, it behooves us to care for the negro. If we keep the negro in the gutter, we shall be compelled to stay there with him.

Without discussing the race question in any way, let us look at a few outstanding facts in regard to our treatment of the negro.

We compel him to live in the worst sections of our towns and cities, often without drainage or sewerage or garbage service, without scarcely any of the sanitary conditions in house or yard or street which whites consider an absolute necessity.

NOT GIVEN FAIR CHANCE.

We drive the worst froms of immorality into the negro quarters and then curse the negro because of his moral weakness. If there is to be a red-light district in town, it is dumped into the area into which we also dump the negro population.

It would be a comparatively easy matter to produce statistics which indicate that the negro is the worst criminal in the world, but how can he help becoming such? We subject him to the severest tests of our city life—physical, moral and political—and then cynically declare he is no good anyway.

WE REAP THE WHIRLWIND.

But there is another side to this question. The negroes who live under these unsanitary conditions are our laundresses, nurses and cooks. If there is contagious disease in their own homes—and there is much of it—they are sure to bring it to our homes, either personally or thru the laundry which we send to them.

There is one big fact we have got to reckon with—the negro came to the United States against his will and he is going to stay here. He will not return to Africa to establish a Liberian republic, as some people have fondly wished.

IT'S A NATIONAL QUESTION.

After bringing the negro to this country, for 250 years we systematically expunged from the negro race the best qualities which fit a man for citizenship in a democracy.

It is now simply a question as to whether he is to be a "good" negro or a "bad" negro, and the answer to this question depends as much upon the whites as it does upon the blacks.

Let us give the negro a square deal. Neither race hatred nor mawkish sentimentality will settle this delicate question. The south cannot settle it alone, and the north cannot do the work of the south. The north and the south, the city and the country, must attack the situation together, for this is a national problem.

Labor - 1917
Migration

Attitude of Whites (North)

THEY SING WHILE THEY WORK.

A gang of men were working on the railroad out in the suburbs of the [illegible]—fifty or more of them performing the heaviest kind of work in the hot sun. They were of about equal num[illegible] regards color—twenty-five of them white and the balance Negroes.

INDIANAPOLIS IND TIMES
SEPTEMBER 8, 1917 Labor

The whites spoke seldom. They went about their work sullenly, it seemed. Certainly they were not cheerful. But with the blacks it was different. They bantered each other, and seemed as cheerful as a lot of school boys on their vacation. They sang as they toiled—which was the secret of their cheerfulness.

No race could have withstood what the Negro has passed through if it did not sing. We would not be getting along with any other race so well, if it had twelve million members occupying the lowly position which the majority of the Negroes now occupy, if the lowly fellows did not sing. Or, to put it differently, these millions of Negroes who are now with us, doing much of our hard work for small pay and living under conditions that are not the best, would be causing us a great deal more trouble but for the melody that is in them.

The Negro is the most cheerful individual on earth, and the most musical. Slavery could not or did not crush his spirit; toil has not robbed him of his melody; discrimination upon the part of a dominant race has not soured his disposition, because he sings while he works.—Columbus, O., Dispatch.

EVENING POST

New York City

At the National Conference on Negro Migration, last week, some idea was to be got of the force loosened by the mediævalism of the South and the cupidity of the Northern employer working together. Already a reaction has begun in the South, but so far the North has failed to realize the problem confronting it. For years the South has been working up a situation ready for a match. That match, a two-headed one, has been applied and the wail from the Southern press—with a few notable exceptions, like the Atlanta *Constitution*—shows that the flames have scorched whole districts. One head of the match consists of the increasing ravages of the boll-weevil and the disastrous floods of last summer; the other head is the desire of Northern employers to find a substitute for the immigrant labor cut off by the war. No irresponsible lumberman leaving behind him a waste of fallen timber is more to blame for a conflagration than the Southern press which has winked at lynchings, mob violence, and Jim-Crowism in transportation and schools, yet, when negroes avail themselves by the hundred thousand of the chance to better their condition in the North, has the effrontery to wave the doctrine that "the Southern white man is the negro's best friend" in the face of a race convulsion. That it is a convulsion is shown by the way negroes have seized every opportunity to join in the rush northward. That the motive has not been merely economic, but has been made acute by constant dread of mob violence, is proved by the exodus from those counties which aided Georgia to lead all the rest in the lynching record of last year, and by the fact that emigration from South Carolina became significant only after the Abbeville outrage.

If the Northerner thinks the migration problem ends with the Mason and Dixon line, he is mistaken. The negro migrant has brought that problem into the cities and towns of the North. The representative of one railroad testified that it had imported 12,000 negro laborers for work in the North, and that only 2,500 had stuck to their jobs, most of the balance having returned South, he "thought." The probabilities are, however, that many of them drifted into the nearest cities. Miss Helen B. Pendleton, of Newark, where the negro colony has about doubled in size since last April, put the problem picturesquely when she said: "We cannot move people around in great numbers with no more preparation than a pay envelope." Thousands of negroes have been lured to the North by tales of big wages, and arrive here friendless, often penniless, and with not even a job assured them.

The conference brought out isolated attempts already made to cope with the situation. The executive secretary of the Detroit Urban League outlined a programme based in part on what his League has achieved. The Conference also adopted resolutions suggesting ways in which the problem can be handled in both its Northern and its Southern aspects. Although the basic causes were stated without equivocation in the resolutions, it was the consensus of opinion that efforts at constructive reforms in the South should not be handicapped by formal protest against conditions there.

GRAND RAPIDS MICH NEWS
JUNE 13, 1917

THE NEGRO MIGRATION

At the recent national conference of corrections and charities at Pittsburgh, the subject of the negro migration was taken up. It appeared to be the concensus of opinion among the workers for social advancement that this movement of the blacks from the south to the north is not a temporary migration, but one which will continue for an indefinite period.

Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, summed up the sentiment of the men and women gathered at Pittsburgh when he said:

"The negro is really feeling his way toward a better and larger life. When people are poorly paid, half-fed, poorly clad, live in huts, have poor schools for their children, and limited liberty for themselves, and when they believe they see opportunities to get better wages, better food, better clothes, better houses, better schools for their children and greater freedom, they may be mistaken in what they think they will get, and they may blunder in trying to obtain these things, but there is no doubt about what they long for."

The negroes who are now and have been coming north for some months are not poverty-stricken, as were those of 1862, during the civil war. Some of them are shiftless, no doubt, and have been lured to this section by tales of large wages and boundless prosperity. But the Erie railroad, which exercised considerable care in the selection of 3,000 black workers whom it brought from the south, has had gratifying results from their labor. Detroit has had a big influx of negro workers from the south. In the last six months more than 1,000 negroes have been placed in that city as skilled workers and 1,500 in unskilled occupations. There has been an organized effort in Detroit to give the negroes better surroundings, sound amusements and healthful housing conditions.

It begins to become apparent that we shall require more of this negro labor, now that the war is to take away so many of our able young men. We cannot expect for perhaps several years to secure foreign workers, as practically all immigration has been shut off. If we are to depend upon the negroes to any extent, we must make conditions right for them, and thus right for ourselves. The worker is worth his hire, no matter what the complexion of his skin.

SUN

New York City

FEB 6

THE STIRRING NEGRO.

A Reply to the Critics of the Migrating Southerners.

To the Editor of The Sun—*Sir:* In her letter on negro migration Mrs. Katherine S. Crankshaw of Hazleton, Pa., seems to take offence at the statements of Joseph Manning, and she writes that his letter sounded as if it was written by a negro. She adds that no white man who had lived in the South would have said such things unless he be an unscrupulous politician. Mr. Manning is a white man and is a scrupulous gentleman. He is from Alexandria City, Ala., in the heart of the South. He is one white man that talks and writes things as they are.

Madame Crankshaw says she saw negro women living in dirt and poverty in the South because, she says, they are indolent and lazy. She judges by a few helpless women and she would convict 10,000,000 negroes in this country on those women. She speaks of being lazy. No one loves work just for work's sake; all human beings love what they acquire by work. Take the negro servant girl or man, unskilled laborers; they receive meagre wages that would not keep a canary bird alive, not only in the South but in the North also. There is no chance for advancement for the negro on any job, it matters not how industrious he is.

Madame Crankshaw rings in some politics. She says a negro educated and enfranchised becomes self-assertive. This is not so. You don't have to be educated to be assertive. She mentions some negro girl she employed. Does that case prove anything? I say no. She says she would have kept her indefinitely; now the other family gave her a bad name. Would Madame Crankshaw have kept her indefinitely if she had had a bad character? You bet your life she would have not.

There are always two sides to arguments. But only one side of this has been told. Madame Crankshaw speaks of the old fashioned type of negro in the South, devoted to the white people and whom the white people love in a way that Northern white people don't understand. I suppose they are the ones they lynch and hang up on trees.

So far as negroes leaving the South, they are at liberty to go where they see fit and I don't see why there is so much talk about it. Yet there is an effort to stop them from leaving the South. Employment agents are being arrested for employing them.

I don't think the South is as happy as Madame Crankshaw paints it.

The negro in the country wants to be let alone and treated like a human being, not like a reptile. He has fought, bled and died for this country, was in slavery 250 years and yet the worst is too good for him. J. Britt.

New York, February 5.

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH.

BRUNSWICK GA NEWS
OCTOBER 10, 1917 Banner

The writer of this article lays claim to northern extraction and southern experience, hence claims competence and a disinterested judgment in dealing with this vexed American problem.

We wish first to state that the negro is out of his element among northern people, because the northern people do not understand the negro nature. The North has always had a sentimental interest in the negro, not a practical one. He has been more an object of charitable experimenting than of practical dealings as between man and man. In spite of a seeming equality, both industrially and socially, the negro has never really assimilated with the northern people. In limited numbers he has been tolerated, and even occasionally welcomed; but as soon as the number increased to the point of competition with his white brother, all interest in his welfare has ceased, except, as we have stated, among the speculative philanthropists.

And it is perfectly natural that the North should fail to understand the negro nature. The Northern white man takes large stock in such virtues as efficiency, thoroughness, etc. To these must be added a sense of fair play and equity. These account in large measure for the strong union sentiment among the workers of the North.

Now all of these qualities are pure Greek to the average negro. He has, it is true, a certain pride in efficiency and thoroughness, a certain sense of fair play and equity, but these are as different to these of the white man as moonlight is to sunlight. In

spite of his late bitter experience, the negro has never yet bee nable to see why he was not accepted as a man and a brother by the people of the North, who for fifty years had professed to be his warm friends.

The difference between the northern and southern attitudes on this question lies entirely in the point of view. The northerner has persisted in regarding the negro as a fellow man who is entitled to the same consideration as himself. The only trouble with this view is that it was a distant view, and not a view at close quarters. The southerner, on the contrary, knows him to be in the nature of a younger and weaker brother, who must not only be advised and counseled, but if necessary restrained and controlled.

The late labor disputes in the North in which the negro played such a lamentable part, serve to portray the negroes' position in these cases would easily have avoided friction. That the negro suffered was due not to the wrong attitude of his oponents, but to his own utter ignorance of the principles involved in his conduct. Add to this the white man's ignorance of the negro nature, and the only surprise is that matters were not more serious than they were.

With all his two centuries of civilization, the negro, excepting in rare instances, is still a child in the school of civilized life. Like the normal child, his wants loom large on his mental vision, and like the child, also, he can see no reason, when the opportunity presents itself for gratifying those wants, why he should not do so.

Now that the negro is coming into competition with northern labor, it will be well for the northern people to gain a more correct knowledge of the negro nature. The men who deliberately throw masses of negroes in competition with white laborers are acting with an utter disregard for the interests of both these classes of labor. Neither now understands the other. Given time and opportunity to harmonize their views and arrive at a clear understanding of the rights of each, their relations will be as pleasant as they are and have always been in the South, where each class knows and thoroughly appreciates the good qualities of the other.

The First Established and Most Complete Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World
KNICKERBOCKER PRESS
Albany, N. Y.

A TASK FOR THE SOUTH.

Investigation on the part of southerners in northern regions to which thousands of southern negroes have lately migrated has disclosed, according to the Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald, that the negroes do not better their condition by moving north. It is charged, for example, that in the Pennsylvania steel district, which has imported thousands of negroes lately, living conditions are not what they should be; that the negroes cannot stand the climate, but prove easy victims of pneumonia; that northern people do not understand the negro as southern people do, and their sympathies are not as warm toward him; that the negro has no better social advantages in the north than in the south; that though he is admitted into white churches and white schools, he suffers as much real segregation as if he occupied his own church and school in the south; and that he is brought into contact with cheap foreign labor, which entertains against him a deep prejudice which is rapidly growing.

Some of these contentions will strike northern people as unsound; the truth of others must be admitted. But if the south were really an ideal place for the negro it is not likely that such allurements as the north can offer would have tempted thousands of black men from the south. The south needs the negro. His departure is a distinct loss, and his place cannot be filled. Why, then, does the south not institute at once such measures of careful regard for the housing, health, comfort, happiness and safety of the negro as will keep him at home?

NEW Y Y TIMES
JULY 25, 1917

The subject of negro migration from the South will not down. Negroes are moving away, undeterred even by the occurrences at East St. Louis. Evidently many if not most of the negroes regard that outbreak as sporadic and exceptional and not typical of Northern communities. Meanwhile much concern is shown in sections of the South where deprivation of negro labor would mean industrial calamity. Some of the more outspoken newspapers in the South admit that the negroes have cause for dissatisfaction. It is agreed that the negroes prefer to live in the South, with a mild climate and conditions with which they are familiar. They go North to get better pay and to enjoy improved surroundings. Texas is one of the states deeply affected, and some journals are "talking out in meeting." The Houston Post suggests looking into the status of the negroes to ascertain whether causes of dissatisfaction exist, and says: "Our town landlords throughout the state have the idea that 'anything is good enough for a nigger,' and thousands are huddled in miserable shacks standing upon undrained ground, without sewerage, without water service, and without ordinary comforts and conveniences which are really essential to community health. Even worse conditions obtain on many of the plantations, while the rural schools for negro children where they exist at all are a joke." This is testimony from a disinterested source and cannot be regarded as put forth with the desire to prejudice the case. In slavery days the master, for economic reasons, found it advantageous to look after the physical well-being of his chattels. Apparently the health and comfort of negro wage-earners get little consideration from some Southern employers. The statements by The Houston Post help explain why the negroes, most of whom would rather remain, are trying to leave the South.

WOULD PREVENT IMMIGRATION OF NEGROES TO OHIO

Officials Take Steps to Keep Colored People In Their Home State.

LABOR AGENTS ARE CURBED

Many Come North and Are Unable to Find a Place to Live or in Which to Work.

[Special to The Ledger.]

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 20.—Steps have been taken by both the federal and the state governments to curb the influx of Negro laborers from the South into Ohio at least unless definite employment is awaiting them and suitable housing provisions.

Fred C. Croxton, chairman of the committee on labor of the Ohio branch of the national council of defense, has received a letter of inquiry from the United States department of labor in which answers are requested to these questions:

Seeking Information.

"Are Negroes still coming into Ohio, or is emigration taking place? Please furnish an estimate of the number in either event.

"Are agents from Ohio working in the South to secure migration of Negroes? If so, who are they, where are they working, what inducements do they offer and what can be done to prevent it?

"What fees are charged Negroes for securing work for them in the North?"

Croxton said the answers to these questions will be furnished the government. Much information has already been collected, he said.

Chairman Croxton has asked the state industrial commission to revoke the licenses of all employment agencies that are inducing Colored people to come North without definite arrangement and housing. He has the assurance of Commissioner Duffy that this will be done.

Advertise for Negroes.

This announcement followed discovery in Cincinnati by state investigators of the following printed card advertisement:

"One million Colored men and 2,000,000 Colored women are wanted right now in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other northern States, to work in the homes, mines, factories and fields.

"Tens of thousands are here now, all doing well. Will you join them? If not interested, hand this to some friend looking for better wages. Write at once to National Labor Agency, 228 West Eighth street, Cincinnati, Ohio."

Croxton said the next meeting of the labor and industrial relations committee of the state war board will consider the Negro influx problem.

PITTSBURGH PA DISPATCH
OCTOBER 26, 1917

Intolerance Dies Hard

The intolerance which finally found its expression in the race riots of East St Louis, and was not wanting in the mutiny of Negro soldiers in Texas, appears in sections of Georgia with a slightly altered foundation, but with the structure one of plain race hatred. The white planters of portions of Georgia have determined, apparently, that their black neighbors shall not publicly parade the rewards of successful farming, and "night riding" is in full swing to strike terror into the Negroes and force compliance with the wishes of the white planters. The breaking point was reached a short time ago, according to news accounts, when Negro planters invested some of the proceeds of an exceptionally profitable cotton crop in automobiles, angering the white cotton growers beyond self-restraint.

The matter has grown so serious that one judge has ordered rigid inquiry of the "night riding" by the grand jury of his county and promises punishment for the offenders if they are discovered. The Governor also has taken up the case and is encouraging county officials to prosecute investigations of the outrages, promising his assistance. One Negro planter was anonymously ordered to sell the automobile he had just bought, but paid no attention to the warning until brutally taken out at night and beaten by a mob of masked men. Then there was a quick sale of the motor car; but another Negro citizen refused to follow orders before or after warning and whippings, and is making a legal battle to protect himself, which may be successful in view of a number of indictments and prospective arrests. The South cannot well exist industrially without Negro labor, and yet persists in brutalized tactics to make life intolerable for the black men and their families. From a case of this character race riots can spring as readily as at East St Louis, but prompt official condemnation may nip the new campaign in the bud.

Labor - 1917

Migration

Attitude of Whites (North)

Skilled White Labor Needed in the South

N Y C AMERICAN
JULY 17, 1917

THE South is making, in many sections, a vigorous protest against the interference with her labor by the exportation of thousands of her negro citizens. More particularly the Southern employers resent the persistent effort of corporations and munition plants and great industrial institutions at the North to attract the negro ***"who does not join the union and does not strike!"***

Whatever concerns the South is a matter of increasing interest to the whole country. The New York American believes that one of the great difficulties with which the South has had to contend in these last two decades is its too great dependence on negro labor.

All the great things which the South has been planning for and working for—from diversified crops to varied industries—would be much more speedily accomplished if that great and fertile section of the country invited and employed more skilled white labor.

No part of the world is more genial than the South, more fertile than the South, or more suitable than the South for the conduct of vast industrial enterprises and to the production of the greatest variety of profitable crops.

These Gulf and Southeastern States enjoy the same ideal conditions that bless the wonderful State of California. The South has the same advantages that California has—climate, richness of soil, charm of people, and all that encourages growth of population and prosperity.

The only difference is that California seeks and welcomes the highest grade of white labor, and the South depends too much upon negro labor. As a consequence California raises almost every kind of product and sells it always at the highest prices, while the South raises chiefly cotton, and sells it sometimes at very good prices and sometimes at very poor prices.

Those who are deeply interested in the South fully realize that it does not make half the money that it might make, and does not enjoy half the development to which it is entitled.

If the South would till the soil intensively—as they do in southern France and in all the countries blessed with a similar climate that border on the Mediterranean—this great section of our country would be infinitely better off.

The South and the negro are getting along well together. The South is treating the negro wonderfully well, educating him and assisting him in his material affairs, and the negro is coming to realize, after tragedies like that of East St. Louis, that no other section is likely to treat him better than the South does.

But, none the less, the economic policy is sound. A change in labor conditions would be well for the South and well for the negro. The negro might prosper and advance, perhaps, more rapidly under the sterner competition and educative example which would come to him from working side by side with the efficient labor of the North.

And it is undoubtedly true that a better grade of white labor would send the South by leaps and bounds toward its manifest destiny of industrial and agricultural super-prosperity.

Negro Migration

UTICA N Y OBSERVER
AUGUST 22, 1917

If we were not so deeply interested in questions concerning the war, more attention would be given to the migration of the colored people of the South to the North. Figures are difficult to secure, but it has been frequently stated that careful estimates made by those in a situation to know the facts place the number at upwards of 1,000,000 since the 1st of January, 1916. "It means," said a recent writer, "that in every northern city, and in almost every northern town of any size, a few negro families from the South have found lodgment. In some places, the number of migrations have been large and the negroes have started new sections, as was the case in East St. Louis. In the smaller towns, a few families have moved in, making their appearance quite unheralded and unannounced, and they have unobtrusively gone to work and have already been absorbed in the communities."

All sorts of theories have been advanced as to why the negroes have been coming north. The North has not been cordial to the negro in the past, and although it sent its armies to provide freedom for the black slave, it has shown no disposition to take that same slave to its bosom and make of him a man and brother. Nevertheless, the North has always provided the few negroes residing therein with work, if the negroes were willing to perform it. Any industrious negro has been able to make his way and provide for his family in the North, and there has been no severe restrictive laws against him. The colored man has not been segregated in the towns and cities. His children have been permitted in the public schools; the members of the family have been tolerated, though not sought, in the churches; they could own property, vote and transact business the same as the white people as long as they behaved themselves. We have tolerated the negro in this way because he has not been a dominant or even an important factor, and we will probably continue to do so as long as he remains an unimportant factor. No one can say what would happen should the migration of the negroes continue until they formed 50 per cent. or more of the population of the North, as is the case in most of the Southern States.

It is probable that the migration of the negro is the natural result of his treatment in the South. Segregation laws within the last five years have made it impossible for the negro to buy lands except in certain undesirable localities, and in some instances the laws have been so severe that they have been prevented from retaining lands which they had purchased years before. Cattle laws have made it unprofitable for the negro farmer to raise either cattle or hogs, and educational conditions have scarcely improved at all. Some of the States have laws that prevent white teachers from instructing the colored children. The South admits that the negro has been discriminated against most severely, and in some of the States, fearing the loss of colored labor, they have already begun to retrench and are taking measures to induce the negroes to abandon their plans to remove to the North.

The North can assimilate a certain proportion of the negro population of the South without injury to either section. A few millions, sprinkled through our cities and towns might be welcome. If they would descend upon some of the deserted or abandoned farming lands and show a disposition to raise stock and crops and deal in the markets, they would not be interfered with. Numbers of them can find work in the places which would have been taken by immigrants from Europe had it not been that the war has practically put an end to immigration. We fear, however, that a large exodus of negroes from the South to the North will be resisted in the North through the passage of laws such as those which have been adopted in the South. It might as well be recognized first as last, and boldly admitted, that the dominition of the colored race in the North would be no more welcome than it is in the South. Were any of the northern cities to become from 50 to 67 per cent. colored population—as is the case in some of the southern cities and towns, there would be no end to demands asking for their control, and discriminating laws would follow in one form or another.

HARTFORD CONN POST
SEPTEMBER 18, 1917

Race Segregation

Whether segregation of white and negro children in the public schools, especially in the evening schools, is desirable, seems to have stirred usually placid Hartford in an unexpected manner. In an interview published in The Post on Saturday Thomas S. Weaver, Superintendent of Schools was quoted as saying that it was a problem that was likely to be taken up by the Board of Education and that he would recommend segregating the white and negro races in the night school.

Apparently, the publication of the interview produced a storm for the Ministerial Alliance, representing the negro ministers of Hartford, has sent a letter protesting to Mr. Weaver. Mr. Weaver is further quoted as saying that he did not nor would he urge race segregation and the matter apparently will end there.

But in the statement which The Post on Saturday credited to Mr. Weaver he was stated to have made remarks which were so sensible that this newspaper is surprised if he feels that he was misquoted. The interview quoted Mr. Weaver as offering perfectly logical reasons as to why segregation is desirable, not only from the standpoint of the white race, but from the standpoint of the negro race even more.

The Post quoted Mr. Weaver informally as follows with reference to the evening schools:

> Mr. Weaver expects that the matter will be of special importance in the evening schools and will suggest to the evening high school committee which meets this afternoon that there be segragation of the blacks and whites. He feels that this is the only thing to do judging from last Winter, when there was much bad feeling shown between the two classes. The plan is, as will be suggested by Mr. Weaver, to have a school set apart for the colored students. This is the only way in which they can be helped for last Winter, after they had been slighted and ignored by the white pupils, they gradually dropped out of the schools, only a few remaining throughout the school year. He expects that a large number of negro pupils will register in the evening schools and for this reason, the feeling will be more pronounced than last year."

Now whether Mr. Weaver has urged segregation of the races or not and regardless as well of the protest of the negro pastors, there is a perfectly sensible proposition. The purpose of the evening schools is to provide an education for those unable to get it in the day schools and particularly for those who have been deprived of an opportunity to

attend school in their earlier years. If conditions which prevail in schools discourage negroes who are striving to get an education from continuing to do so, then the leaders of that race not only ought to agree to race segregation but ought to insist upon it, in justice to the members of their race.

If Mr. Weaver feels that The Post misquoted him, this newspaper is willing to accept the views which were credited to him as its own. Hartford has a race problem in its schools not because it is snobbish, because it draws the color line, or because any influence of the "Bourbon South" is manifest here. Ever since Hartford was Hartford negroes and whites have lived and worked side by side and there has been no race problem and no talk of segregation, until now.

That there is such talk now is due to the fact that a new condition has been forced upon the community in the importation of a large number of Southern negroes as laborers. They have brought their families with them and their families in many instances include children. Negroes in the South do not have the same facilities for education that are vouchsafed to white children in the North, consequently the Southern negro who enters the Hartford schools is less advanced than the white child of the same age and is obliged to enter a grade with children a year or several years younger. It isn't altogether a race problem that creates the demand for segregation. It is a matter of age quite as much as race. It is neither advisable, nor desirable to place in a third grade, for instance a group of children old enough to be in the sixth grade, regardless of whether the children are black or white. And when the older children are of a different race, and come from a part of the country where ideas and conditions are radically different from our own, there is no argument as to whether or not the effect on the younger children is good or bad.

Hartford never had this problem before because until within two or three years our negroes had the same educational facilities as our white children, from the kindergarten up and there was no great disparity of ages in the grades. The new conditions have created such a disparity, bringing with it a condition which has to be faced as a condition, not through any attempt to read into a discussion of it, a spirit of race antagonism. The Post would take the same position with reference to mixing older children of any race, with younger children of the same or another race, and whether Mr. Weaver endorses the ideas this newspaper credited him with or not, he ought to, for reasons that have nothing to do with "southern Bourbonism."

CUMBERLAND MD TIMES
JULY 7, 1917

THE NEGRO DRIFTING NORTHWARD.

Col. Roosevelt and Samuel Gompers made a scene on a public speaking stage in New York last night over the East St. Louis riots and the killing of many colored people and the burning of their homes. Roosevelt indirectly blamed the labor unions for inciting the riot against the negroes and Gompers challenged the insinuation and blamed the trouble on the employers who had imported negro laborers from the South to break strikes. The New York audience, as might be expected, divided sympathy between the two contenders on the stage, and the prudence of those in charge of the meeting averted a riot in the house that was to welcome the Russian mission to the United States. It will require a greater amount of patience and cool judgment than was manifested by either Col. Roosevelt or Mr. Gompers on this occasion to solve the new problem of the negro in this country, as exemplified by the murder and destruction that has disgraced the community across the river from St. Louis. This race riot at East St. Louis and other disturbances that have taken place in several cities since the negro has been drifting northward will make every thoughtful American realize that we have in the negro one of the most serious social problems by which this country is confronted. Mr. Roosevelt impatiently charging labor unions with murder and Mr. Gompers' readiness to challenge anything that may be said against labor unions will not solve the problem or prevent the evil that may continue to come from it.

There are 10,000,000 negroes in the United States and they are rapidly increasing. They increased something like 1,000,000 during the past ten years. The wildest guesses imaginable have been made as to the future of the negro race. Some people think that they will ultimately die out. As a matter of fact, during the past 60 years, they have increased nearly threefold.

The increase of the negro is but little below that of older civilized nations; England's increase being but 12 per cent for the last decade. The increase in the negro population was something over 11 per cent during the past ten years.

It is unfortunate that systematic efforts are being made to bring the negro from the south to the large industrial centers in the north. The negro is probably much better fitted for work on the farm than he is for work in the city.

The last census reports of the United States government brought out the fact that negro farms in the south have increased 20 per cent, while negro population increased only 10 per cent throughout the entire country.

The real friends of the negro will try to persuade him to move onto the farm, for here he will have more independence that he will ever secure in the industrial cities or even in the smaller towns.

There are exceptional negroes who will make good almost anywhere, but it is to be remembered that we are dealing with the one-tenth of the population of the United States which for many generations to come, will in many respects be inferior to the white race.

Those who are constantly preaching equality of every sort for the negro race, are not the real friends of the negro. While the negro should have equality o fopportunity, it by no means follows that he is born with the same endowment or capabilities as the white man.

SUN

New York City

MIGRATING NEGROES.

An Attempt to Interpret the Southern Opinion of the Blacks.

To the Editor of The Sun—*Sir:* The letter headed "A Negro Migration" and written by Joseph Manning sounded as if it had been written by a negro. No white man who has lived in the South or is intimately acquainted with Southern affairs, political or economic, would have expressed such views unless he be an unscrupulous politician.

I was in Alabama last summer and on every side were complaints about the help question. I went with my hostess to a negro village to get a girl who had formerly served in the house where I visited. There we found dozens of negro women living in squalid quarters, half of them without shoes on their feet, dirt and poverty everywhere. But not one of them would go to work. Why? Because they are indolent and lazy and had rather live in filth and rags as long as the weather is warm and they have their small gardens, the crops from which keep them in food.

Do you think for a minute that it would cause the South grief if the inhabitants of that village migrate? Joseph Manning spoke of the Southern negro being deprived of his vote. Please stop and think a moment.

In many Southern counties there are more negroes than white people. Every one who has seen the negro educated knows that with education and enfranchisement come self-assertiveness. Now, surely every white man in the North agrees that the white race in the South should predominate. How will this be possible in counties and States where the negro vote is greater than the white vote? Have you an idea of what a degrading effect a maximum negro vote has on the politics of a State?

Let us turn to the other side of the question. Is the North eager for a wholesale migration of negroes from the South? In the town where I live there are 25,000 people, and out of all the families here there are not more than a dozen who are willing to hire negro servants. There was a negro girl from the South who had formerly lived with me for four months and whom I would have kept indefinitely. But she became homesick and went home. Later she wrote me and asked that I find her a place if I could not take her back myself. I, having a satisfactory girl, tried all over town at places where girls were wanted to find a home for her, but no one wanted to employ a negro.

I finally succeeded in finding a home for her, where she remained less than a week. Her employer gave her such a bad character that I could not get her another home in town. Many Northern people of my acquaintance have visited and lived in the South, and of them there has not been one who does not thoroughly indorse the view the Southerners take of the negro question. There is a type of old fashioned negro without which the South would be incomplete. But that type will not migrate. They are devoted and faithful to their white people, and in return their white people love them in a way that Northern people cannot understand. Nowhere is there the opportunity for the willing, industrious negro that there is in the South, where he is undisturbed and where allowance is made for his failings and weaknesses. But the day that the South sees the migration of the last restless, dissatisfied negro will be the happiest day it has known since the civil war.

Katherine S. Crankshaw.

Hazleton, Pa., January 17.

THINKS MIGRATION HARMFUL

The Amsterdam News 1-24-1917

Pennsylvania Woman Answers Former Senator Manning—Alabama Man Makes Her Statements Sound Ridiculous.

To the Editor of The Sun:—Sir: The letter headed "A Negro Migration" and written by Joseph Manning sounded as if it had been written by a colored man. No white man who has lived in the South or is intimately acquainted with Southern affairs, political or economic, would have expressed such views unless he be an unscrupulous politician.

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—Katherine S. Crankshaw.

Hazleton, Pa., January 17.

Labor-1917
Migration

Attitude of Whites (North)

BOSTON, MASS., TRANSCRIPT
JULY 3, 1917

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA

In his migration from the South, the land of his forefathers' bondage, to the North and West, the negro is not always meeting with the cordial reception he had expected. In ridding himself of one set of conditions he has run afoul of another, and has come to understand that the prejudices growing out of economic pressure can be quite as bitter as those spring from historic traditions. The East St. Louis riots that have been in progress in southwestern Illinois for several months, and that have culminated in the reign of terror that has put a black stain upon the white people of that section, are due primarily to economic causes, although the racial problem is by no means absent. Southern Illinois is really in considerable part Southern in the quality and temper of its people. It was full of Southern sympathizers during the Civil War, and furnished many soldiers to the armies of the Confederacy. Politically it is nearer kin to the border States of Kentucky and Missouri than to the State of which it is geographically a part. Clashes between the whites and blacks have occurred in the past, and when the racial question is complicated by a serious economic problem the latent antagonisms are fanned to white heat, the mob spirit manifests itself, and murder, arson and brutality are unleashed.

Here is a problem that must be dealt with by this country. Probably it will be the next great problem with which we shall have to deal when the war for civilization has been fought and won. When the world has been made safe for democracy, America must be made safe for Americans. Our citizens without regard to color must be able to go where they will in search of employment, freely and not in jeopardy of their lives. This can be brought in one way only, the elevation of the entire negro citizenship to a higher economic level, so that the competition of his brain and labor will not threaten to cheapen life and lower wages. Caucasians who have won, through their unions and in other ways, a comparatively high standard of living, are not inclined to stand by and see a cheaper labor take their places in the mills and shops. Since the white standard should not, and will not, be lowered, the negro standard must be raised. Otherwise the competition of cheap negro labor will arouse racial antagonisms, the bitterest of all in the history of the world. As the negro comes north in increasing numbers, gaining in skill and the consciousness of manhood, he will find for himself his place in the sun. Until he does achieve this he will find, in the less enlightened sections of the country, the

...n on the battlefield in 1559

racial prejudice is the ready weapon of the conscienceless agitator.

BOSTON MASS. HERALD
JULY 5, 1917

HAS MASSACHUSETTS A NEGRO PROBLEM?

To the Editor of the Herald:

Let us not forget that the black men and women so cruelly mobbed, maimed and murdered by brutal and maddened whites in southwestern Illinois on July 2 were of the same race as the Bravas whom some whites on Cape Cod regard with loathing, and would like to see elsewhere. The colored people of East St. Louis so cruelly treated are in large measure newcomers from the states well south of Illinois, part of that natural and proper movement of population, that interstate migration of laborers in search of improved opportunity, which should be encouraged rather than repressed. Should the present war continue, and foreign immigration remain checked, that interstate migration also will continue, and Massachusetts, as the most active of the New England states, and therefore the one offering the most attractive field to such immigrants, may easily find its colored population in a few years more than quadrupled, so that instead of less than 40,000, as it was according to the census of 1910, it may be more than 150,000 according to the census of 1920. The local laws of Massachusetts touching the civil rights of colored people were drawn at a time when the colored population was even smaller than in 1910, when the foreign population was far smaller than now, and when also the sentimental interest in the colored people was far stronger than it is today. What will happen in Massachusetts when in centres of population blacks are competing with whites for employment, and many black faces instead of very few appear in the public schools? I have rarely heard the Negro more bitterly denounced than by residents of Boston, though on the whole the colored people of Boston are in a far better condition than those who will come to us from the South, many of whom are likely to be in much the condition of the despised Bravas, except that they will speak a corrupted though sweetened and softened dialect of our English tongue. It may seem extravagant to say that Massachusetts may shortly have her Negro problem, but is it? Some persons of superior education in Massachusetts have a warm sentimental regard for the Negro race, but even some such whites endure less patiently than the southern whites the faults, industrial and social, of the colored people, while hundreds of thousands in Massachusetts have no sentimental regard for the colored race, and no personal acquaintance with the colored people of the South such as has given to many southerners, who habitually underrate the possibilities of the race, a sympathetic understanding of the individual Negro. I know from personal observation of the colored people in one of the border states that they have made great progress in a generation, but I know also that the habits and conditions of many are such as will stir the antipathies of the local white, as they have been stirred by the Bravas. The white race, and perhaps especially the British race, is arrogant and unsympathetic toward the dark races, and such attitude is not a matter of latitude. The problem of white and black is not so simple in the South as it looks to distant observers, and it will not be simple when it appears in Massachusetts. We must make our political democracy broad enough to include the colored people, but that is easier said than done. The time is at hand to educate the mass of our people to understanding, tolerance, and sympathy touching those who may shortly flood in upon us from the South seeking the opportunity that none should deny such seekers.

E. N. VALLANDIGHAM.

Chestnut Hill, July 3.

MARIETTA OHIO LEADER
AUGUST 7, 1917

KEEPING THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

The News does not believe that there is any law which can be used to prevent negroes from contracting to work in the North. It believes that any statute which may be susceptible to that use will, for that very reason, be held to be violative of the Constitution. It may be that no one would be found to test the constitutionality of a statute put to that use, and that, therefore, the statute could be made more or less effective, notwithstanding its legal nullity. But no one ought to wish to keep the negroes in the South by such means. The News is confident that no considerable number of people in this State wish to do so. To deprive the negroes of their right to accept employment wherever they wish would be to admit that they have good reasons for wishing to leave the South.

The News does not believe they have, notwithstanding that they are not without grounds of complaint. It believes that in the North they will encounter difficulties and injustices of different kind, but of worse degree than those which make their cause of grievance against the South. They are wanted in the North by those who seek to employ them, and by no one else, unless it is that a certain kind of politicians in the industrial centers of the North see in their coming an enlargement of their opportunity to profit in corrupt politics. If the negroes think they will get any economic or social welcome in the North they are sadly deluded. What has happened in East St. Louis, and more recently, in Chester, Pa., ought to warn them that the moment their presence in the North begins to be felt in a competitive way they will find themselves infinitely worse off than they were in the South. It may be that they can at the moment earn more in the North than they do in the South. That is doubtful, and if it is true, the causes which make it possible are temporary.

The importance of the matter has probably been exaggerated. The number of negroes leaving the South is not likely to become great enough to have any very serious industrial effect in the South. The volume of this emigration has probably attained to its maximum. We may confidently expect before long to witness the return of many, if not most of those who have left, and every one of these prodigals will be a missionary against the seductions of the employment agents who induced them to leave.

Notwithstanding the conditions in the South, which afford industrious and law-abiding negroes reason to complain, the South, The News believes, is a more hospitable and favorable home for them than the North. But that belief could not justify us

in resorting to measures of constraint to keep them here. The sensible, the just, the wise and expedient thing to do is to take some thought of ways to destroy the conditions which work discontent, not among the idle and vicious negroes, but among the very class of them which the South has so much reason for wishing to keep.—Dallas (Texas) News.

TRIBUNE EVENING

Providence, R. I.

JAN 19 1917

The Negro Migration.

The movement of negroes from the South to the North continues and grows in volume with a purpose too evident to be ignored.

The negro is not coming to the North merely to seek work, although the demand for workingmen in the North furnished the determining motive which gave expression to a condition of restiveness long existing. The negro has been gradually realizing that at home in the South he is repressed in many ways and that this repression amounts to oppression and operates as such when the victim of it comes to an actual realization of the situation.

While disfranchising laws were at first submitted to as a matter of course, the negro being fairly well satisfied with the fact of freedom and not especially caring for his status as a citizen, subsequent growth in knowledge of the discrimination against him has resulted in a restless and unsettled state of mind which has at length led to a movement into an environment where no such discrimination exists and where the opportunities in other respects are better.

We saw something of this in the last presidential election and it was even said that efforts were made by the Republicans to colonize negroes in the North for political purposes. But while there might have been a little augmentation of the northern movement at election time there was no opportunity for making voters of the immigrants in the places to which they moved in time to make their votes available.

But these Southern negroes, coming to the North in constantly increasing numbers and being diffused throughout communities in which there are no such disabilities as those to which they were subjected at home, soon become voters. Thus far they have not colonized to any great extent and their presence does not make any marked difference in the political conditions of the towns and cities in which they locate.

A movement secondary to that of the negroes northward is the movement of negroes in the South from the rural districts to the cities and towns to take the places of those gone North. This means an improvement, in a measure, of the Southern negro, for it brings some increase of wages and also an advantage in schooling for negro children. Rural education for negroes in the South means only a sixty-day school, while in the cities and towns there are six and eight months of schooling.

The departure of negroes for the North, it will thus be seen, has made opportunities for the country negroes to take their places and it has also made the labor of the country negroes who do not go to the cities a bit more appreciated than before.

EVANSVILLE (IND.) COURIER
JULY 21, 1917

Exodus of Southern Negroes

The sudden migration of thousands of negroes from the South to the North is puzling "the most intelligent men of the negro race who have traveled through the South making careful inquiries to learn the reason for this trek of their people," says Russel Dyer Owen in an article in the New York Sun.

"Whatever the cause," the writer says, "there is no denying the fact that 350,000 negroes have come North in the last twelve months, leaving the South confronted with a largely depleted labor market and a reluctant economic loss that has been computed at $200,000,000 and which probably will be much higher. Southern chambers of commerce have tried their best to stem the tide; railroad companies have refused to sell tickets to negroes; the police have arrested them and destroyed tickets they have bought, and every possible effort has been made, but all in vain. The negro still leaves the South, after having stood against the terrors of lynching and race prejudice for fifty years, after accumulating property worth billions, after becoming a factor in Southern business, and he is leaving all that he has gained upon a sudden impulse of nameless panic.

"That the boom of industry and high wages in the North have attracted negroes is generally recognized but this is not regarded as fully accounting for some of the peculiar aspects of the exodus of the negroes from the South—their sudden departure in many instances without consultation of their pastors and old-time leaders and their abandonment, often, of little farms, mules, pigs and even of household goods and cooking utensils."

Mr. Owen interviewed a large number of negro leaders in both South and North on the causes of the migration, and not one seems able to solve the puzzle. They give what they think is probably the cause—economic and social—but that is all. And even on these two points there is a wide divergence of opinion. Certain it is that the migratory spirit which is sweeping the South has become a mania, the irresistibility of which is astounding. "A colored preacher went out the other day in a Georgia town to make his monthly pastoral calls," says Mr. Owen, "and to his surprise and confusion he found that thirty families of his parish had vacated their homes, many of them leaving their furniture and cooking utensils behind. Some did not even take time to close their doors. No one knows when they left or where they went."

What the effect the great influx of negro labor will have in the North is a debatable question.

SALINA KAN JOURNAL
AUGUST 30, 1917

THE NEGRO MIGRATION.

Attention has been called lately to a new wave of migration in this country. There is a pronounced movement of negroes from the South to the North. The current seems to run primarily to the northsast, taking them to the big industrial centers along the Atlantic coast. The invasion is plainly observable, however, in middlewestern cities like Cleveland and Chicago, and there are traces of it in the Pacific Northwest.

The extent to which the East is affected may be inferred from the statement of the commissioner of charities of New York City, who says that 150,000 negroes have moved into the metropolis since the beginning of the war.

It is questionable whether this migration is good for the negroes. They are lured northward by the possibility of high wages. They find, only too often, that the higher income is offset by the higher cost of living. They exchange their rural or small-town life for life in a congested and unhealthful section of a big city. They exchange their sunny climate for a climate far less congenial to their race. They forsake the South at a time when that section is comng into a new prosperity, which has its promise for the colored population as well as the whites.

From the standpoint of the country as a whole, too, it seems unfortunate that so many negroes should leave the South just at this time. The greatest national need today is a more intensive cultivation of the soil. Most of the southern negroes are agricultural laborers. They are needed more by southern farms than by northern factories. They should be encouraged to stay at home.

CHURCHES FACE NEGRO PROBLEM

Many Colored People Try to Join White Congregations

COMMITTEE IS NAMED

GRAND RAPIDS (MICH) NEWS
SEPTEMBER 10, 1917

Three Pastors Will Investigate Conditions and Advise on Solution of Situation

With the sudden influx of the southern negroes to the northern states, the white churches have a problem on their hands. During the past five or six weeks this problem has become such a perplexing one with the Grand Rapids churches that its discussion occupied most of the first fall session of the Ministers' conference, which was held Monday morning at the Y. M. C. A.

Several local pastors, including the Rev. J. C. Willets and the Rev. J. C. Floyd, reported that there had been a large number of negroes present at the services in their churches for the past five or six weeks. Many of these negroes had made application for membership in the churches.

There are at present a large number of negroes in Grand Rapids, many of whom have located in this city during the past year. Because, it is believed, that these negroes did not find the fine colored churches they had been attending in the south, they wandered to the churches of the white people. Their applications for membership have not been accepted.

Murphy Gives Suggestions.

The Rev. O. L. Murphy, pastor of the African M. E. Zion church, the largest and most prosperous colored edifice in Grand Rapids, offered a few suggestions on the subject.

"In the south the colored people worship in handsome edifices and listen to good preachers. People, who would skimp in their homes, will give freely to their church.

"I believe the solution to this problem, which is coming up in other cities in the north, is the increase of the colored churches. We cannot satisfy the negroes we now have in our population with the poor religious accommodations the city has at present to offer."

"I believe," said Mr. Murphy, "that if we had better colored churches in Grand Rapids these people would prefer them, although some negroes migrating north may have a wrong conception of the social relations existing between the blacks and the whites in the north, and may have preferred to sit in the churches of the white citizens."

The conference appointed a committee of three to investigate the condition. The Rev. A. W. De Jonge, the Rev. G. F. Francombe and the Rev. William Stuart.

PRESS ~~TIMES~~

Middletown, Conn.

THE NEGRO MIGRATION NORTH.
(New York World.)

Tht statement made before the Business Men's organization that 150,000 negroes have left the south to come north within a year, and that Newark has received 10,000 of them and New York 25,000, calls attention to the economical and social problems created by this new aspect of domestic immigration.

In effect, a negro population equal to one-fifth of that of Virginia, or, from another point of view, the equivalent of three times the entire white and black population of an important southern city like Mobile, has suddenly abandoned its old home for a hazard of new fortunes in a radically different environment far away in the north. That its abrupt removal necessarily affects industrial relations there and here is obvious. It is, moreover, not merely a casual migration. The movement has become continuous and is gaining a momentum which may largely increase the north's new negro population during the current year beyond these figures.

It is bound both to influence industrial conditions in the south, by the withdrawal of this form of labor, and in the north by adding to the floating supply. It will presumably create problems, but that one of them, as respects the addition to New York's population of 25,000 negroes, will be the need of charitable provision is hardly worth worrying about. New York's capacity for assimilating immigration may be expected to prove equal to this new demand put upon it.

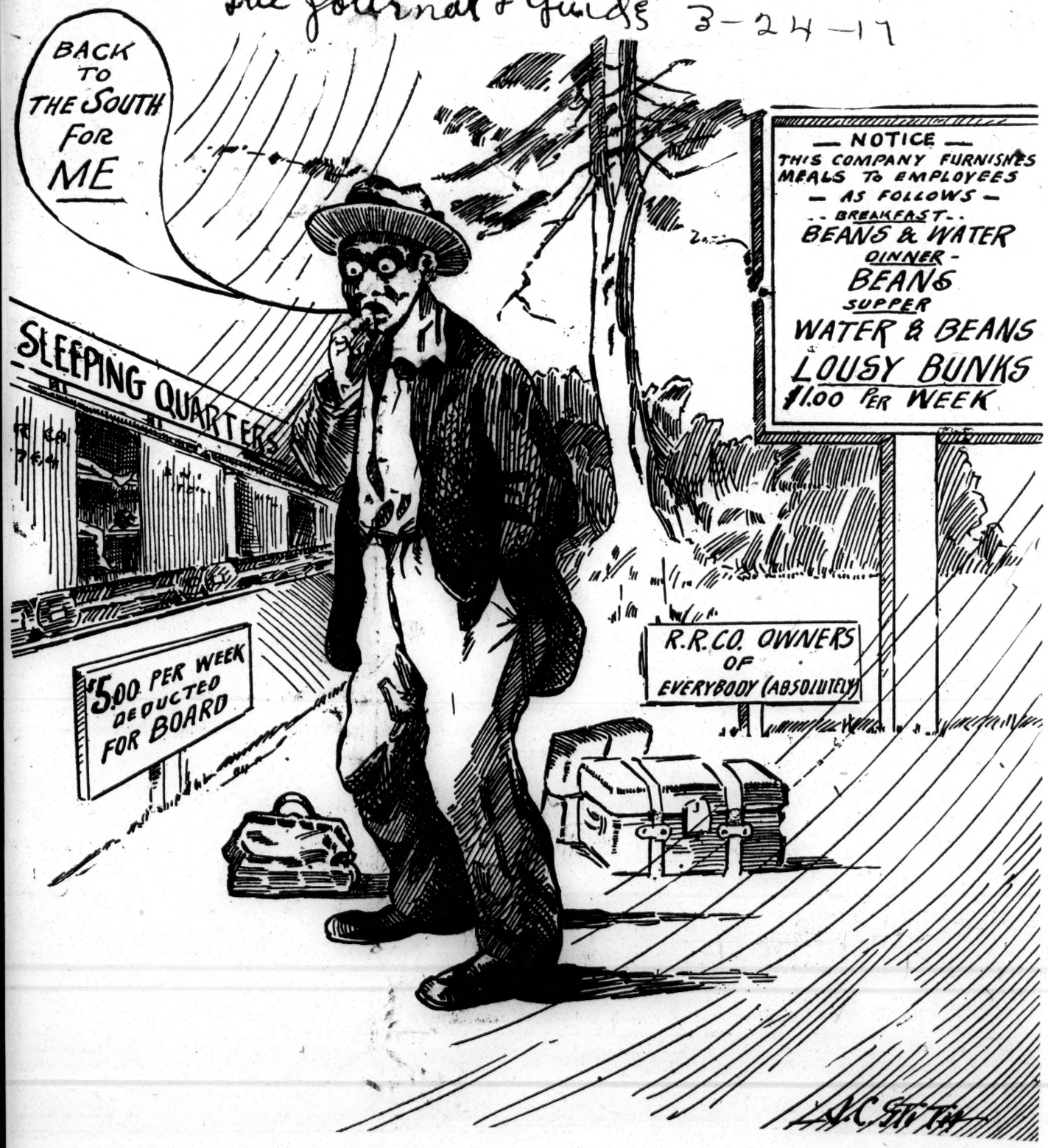
What is happening is merely the transfer of a bulk of willing and active labor, competent within its lines, to a new market. That it will adjust itself to the novel conditions and prove self-supporting, is rationally to be expected.

Labor - 1917 Cartoons

Migration

"HOME AIN'T NOTHING LIKE THIS"

The Journal + Guide 3-24-17

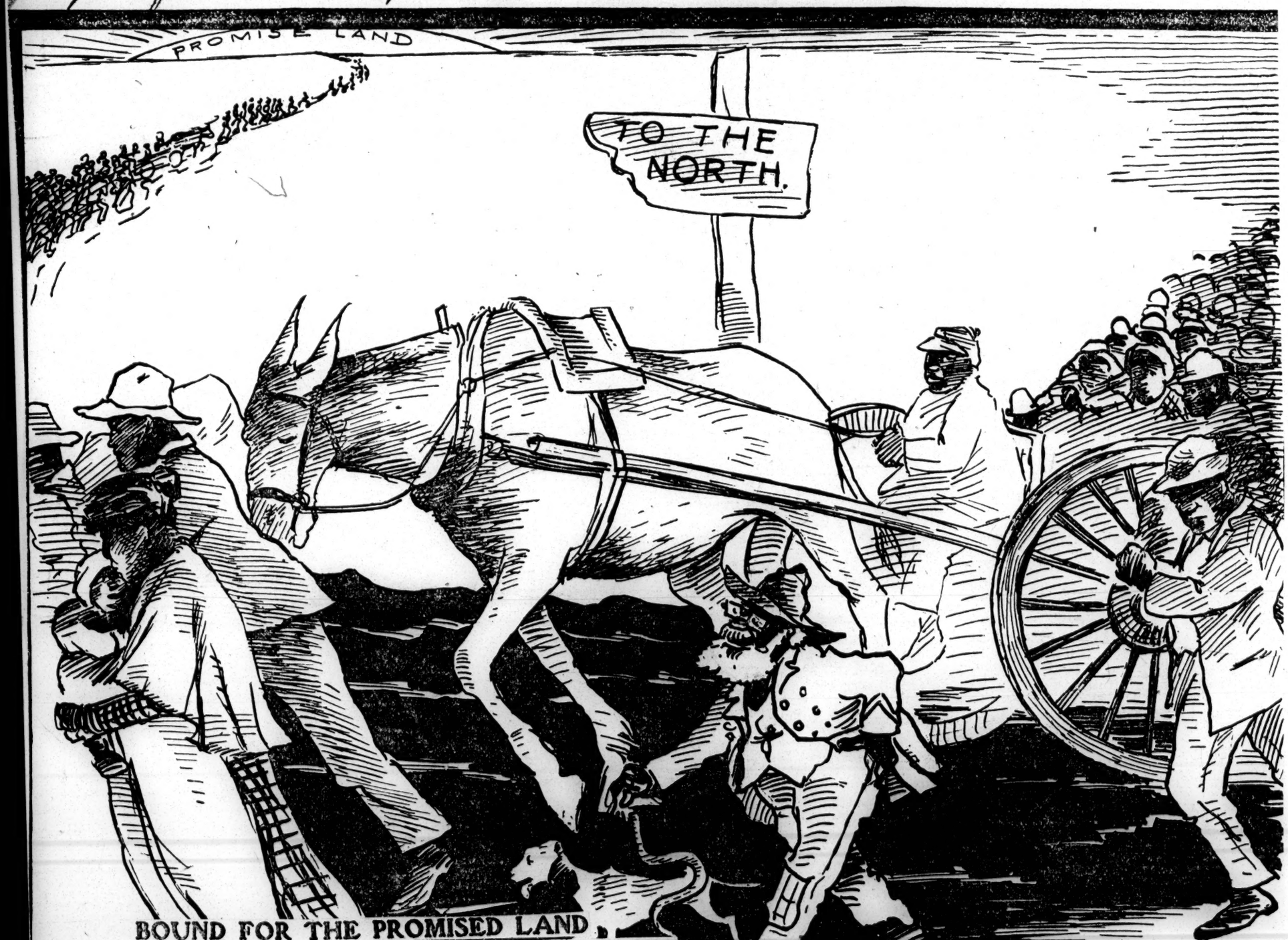


Labor – 1917
Migration

Cartoons

Chicago Defender 1-13-17

"The Exodus"



BOUND FOR THE PROMISED LAND

From Florida's stormy banks I go;
I've bid the south "Good-by";
No longer shall they treat me so,
And knock me in the eye.
The northern states is where I'm bound,
My cross is more than double—
If the chief executive can be found
I'll tell him all my trouble.

Thousands have gone on there before,
And enjoyed their northern lives;
Nothing there they can deplore,
So they wrote back for their wives.
Thousands more now want to go,
To join the glorious sop.
The recruiters failed to take one more,
Because the "Crackers" made 'em stop.

Arise! ye Darkies now a-slave,
Your chance at last has come;
Hold up your head with courage brave,
'Cause times are changing some.
God is punctual to his word,
Faithful to his dating;
Humble prayers is what he heard,
After years of faithful waiting.

All before this change was made,
They took me for a tool.
No respect to me was paid—
They classed me for a fool.
For centuries past I was knocked and cuffed,
And imposed upon by southern "whites";
For fifty yearse they had me bluffed
And robbed me of my "rights."

Thousands now are going north,
From Georgia and below;
This chance affords the greatest draught
That we've ever had before.
Oh! praise the Lord, each house and steeple,
And have a glorious dance:
What a blessing it is for our people
If they would take a chance.

The south declared, in bloody figures,
To reject me as a neighbor.
They classed me as a trashy "nigger,"
Just fit for common labor.
All are welcomed in the southern states,
The Jew, the Greek, the Turk,
But if I wish to enter within their gates
I must ask some "boss" for work.

Any one doing the work I do
Is paid four dollars per day;
But I must lie, and steal some, too,
To get one-half that pay.
Then they pay me off with trashy mess
And cheat me in the deal;
They force me hard to work for less,
And arrest me when I steal.

If a thousand whites work at a place,
Each one there is my "boss";
They've taken a grudge against my Race—
They drive me like a horse.
I am a Negro, and I know it,
And I'm just as good as white,
A loyal citizen and I've shown it,
But they won't treat me right.

If me and a "Cracker" has a fight,
And he knocks me in the jaw,
It's counted to him as being "right"
According to the "Cracker's" law.
But if I swing on the "Cracker's" jaw
With all my strength and might,
Right from that will start a war,
And I'll have the state to fight.

All they've sown against the "nigger"
They'll reap as sure as you're born.
Their time is out, they can't grow bigger.
They dragged my Race to scorn.
Yes, we'll rise up, by and by,
And make the "Crackers" sink below.
Big tears shall drop from each one's eye.
They've been warned of this before.

My people are really great on earth—
No greater can be found.
He's been a slave from his birth,
The south has kept him down.
He's not allowed like other men
To speak up for his rights.
No, he's shut up in a pen,
And tortured by the whites.

We have many noble men,
But the south has held them back.
The south was ne'r my people's friend—
They've kept him in a sack.
Yankee land, my future home,
O, how I long for thee.
Upon thy bosom let me roam,
And feel that I am free.

We are God's own chosen people,
And in hell our foes shall hop.
We're climbing daily to the place
Where we will be on top.
All men look alike to God,
No matter how large they've grown;
All are subject to His rod,
And will reap what they have sown.

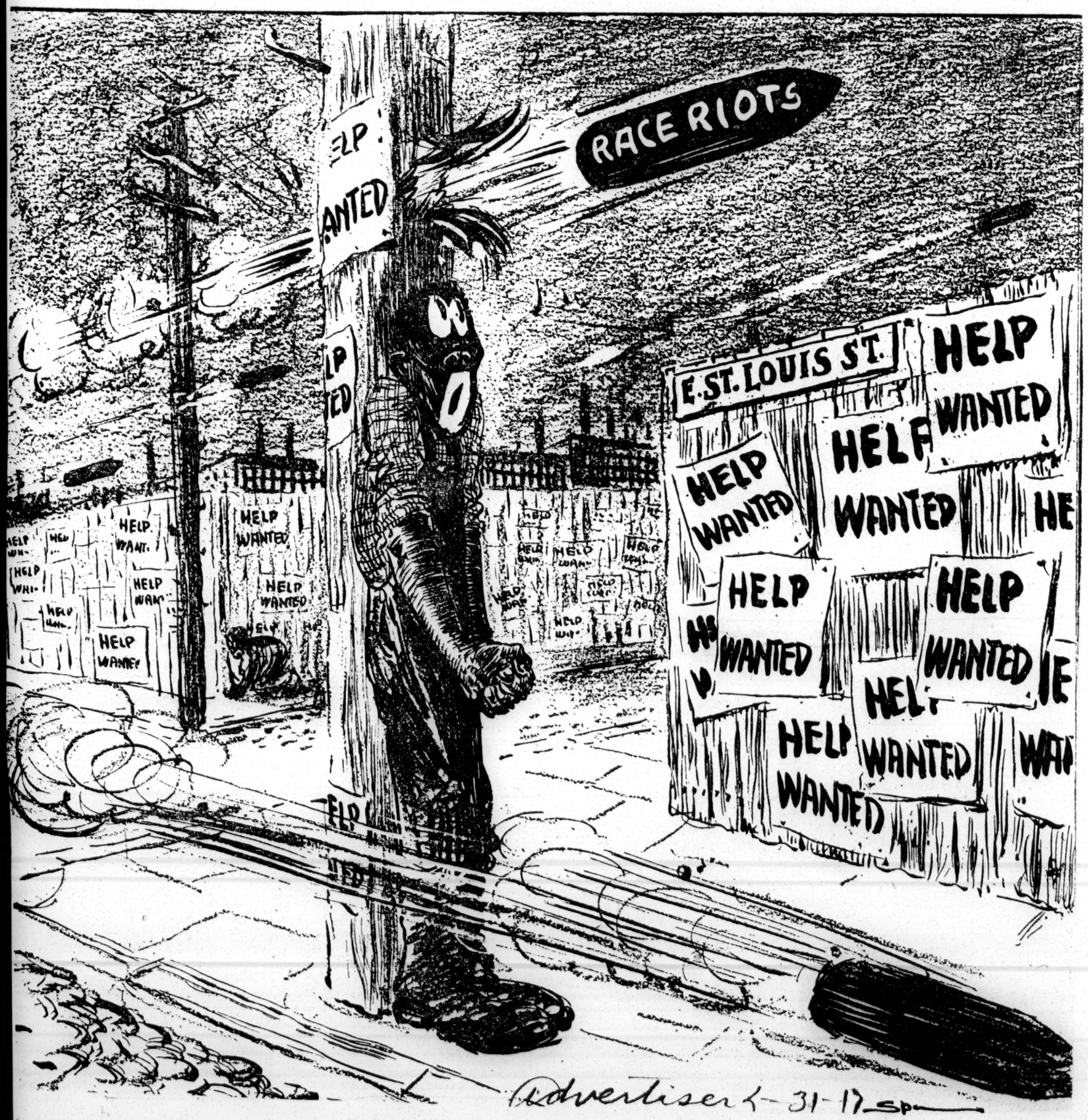
I would rather the cold to snatch my breath,
And die from a natural cause,
Than to stay down south and be beat to death
Under cruel "Cracker" laws.
They tried one time to exert their "will,"
These durned old gopher diggers.
They asked the government to pass a "bill"
And rid the south of "niggers."

Hasten on, my dark brother,
Duck the "Jim Crow" laws.
No "Crackers" north to slap your mother
Or knock you in the jaw.
No "Crackers" there to seduce your sister,
Nor hang you to a limb,
And you're not obliged to call them mister,
Nor show your teeth at them.

Now, why should I remain longer south,
To be kicked and dogged around?
"Crackers" to knock me in the mouth,

And shoot my brother down.
No, I won't. I'm leaving today,
No longer can I wait.
If the recruiters fail to take me 'way,
I'm bound to catch a freight.

"Putting The Ex in Exploders"

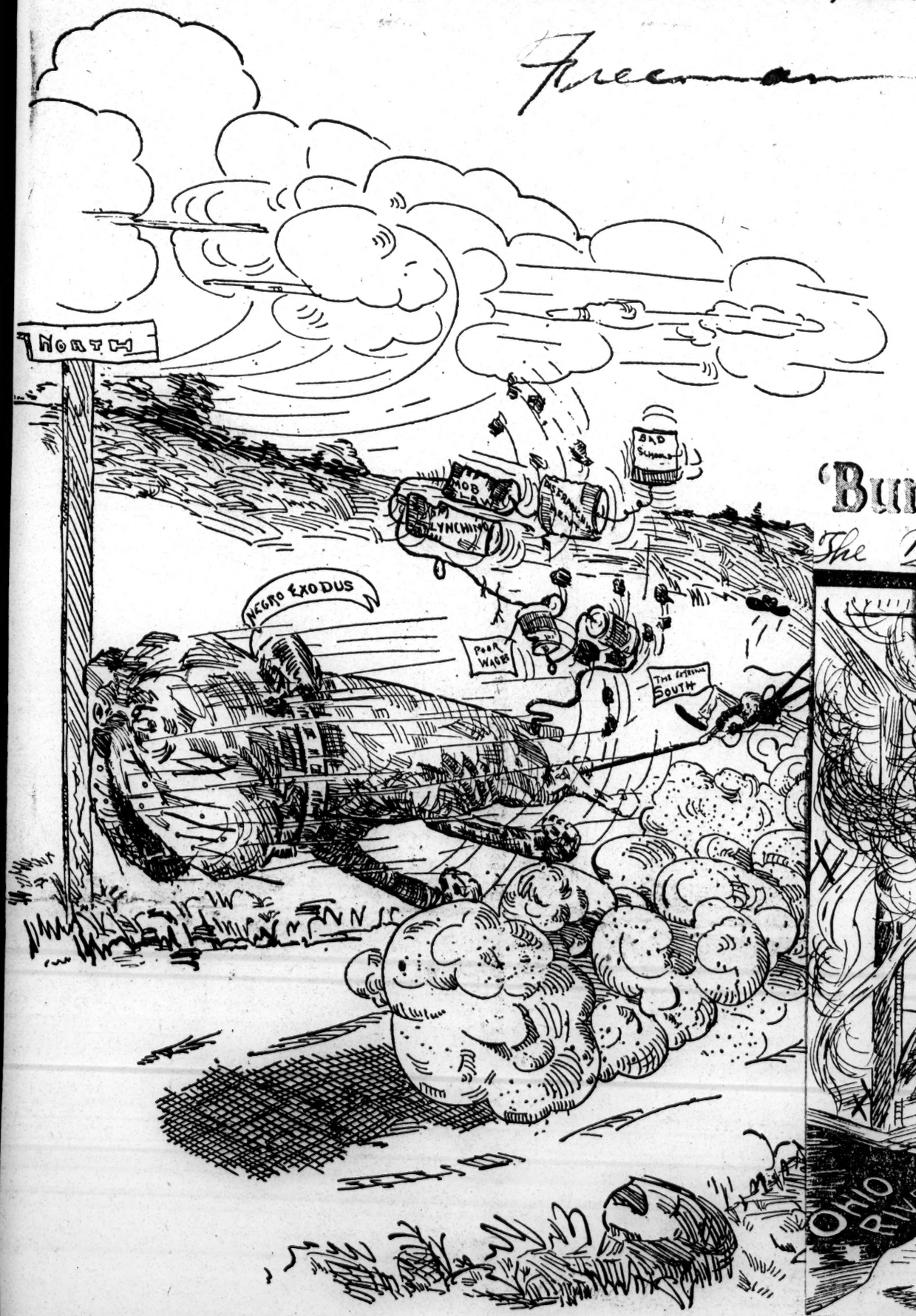

RACE RIOTS
E. ST. LOUIS ST.
HELP WANTED
HELP WANTED
HELP WANTED

Labor-1917
Migration

Cartoons

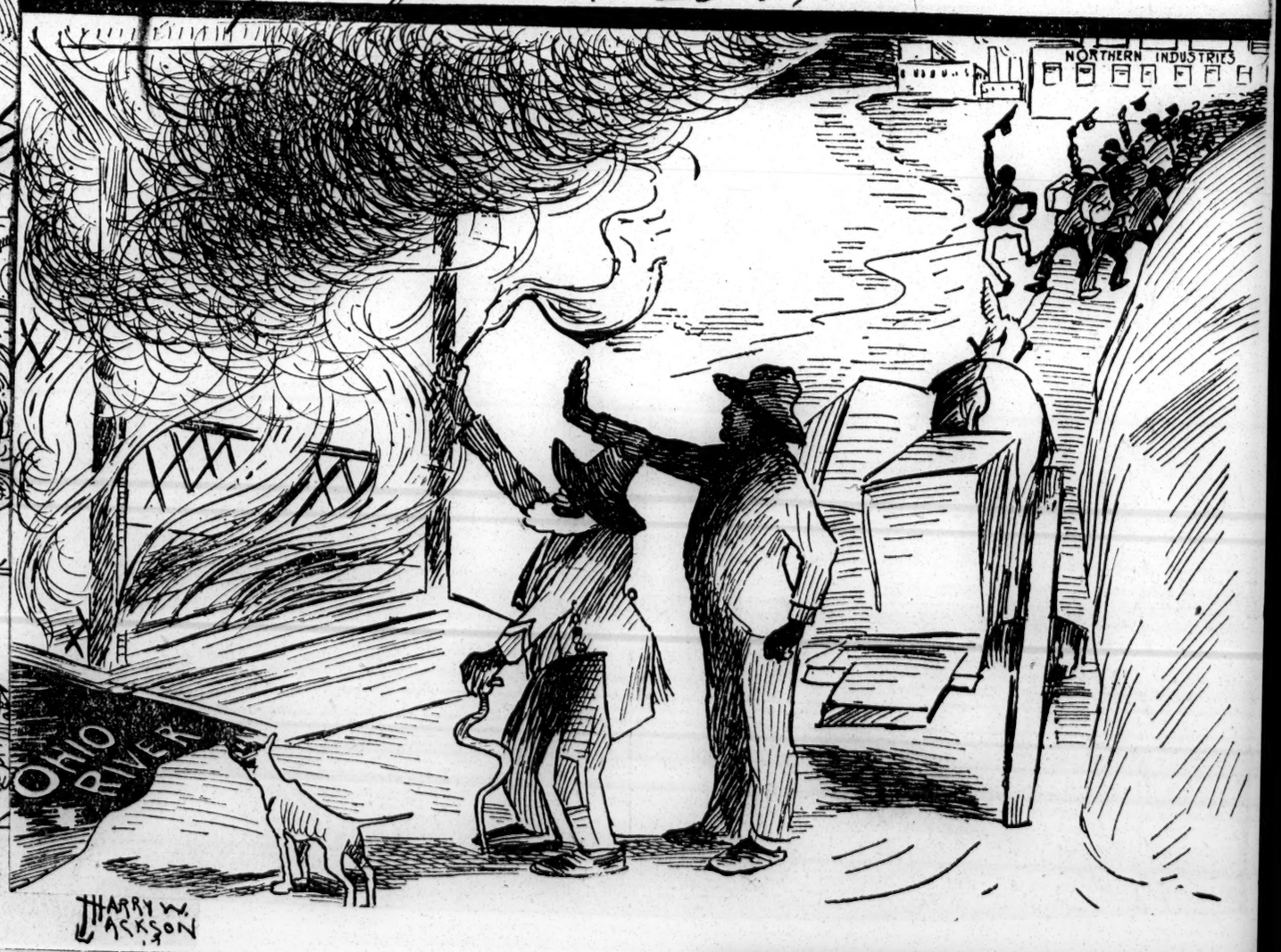
It's the Cans that's Making Him Go, Sir.

Freeman



'Burning Their Bridges Behind Them'

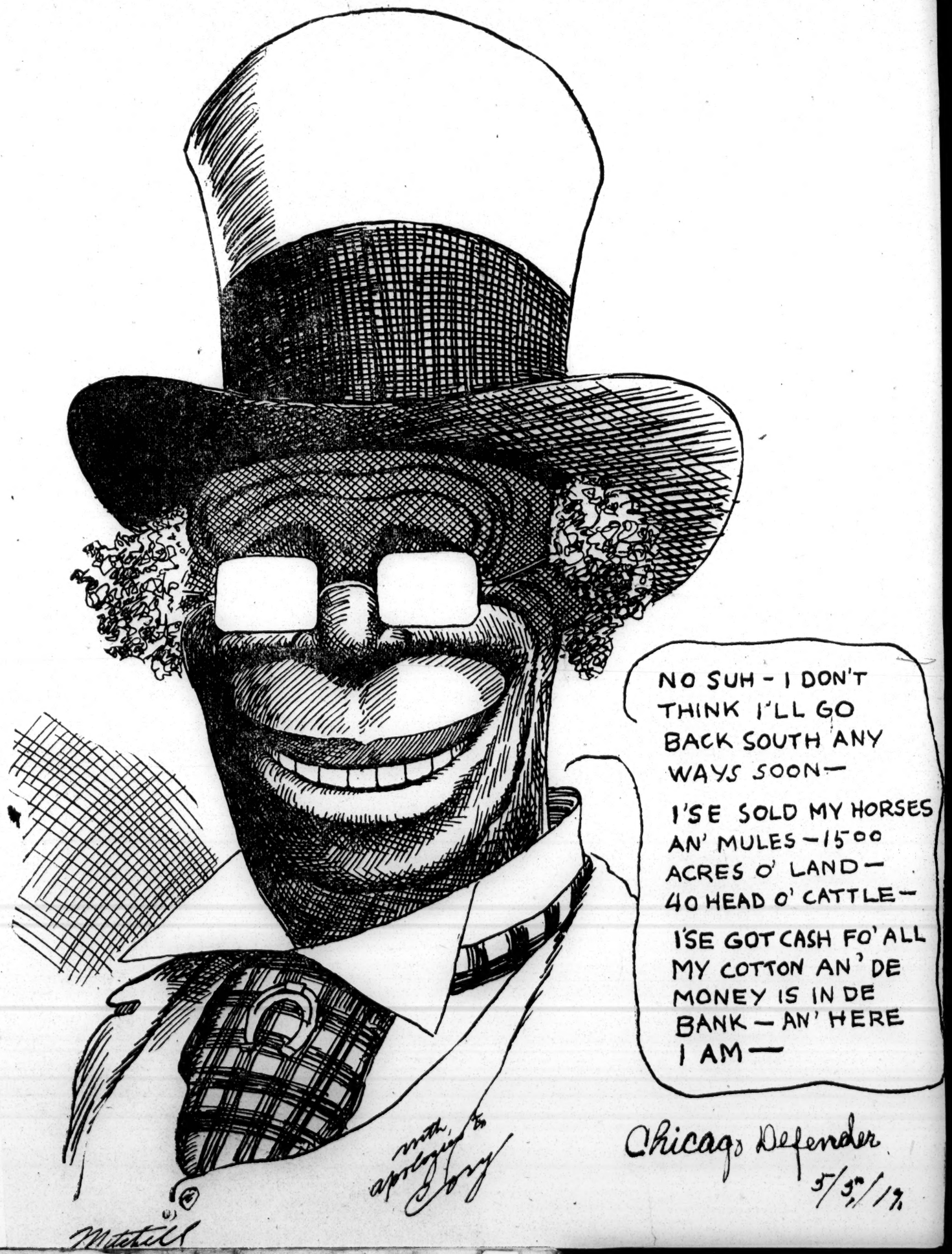
The Chicago Defender (THE EXODUS) 1-20-17.



HUMAN NATURE

Bees Will Not Stay in Places That Are Not Fit to Live In

CONTENTED



Labor—1917

Migration

Occupation, Wages

AN UNSOUND THEORY

The Journal and Guide

During a recent conference between members of the Chamber of Commerce committee on Food Conservation and officials of the Old Dominion Steamship Company regarding the shortage of dock labor in Norfolk the newspapers report that Mr. Goodridge and other members of the committee asserted that "the Old Dominion Steamship Company did not have enough men because the rate of 20 cents an hour paid by the company was too low," and that Assistant General Manager Palen and President Walker "took the stand that it would be useless to raise wages, that when higher wages were paid the workmen simply worked fewer hours." If such has been the experience of the Old Dominion Steamship Company it is apparent that as an industrial corporation it has neglected a very important detail in the management of its affairs. The biggest American corporations have succeeded because in their organizations there were executives who were able to discern differences in standards among men and selected their man power in accordance with these standards. The assumption of the Old Dominion officials would certainly hold good with some men while with the majority of workingmen it would not hold good. If such were true the industrial plants of the city would be idle nearly all of the time, as most of them pay over 20 cents an hour. There are hundreds of men in the city who work six full days in every week in the year for wages in excess of 25 cents an hour. These men are supporting families and many of them are buying homes. They could not meet their obligations if they worked on the dock at 20 cents an hour. This class of men will not seek work on the docks because of the low wage scale there. The class of men attracted to the docks are largely those who have neither obligations nor ideals that require them to make full time. The problem of the Old Dominion Steamship Company is to either get men of a better type or elevate the living standards of those they have. The first step in this direction that its officials should take is to disabuse their minds of the impression that all laborers have the same standards. The company could very advantageously serve its own interests as well as the interests of its clients by making a survey of the social conditions prevailing among the colored population of this section, from which it draws the bulk of the labor that feeds the arteries of its organization.

Increase In Wages

The various fertilizer plants of Wilmington, N. C., have decided to pay Negro labor better wages in the future. In speaking of the action one newspaper sums up the situation thus: "Announcement is made from the offices of various fertilizer plants here that Negro labor is to be paid 30 cents per hour in the future, manufacturers realizing that inducements must be offered if sufficient labor is to be retained in this city. Hundreds of Wilmington Negroes have migrated North upon promise of increased wages and steady employment until the labor question here is becoming serious. Colored labor in the past has been paid 17½ cents and less. The new plan is not only expected to halt the migration, which is assuming threatening proportions, but it is hoped that it will cause a part of those who have gone, and perhaps found conditions less rosy than painted, to return."

The Wilmington Dispatch 9/19/17

The St Louis Argus, 7/27/17

Wanted Colored Men

For work at Sewer Pipe Works. Wages $2.35 per day for regular men who will work steadily six days per week.

Skilled Men Higher Wages

Evens & Howard Fire Brick Co.

5200 Manchester Avenue

Men and Women Wanted at Once

UNEQUALLED OPPORTUNITIES FOR BOTH SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR IN THE NORTH. NOW IS THE TIME TO COME. WRITE AT ONCE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION. WE CAN ASSIST THOUSANDS TO SECURE GOOD POSITIONS. WE MAKE NO CHARGE FOR JOBS.

ASSOCIATED COLORED EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, INC.

21 ANN STREET NEW YORK CITY.

6/16/17 Chicago Defender

AUTO INSTRUCTION $25

New York Age 9/20/17

All we ask you to do is to call and see our school before going to other schools in order to show you that you will be properly taught. Compare our school with any school that charges $55 or more before parting with your money. Get the practical side by working on motors in our repair shop. We teach all different cars with self-starting systems, wiring and timing. This course is unlimited, with three different cars to drive. Locomobile, Cadillac and Ford. We guarantee every pupil his license. Car furnished for State Examination; day and evening classes; weekly payments. Special driving lessons, 50c. West Side Auto School and Garage, 114 West 56th Street.

COLORED GIRLS EMPLOYED TO RUN HOTEL ELEVATORS

St Louis Argus

New Plaza Hotel Manager Employs Two Girls to Take Places of Boys. Move an Innovation in St. Louis. Girls Giving Good Satisfaction.

10/5/17

Two Colored girls, Miss Maude Black, of 3332 Lawton, and Miss Hallie Milletts, of 3323 Pine, were employed by Manager W. B. Harrison, of the New Plaza Hotel, 3300 Olive St., this week as elevator operators, and are now installed in their new work. Although a number of buildings and a couple of hotels, in the down town district, are trying out white girls, the Plaza is the first to open the opportunity to Colored. The young ladies have taken naturally to their new positions, are confident of success, and present a neat appearance in their distinctive uniforms. Manager Harrison and the guests of the Hotel are well pleased with the innovation and there is little doubt that Colored girls will be given a chance in other buildings. The entire help, at the New Plaza, which includes four bell boys, house maids, watchman, etc., are Colored. The hostelry is one of the most modern in St. Louis.

THE NEGRO—A SOLUTION OF THE LABOR PROBLEMS OF PEACE

N. Y. C. HOTEL GAZETTE
OCTOBER 20, 1917

We read in the military news from the training camp at Spartanburg, S. C., of the coming despatch of one of our negro regiments to the battlefields of Europe. They have been equipped with trench boots, which are issued only to those troops ready for service. This news should waken in our hearts, especially among the hotel fraternity, regrets at the unfair stand many of us have taken against the employment of negroes in this industry. Surely the man who is worthy to fight our battles should be found acceptable in an occupation now largely monopolized by aliens who owe us no allegiance and are disinclined to do aught for this, their land of opportunity. If we note their conduct in these trying times, the eagerness to strike and in every way embarrass and oppose their employers, how can we deem them more worthy than the patriotic black, or more entitled to employment?

When the subject of negro employment is even broached, we are immediately confronted not with argument but rank prejudice, and this on the part of those who have never come in contact with the negro as a worker, but know him only as he has been unfairly misrepresented. The advocates of the employment of negroes in hotel activities have advanced the black's claim to consideration not on the ground of his being better than the best, but rather on the ground that he is no worse than the European peasant who comes here from south, dirty, ignorant and vicious, speaking no language that is intelligent to us, a conspirator at hear, yet on account of his color preferred to the cleaner, more tractable, sunny dispositioned and English-speaking black citizen of our own country.

The negro has been advocated as a means at hand—not more difficult to teach, not a finished product but made of plastic material, readily moulded in the shape required. Why deny him the manifold opportunities in the hotel field to work for which he is eminently fitted?

When peace comes, if there is the anticipated exodus of aliens from the United States to Europe, we may yet learn to appreciate the negro and even to offer him the opportunity which he is now seeking. To prepare now by encouraging negroes to enter the hotel field would be the part of wisdom.

AUTO INSTRUCTION $15

New York Age

ARENA AUTO SCHOOL, 146 West 56th St., N. Y. City

Best chance to become chauffeur and get well paid position. A few reasons why you should take a course at the ARENA AUTO SCHOOL: 1. Because it is a school of honesty. 2. Because our school is superior to others in instruction. 3. Because it is the largest and best equipped school of its kind in this country. 4. Because this is the only school in America using up-to-date 1916 automobiles for driving lessons, such as Buick, Hudson Super-Six, Chalmers, Cadillac. 5. Because we guarantee our students to get their chauffeur's license. 6. Because our prices are comparatively small in comparison with the prices that other schools charge. 7. Because we furnish positions.

9/29/17

Start today, do not delay for tomorrow. If you should fail to grab this chance you will never forgive yourself. Remember opportunity appears only once in a lifetime. This is YOUR OPPORTUNITY. We have afternoon, evening and all day classes. Call today for more information at the ARENA AUTO SCHOOL, at 146 West 56th Street, New York City.

SPECIAL CLASS FOR COLORED LADIES.

COLORED GIRLS MASTER HOSIERY MAKING TRADE

ELIZABETH CITY N C INDEP
NOVEMBER 30, 1917

Successful Experiment In One Elizabeth City Factory Will Open Up Tremendous Field For Colored Female Help

The Avalon Hosiery Mill, a branch of the Elizabeth City Hosiery Mills, has solved the labor problem in a way which threatens a revolution of labor conditions in Elizabeth City and which promises many problems for Elizabeth City for years to come.

The Avalon Hosiery Mill, was built about two years ago at the corner of Lawrence and Greene streets, a neighborhood far remote from the old factory district; the idea being to put the mill near a virgin field of labor. But white labor in the vicinity of the new mill was not attracted and the mill was operated with little success until eleven weeks ago.

Early in September the management of the Avalon mill determined to try the experiment of working colored labor. This determination was reached in the face of the established tradition that colored folks couldn't learn to use machinery. There were other traditions that colored labor could not be depended upon to keep regular hours of employment and that a "nigger" just wouldn't work when she had got a little money ahead. All of these traditions and many others have been exploded in the Avalon Hosiery Mill.

After working eleven weeks with colored labor the management of the mill is delighted with the experiment and is adding new machinery to-day to double the capacity of the plant. The mill now employs 45 colored girls and is producing 2,000 dozen pairs of cotton hose a week. By Feb. 1, 1918, more than 100 colored girls will be employed and 5,000 dozen pairs of hose produced a week. These girls start at $3.50 a week. As soon as they attain speed they are placed on piece work and to-day some of those girls are earning $7.50 to $11.00 a week—more money that a colored girl every earned in any industry or occupation before.

The foreman of the Avalon Hosiery Mill is Walter Swain. Mr. Swain is entirely responsible for the success of the venture with colored help. He had never worked Negroes before and could not be guided by the experience of others, because the only other mill in North Carolina that had tried the experiment had recorded nothing but failure.

Mr. Swain says he wouldn't think of going back to white help. He says that the colored girls are quick to learn the use of the intricate machinery and that they stick to their jobs. His records show only two girls late at their work in a week and they were only five minutes late.

How The Help Is Secured

It is a new type of colored girl one finds in the Avalon mill; at least they are new to most of us. These girls have grown up under the influence of fairly good schools and churches. They are clean, quiet, refined and sober-minded. They do not shout, laugh and sing at their work. Some of them are inclined to skimp their work when not watched; but in this respect they are not much different from the cheap class of white labor.

Rare intelligence is employed in securing help for the Avalon Hosiery Mill. Girls are not hired indiscriminately. The mill management relies upon the leading Negro citizenship of the city for its help. There is a committee headed by Rev. Geo. L. White, pastor of Mt. Lebanon church, the leading Negro church in the city. Pastor White know his people and is deeply interested in their welfare. He is an educated, experienced and discerning worker. He knows the type of girl to send to the mill and when the mill call on him for help he always has girls on his list, ready to go to work when called.

So successful has the Avalon experiment been that a new hosiery mill to be put in operation in this city next year will give employment to several hundred colored girls. Rev. Geo. White says he can supply 500 girls for this class of work on a week's notice.

Thousands of Colored Girls Eager For This Work

There are thousands of colored girls in northeastern North Carolina yearning for the economic freedom which steady employment at comparatively good wages will give them. Employment as domestics enable these women to earn $1.50 to $3.00 a week. Few indeed earn as much as $3.00 a week. Steady work, steady pay is going to mean better homes, better food, better clothes and a better life for these people. It is going to mean more money in circulation for the merchant, the banker and their allies.

But what will be the effect on the white labor market? That is a question not yet answered. It will undoubtedly keep down the standard of the cheaper class of white labor. At the same time it will have a tendency to force skilled white labor to a higher standard and the white hosiery workers in Elizabeth City who survive the competition will be turned to the production of better grades of hosiery, in the manufacture of which more skill is required.

The colored population of Elizabeth City is now about 6,000. The opening up of this new employment to colored people will mean an early increase in this population. Elizabeth City has something else to think about.

DARE LUMBER COMPANY TO EMPLOY WOMEN LABOR

Journal and Guide

Demands of Industries For This Class Of Labor May Take All Domestic Help

Dec 1-17

The Dare Lumber Co., of Elizabeth City is to try the experiment of using female labor in place of men where women can do the work of men. The company will begin by giving employment to colored women in its shingle department, tying up shingles; a work heretofore performed by men only. Other industries in Elizabeth City and vicinity are contemplating similar experiments. When American industries begin to use the labor of women on anything like the scale adopted in England since the war, it will not be possible to employ this class of labor for domestic work.

Elizabeth City will presently awake to the fact that the United States is at war.—Elizabeth City Independent.

Labor—1917

Migration

Occupation, Wages

SOME STUDY NEEDED TO LURE GIRLS TO KITCHENS

The Journal and Guide 2/10/17

With Factories and Offices Opening Their Doors to Her, Housewives Must Offer Regular Hours, Plenty of Amusements and, Above All, A Great Deal of Human Feeling if They Expect to Get Domestic Servants.

(Zoe Beckley, in New York Evening Mail.)

A woman I know put an advertisement in a paper recently for a "general houseworker." The dear, optimistic soul had often used that plan before and been swamped with applicants. This time she had two. Both were middle-aged. One said she might come for $40 a month if there was no washing or window-cleaning or sweeping or door-answering or this or that or the other. The second, after asking many questions, sniffed and decided "she didn't want to work anyhow!"

My poor friend is still looking. And while I am sorry for her, I almost don't blame girls for their over-increasing peevishness against domestic service. The average houseworker has about the dreariest job on earth and the longest hours. Something's got to be done to brighten the hired girl's job, or there soon won't be "no sich animile" as a hired girl.

Miss Eva D. Bowles, colored secretary of the National Young Women's Christian Association, thinks she knows the answer, or part of it anyhow. She says it is both up to the "lady" and up to the "girl;" about fifty-fifty. First the lady and the girl must learn to understand each other. Then they must get together and do a little teamwork.

Miss Bowles and her army of assistants all over the U. S. A. are ready to make the colored girl the ideal domestic helper. She has always been pretty good at it, but she needs efficiencyizing. The Y. W. C. A. will do its share toward this. Will you, dear lady of the house, do yours?

Factories and Offices Open.

Will you, for instance, consider more carefully the social needs of your very human little maid? Will you give her regular hours such as she would have in an office or factory? Will you be democratic enough to perform a few simple household services yourself, like passing the lemonade and cake, or attending the door or hushing the baby, so that Jennie won't have to wait up till heaven knows when, on the chance that you may need her for something before midnight? Will you take time enough to explain things to her and show her how you want them done? And talk to her sometimes in a comfy, human way? Will you?

If you won't and don't—now here's a treat—all the nice, willing, good-natured, sunny-hearted, deft-handed colored girls will go straight into factories and offices which are opening their doors to them now for the first time. And then—with immigration stopped—where will you be!

"A change in the whole housework system," says Miss Bowles, "has simply got to come. The archaic idea of all sorts of hours must go. A new schedule based on business standards must come."

"But will lovely ladies who wear thousand-dollar gowns and live in million-dollar houses be willing to wait on themselves and do the chores after 7 o'clock?" I asked doubtfully.

"Million-dollar households do not suffer from the servant-problem," answered Miss Bowles with a glint of the whitest teeth on earth. "Where there is a servants' hall with cooks and maids and footmen and parlor-girls and chauffeurs, the help has plenty of companionship. It is the middle class homes where only one or two or three servants are kept that have trouble getting and keeping them. There are millions of such homes. Those are the households I have my professional eye upon—the households I want to equip with my colored girls from the North and from the South."

"Haven't southern colored girls the name of being a bit slow and not too fond of hard work?"

"That's because of their mistresses," stoutly defended Miss Eva. "Southern women to a large extent keep the old traditions of slavery days. There were so many servants then that little service was expected of each. Some of them grew lazy—why wouldn't they, climate and everything considered?

"They need training and livening up! This we are prepared to do through our branch association in every section. I have worked out a system which seems to answer well. After fitting a girl as suitably as possible into a situation, we follow up her work, with the co-operation of her employer.

"Her 'lady' finds her, for instance, excellent in parlor work, neat, quick, obliging and thorough. But she's weak on making beds, say. Or in making biscuits! So we arrange for that girl to visit the local branch and be made expert on the things she lacks.

She Is Eager to Learn.

"We find that a better way than to have regular domestic science classes. It is more practical, more time-saving, and allows the girl to be earning wages while she is being taught what she doesn't know. Experience shows us the southern colored girl is eager to learn and be efficient, if it is made worth her while. By that I mean very largely the attitude the white woman takes toward her. If this attitude is kindly and friendly and without prejudice regarding tradition or color, the girl's natural sunniness of disposition and willingness to serve come out and develop.

"Experience has taught me also," smiled Miss Bowles, "that all girls are the same the world over, no matter what the color of their skin. They all crave life and companionship, pretty clothes and a chance to be happy. The colored girl is even more social than her white sister. She simply must have friends and good times.

"The foreign girls who used to have almost a monopoly of domestic service, were more content to drudge and save. They had no gaiety of nature, so marked love of music as the colored girl has.

"But the war has now cut off the supply of these immigrants. This is the chance for our native Negro girls to come into their own. I think we owe it to them, and I know they will repay our interest."

We were sitting in Secretary Bowles's sunny office at 600 Lexington avenue (she says she picked out an extra sunny one because some of her problems were so "dark"). While she talked, I was thinking how cruel it is that she had so often to use the word "prejudice" in connection with herself and the thousands of eager girls she so ably represents.

College-bred from Oberlin, Ohio), and highly intelligent, sensitive and alert, eager and capable, energetic and thoroughly equipped, delicate-featured, tastefully gowned, music-voiced and gentle-mannered, Eva Bowles is a striking sample of what the colored girl inherently is. What she shall become seems largely up to us—and our prejudices.

Factories and offices are fast losing whatever prejudice they may have nurtured against the colored girl. In St. Louis, the Armour meat-packing industry has recently employed some 400 of her. Never before have they had any but white help. One hundred more have gone into a box factory in the same city and the number is to be increased.

In New York City several fibre factories have taken them on in considerable numbers. And the employment departments of the Y. W. C. A. have difficulty in filling the demand for colored stenographers in offices and shops. Employers say "They don't waste time flirting, and they do their work quite as well as the white girls." Four thousand colored girls have been placed in employment in families and elsewhere by Miss Bowles's department in the past year.

"Give the colored girl a real chance," pleads their representative earnestly, "first by trying to understand her. Second, by arranging her hours on a business basis. Third, by helping to further movements for her entertainment, education and social life—music clubs, reading rooms, etc. And fourth, by taking a reasonable amount of time and trouble to teach her. We, on our part, will stimulate the girl's energy and interest in every way possible, and bolster up their domestic equipment wherever needed. Let the colored girl do your work!"

MISS EVA D. BOWLES.

NEGROES FREED IN LABOR SHORTAGE

NEW ORLEANS (LA.) STATES NOVEMBER 8, 1917

Prisoners Accept Mayor's Offer Of Parole To Meet Sugar Crisis

Twenty negroes in the parish prison Thursday accepted the offer to be released if they would go to work on sugar plantations and 50 will be released Friday.

Complying with the request of Mayor Behrman to parole all short-time negroes in the prison and house of detention who wished to take advantage of the offer to send them to the sugar cane plantations to harvest the crops, Captains Meredith and Picheloup gave the negroes the choice Thursday of continued imprisonment or liberty and a job at $2 a day.

Mayor Behrman's instructions to the prison wardens followed a visit by L. M. Pool, of the Hibernia Bank, and Ernest Burgueires, who said that the sugar planters were sorely in need of laborers. A letter from a prominent sugar farmer also conveyed the information concerning the scarcity of labor, which threatens to handicap many of the sugar planters in the harvesting of the 1917 crop.

Captain James Clavin, commander of the first precinct and a squad of men, composed of Sergeant Smith, Corporals Healey and McNamara, Patrolman Cripps and others. Four negro clubs were raided and about fifty negroes taken prisoners. Most of these were fined $10 or thirty days. The clubs raided were: The Unexpected Social Club, 321 Dryades street; the Natchez Club, Girod and Rampart streets; the Tammany Club, 407 Dryades and the White Rose Social Club, Girod and Dryades streets.

Last year this time the parish prison had on its rolls more than 250 prisoners. There are now only 2[illegible]1. The house of detention in November, 1916, had over 300 prisoners, whereas now there are less than a hundred.

Captain Picheloup attributes this remarkable decrease to the war draft.

In running to capture three negro loiterers at Liberty and Poydras streets Wednesday night, Captain Clavin, commander of the first precinct, fell and bruised his knee and tore his winter uniform.

TO LOUISVILLE KY HERALD OCTOBER 7, 1917

Negroes of Louisville have organized an employment agency to be known as the Kentucky Business Bureau, which will aid employers who are looking for reliable negro workers. The bureau has its office in the Pythian Temple, Tenth and Chestnut Streets. Applicants for work are listed, and their ability and other qualifications investigated.

Warns Negro Against Call Of The North

Philadelphia Pastor Calls at Capitol to See Governor and Makes Warning

Official
Advertiser 1-23-17

That the negroes of the rural sections of Alabama, as well as of other Southern states, are being organized in a systematic way for a general exodus early in the spring, is the message that Rev. J. H. Duckery, of Philadelphia, an instructor in the telegraph department of the Pennsylvania railroad, carried to the State capitol Monday morning for presentation to Governor Henderson. The absence of the governor, who has not yet returned from Texas, prevented a conference desired by the Philadelphia negro, who was accompanied to the capitol by Rev. Andrew J. Stokes, pastor of the First Baptist church, colored.

What the visiting negro desired to accomplish, he stated, is a co-operation of the thinking white men of the State in sympathetic work with the negro leaders to spread broadcast among the negroes the evils and dangers of indiscriminate migration to the north and east. The minister, however, said he did not propose to discourage any negro, or white man, either, from going elsewhere if he thoroughly understood what he is doing and is insured of a betterment of his own physical and financial condition by making such a move.

Fail to Find Work.

Duckery admitted that conditions in the north and east are in more or less of a deplorable condition, and the negroes rushing to points of center of population there are unable to find ready employment and become a charge on the community as a whole, or the negro residents there in particular. He made the direct statement that many, probably the majority, of the big corporations who were in need of negro labor some months ago, now have secured practically all such labor that is desired, and additional negroes going into that territory are facing more serious and acute suffering and distress than if they remained at home.

When told that his admitted connection with the Pennsylvania railroad, a corporation that has been taking Southern negroes by the wholesale from all sections of the South, probably might tend to handicap him in his work here, Duckery explained that he is neither trying to encourage nor discourage migration. His hope, he says, merely is to warn the negroes of the actual conditions in the north and east and advise them against throwing away probably the savings of a lifetime to go on a wild goose chase to other sections.

Another feature of the conditions that have developed as a result of the exodus of negroes, as brought out by Rev. Andrew J. Stokes, the Montgomery minister, is the fact that the actual existence of many of the negro churches not only is threatened but has been ended. The Montgomery man cited the case of one of the big churches in Savannah, Ga., which had a membership of fifteen hundred. He said the exodus carried away one thousand of these members, and in self-defense the pastor was compelled to seek new fields of endeavor.

Situation Here.

Pastor Stokes made reference to a situation that has developed in his own church in Montgomery. Many members of his congregation, carried away by the blandishments and promises of the oily-tongued labor agent, have gone north. Included in this list was his secretary or Sunday school leader, who appears to have been exceptionally fortunate in finding an excellent place in his new home. The members of the congregation here, of course, know this man well, and his glowing letters coming back to them, said the local pastor, have sown the seed of unrest and discontent. He fears something like the fate that was visited on the Savannah congregation.

Duckery indicated that he hopes to interest the thinking white men of the State in a concentrated movement to counter-act this evil influence, and to bring the races together in a united campaign that will prevent the improvident or unprepared negro from falling into what he characterized as an unparalleled condition of misfortune. Duckery admitted he is without suggestions to aid in attaining the end hoped for, and said his object in seeking a conference with the governor, and other leading white men of the State, is to urge on them sympathetic assistance.

When Duckery found the governor absent from the city, he said he would visit other thinking men of the white race in this city, and hoped that something tangible might be evolved as a result.

Address Preachers

Pastor Duckery Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock will address members of a preachers' class at the First Baptist church; the class is being conducted by Rev.. A. F. Owen, of Selma.

GETS 37 NEGROES TO WORK IN CANNERIES

BALTIMORE MD EVE SUN
AUGUST 13, 1917

Committee From Women's Section, National Council Of Defense, Rounds Up Laborers.

In response to the S. O. S. call for colored laborers, sent out on Saturday by a Baltimore canner, the committee on women in industry of the Women's Section, National Council of Defense, has secured a group of 12 colored women from Washington and 25 from Baltimore, who will enter upon the work at once. Two other calls for extra laborers have been received by the committee, but in both cases the canners had made no provision whatever for the comfort of their employes and as a consequence volunteers were not furnished. The committee is trying to compel the canners themselves to live up to a reasonable standard of convenience and confort for employes.

Numbers of well-to-do women throughout the State are releasing their servants for labor in the canneries during the heavy part of the season. Mrs. Austin Gallagher, who is chairman of the council for Carroll county, has sent a butler and a laundress into the canneries already and will undertake canning labor herself if an emergency arises. The committee on women in industry is at the moment bending most of its energies to fighting the attempt to prevent the enforcement of the child labor law recently made in Washington by Senator Price.

TWO COLORED BOYS

Former Lancaster Residents Making their Mark in the World

DAILY
1917

Tom Wilson in Charge of Street Work of Hostetter Bitters Co. and Homer Bunce, a Traveling Indian Medicine Man

Tom Wilson, colored, a former chauffeur for H. B. Peters, is here from Pittsburg on a visit to Lancaster friends. Mr. Wilson has charge of the street advertising department of the D. H. Hostetter Bitters Co. of Pittsburg, and has been with the company seven years.

Homer Bunce, colored, a former Lancaster residence and intimate friend of Tom Wilson, is now a traveling medicine man, selling Indian medicine, roots and herbs, with headquarters in Cleveland, declared Mr. Wilson. He said Bunce wears his hair hanging down over his shoulders and makes a fine looking Indian. Mrs. Bunce who was formerly a comely Miss Brown of Lancaster, travels with her husband and gives valuable assistance. They own two fine big automobiles which they use in getting about the country, carrying a bunch of colored musicians for street advertising purposes. Mr. Wilson declared that Bunce has been making a mint of money in his medicine business for several years.

WHITE AND COLORED WOMEN EMPLOYED IN SAME FACTORY

SPARTANBURG S C JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 11, 1917

Several Employes Left Local Manufacturing Plant After Negro Labor Was Employed.

A large number of negro women has been added to the working force of the Grimball Manufacturing company, of Spartanburg, of which Mrs Helen G. Howland is president and treasurer. The negro women were taken on Monday morning, in addition to the white women who were already working in the factory on West Main street, and now a large force of white and negro women are engaged in the manufacture of garments at the local factory.

In employing the negro women, however, it has become known that several of the white women who were engaged in the employ of the company refused to work in the building with the colored help, and are not now working for the company.

The statement of Mrs. Howland in regard to the affair this morning was as follows: "I had some trifling white help that I did not care to keep, and therefore I got rid of the women and employed the colored women instead. It is my personal business whom I employ, and it is nobody's business how my private affairs are run, and I will be guided by my own sense in the matter. I have had no strike or walk-out, but only got rid of inefficient help for that which I thought was better."

The facts as given out by some of the women who quit work is summed up in a brief statement by Mrs. Anthony, who lives on Forest street. She said: "Last week several of us who were employed in the making of garments heard that colored women would be added to the company's employes, and we told the president that we would not like to work in the same house with negro women, and that if they were employed we would be obliged to leave. Monday morning when we arrived the negro women were working, and we left. That is all there is to it."

Among those who were employed and have left are: three Misses Riddle, Miss Emory, Miss Merlin, Miss Smith, Miss Cornell, Miss Finley and others.

The negro women are in one end of the room and the white women still employed in another end, with a cloth screen between. It is stated that the colored women go to work 15 minutes before the white women and leave 15 minutes later at night. The garments are the same, and the work by all the women is the same.

MANY POSITIONS OPEN FOR NEGROES

TRENTON N J TIMES
DECEMBER 3, 1917

Director of Welfare League Ready to Place 1,000—Average Daily Wage $3.52

It has been announced by Isaac H. Nutter, director of the Negro Welfare Bureau recently established by Governor Edge for the purpose of looking after the welfare of the colored people of this state that he is now able to place more than 1,000 negroes in positions paying an average daily wage of $3.52.

In a report made of present conditions Mr. Nutter points out that there is no reason for unemployment among negroes, as work is plentiful in mines, shops, in the domestic field and that good wages are being paid. All persons desiring employment are asked to communicate with Mr. Nutter, at 14 Schwartz-Riddle Building, Atlantic City, or with Thomas Fortune, 25 Lamberton Street, this city.

Various bodies of social workers have been organized throughout the state under the supervision of the Welfare Bureau for the purpose of bettering living conditions among the negroes. In the larger cities the teachers of school in colored sections have been enlisted in the work to give aid to the children.

Assistance is being given by the Bureau to the various committees engaged in supplying entertainment to the colored soldiers at Camp Dix. The Bureau has also entered into co-operation with the Bordentown Industrial Institute in arranging for a conference for colored farmers, through which, it is claimed, they will be taught methods of more advanced agriculture.

COLORED WOMEN IN MISS. MAN A SAWMILL.

DO WORK SATISFACTORILY AT KILN, MISS.—COLORED MEN HAVE GONE TO WORK.

[A Jackson, Mich., special in the Manufacturers Record.]

Biloxi, Gulfport, Pascagoula and Moss Point will all have shipyards in the next few weeks. Labor is scarce on the coast and will offer the greatest problem. Lumber yards are preparing to furnish and abundanc of shipbuilding materials, and many mills that have not turned a wheel since war began in Europe are running full time. In one, at Kiln, Miss., negro women have taken the place of men satisfactorily. The men have left for Chicago and other industrial centres.

ROCHESTER N Y CHRONICLE
JUNE 25, 1917

Boy Scouts Take Negroe's Places.

Richmond, Va., June 24.—One thousand Boy Scouts began work yesterday along the eastern shore of Virginia digging 4,000,000 bushels of potatoes that probably would have decayed in the ground because 15,000 negroes have migrated to the North. The boys are from Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Baltimore and as far north as Wilmington, Del.

Labor—1917

Occupation, Wages.

Migration

AN UNJUST DISCRIMINATION

Southern Reporter 6-30-17

A Direct Charge That The Only Vagrants in Charleston Are Negroes

Is this to be the Policy of the South in its Dealings with the Negro During the Present War?

Will not such Treatment Increase Rather than Retard the Migragation of the Negro Northward?

VAGRANCY LAW TO PROVIDE LABOR FOR GOVERNMENT WORK

W. Vaughn Howard, Director of Labor Takes Up Matter of Putting 3,000 Idle Negroes in Charleston in Harness.

Co-operation has been promised W. Vaughn Howard director of employment for the United States department of labor at Charleston, by the labor union of this city and state in bringing about a registration of skilled mechanics and common labor for much needed help in government work, and at shipyard. Mr. Howard appealed to the labor union here to help along this line and the response was quick and to the point. The matter of the best way to bring about this registration is under discussion of labor leaders of South Carolina and Mr. Howard and a definite announcement is expected at an early date.

Meanwhile Mr. Howard has taken up the matter of the idle negro labor in Charleston with Mayor T. T. Hyde. The startling disclosure is made that there are between three and four thousands idle negroes men and boys in the city of Charleston. These negroes according to the best information. are not working and unless the vagrancy law are enforced are a waste on the community life and will not work.

Letters on Subject.

Mr. Howard after a conversation with Mayor Hyde on this subject addressed the following letter to the mayor:

Charleston, S. C.,
June 19, 1917.

Hon. T. T. Hyde Mayor of Charleston,
Charleston, S. C.

Sir: Reifferring to our conversation this morning regarding the labor proposition in and around the city of Charleston as well as in the State; after looking over the records of the office, I find that every available Negro unemployed can be used on work being done by the railroad companies within the state. There is also a great demand for common labor in four different parts of the state, where enormous construction work is being done by private individuals.

I have gone into the matter of idle laborers in the city of Charleston. very carefully, and I think I am making a low estimate when I say that there are at least three thousand (3 000) idle Negro men and boys in the city of Charleston, who are in a sense nothing more or less than vagrants. Were it not for the fact that they are being fed out of your back door, and my back door, and other residents of the city of Charleston, they would have no means of sustaining themselves without resorting to stealing, unless they go to work.

I know in other cities throughout the south, where we have the Negro element to contend with that the police the police have gone to the darkies and notified them that on a given date that if they should show on visible means of support they would be carried to the recorder as vagrants and made to do work for the city or county. I am of the opnion that if this course was pursued by our chief in this year and by the recorder, this much needed labor could quickly be placed where they belong at work doing good both for the nation state county and city.

This office as you no Mr. Mayor is conducted under the supervision of the United States department of labor and is ready to place any unemployed at any time that is within its power to do so. There is really no necessity for any able bodied man in the State of South Carolina saying that he cannot get work for if he cannot get work in the state which of course he can, he can secure it outside of the state with the aid of this office.

This applies to all but my unfortunate experience with the white man in Charleston has been that he wants a position not a job.

W. Vaughn Howard,
Director of Employment.

Mr. Hyde's answer promising co-operation in the work of rounding up the Negroes and forcing them to except the employment the government offers at this time is as follows;

Charleston S. C. June 20, 1917

Mr. W. Vaughn Howard,
Directo. of Employment,
Charleston, S. C.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 19th received and I beg to thank you for same. I shall do every thing in my power to accomplish the purpose in view, which ought to be a great thing for our city. The matter will have my immediate attention,

Yours very truly.
T. T. Hyde, Mayor.

FOR REGISTRATION

Mr. Howard is continuing his efforts to clear the way for a complete registration of all labor in this district for government purposes. He is addressing a letter to the chief of the department of information, of the labor bureau, asking that a higher scale of wages be offered for shipbuilding and contonment work and suggestion that this registration be done through personal visits to the communities accompanied by men from the government and industrial plants needing men. Mr. Howard expects favorable action in this matter soon.

The director of employment office in the custom house is the place where all laboring men of any craft are urged to register. The registration card they are asked to sign are as follows.

Application File Card.

Name and adress .....
Age .....
Sex .....
Race .....
Married or single .....
Number of children .....
Trade or calling .....
Height feet, inches .....
Hair .....
Eyes .....
Weights, pounds .....
Years in United States .....

Date of application .....
Wark desired, as .....
Experience .....
Wages expected .....
Avrilable for railroad fare .....
Value of oaggage .....
Langulge spoken by applicant .....
Name and adpress of lasa emplyoer (at trade) .....
Wages recoived .....
Name and address of one other employer (at trade) .....
Wages received .....
How long idle .....
Cause of idleness and loss of last position .....

AUGUSTA GA CHRONICLE
December 9, 1917

Laborers who Won't Work.

Employers of labor in Augusta are complaining that there are many idle laborers in Augusta who refuse work at reasonable and fair wages. It is said that the inflated prices paid for labor at Camp Hancock in order to attract the needed number of workers and rush the completion of the camp, has entirely turned the heads of Augusta laboring men, particularly negro laborers.

Unskilled laborers received at the camp the wages of skilled mechanics, and they seem to be expecting this unprecedented and impossible scale to be continued in the private enterprises of the community. We hear there is work for at least fifty laborers at the new Tubman High School building, and little more than a tenth of this number can be had at ordinary laborer's wages. Other jobs, we are informed, are lagging far behind, or cannot be started for lack of men who will work at wages which contractors can afford to pay.

An employer of labor said the other day that a ride through the southern part of the city will show scores of able-bodied negro men lounging on piazzas, but not one of whom can be hired to work at fair wages. Ordinarily unskilled labor is not worth the wages that are demanded, and it is impossible for contractors to pay them.

This is no time for loafing, and no time for idlers to be crippling industry. We have nothing to do with fixing the price of labor, or the wages to be paid unskilled workmen; but the laborers of this community ought to know that the wages paid at Camp Hancock were emergency wages, and that it is impossible for Augusta contractors to pay any such scale.

We have nothing to do with the wages that are to be paid, but there is a law against loafing and loitering, and men that have no employment, and will not work when employment is offered at what was considered fair wages before the time of Camp Hancock, may well be looked after by the police. In these strenuous days of war the work must go forward in all departments; and there is no excuse for idling, and no room for loiterers.

WOMEN USED ON ICE WAGONS

New Orleans, La., Dec. 21.—The Louisiana Ice Manufacturers, who are holding their seventh annual convention at the Grunewald hotel, used an evening in the discussion of hiring women on ice delivery wagons where the customer uses less than twenty-five pounds of ice a day. Many have been hired in the oil mills to take the places of men called to army service. Some of the women are being used now as tryouts. No white women are used in any of these places. Dec. 22, 17

Local Demand For Labor Now At Its High Tide

Agricultural, Manufacturing, Building And Shipping Industries Require Extra Labor Force To Meet Demands Of Unprecedented Industrial Activity—Wages Higher Here Than Ever Before.

Journal & Guide

Never before in the history of Norfolk and of the State of Virginia has there existed such industrial activity as at present, in agricultural, shipping, manufacturing and building pursuits, creating an unprecedented demand for labor, skilled and unskilled and at wages better than have prevailed in former years. 8/12/17

Seventeen Crops Moving To Market

The great "Spring drive" of the truck farmers began in full blast last week, and at the present time seventeen crops are moving to Northern markets. This crop movement not only creates maximum activity upon surrounding truck farms but increases shipping from this port by approximately twenty-five per cent. This of course calls for more men to handle the freight, as the perishable produce, especially strawberries, must be moved swiftly. The annual strawberry harvest brings out a great army of women and children to the berry fields, this labor being depended upon almost entirely to gather this crop. "Strawberry season" is always a time of prosperity with this element of labor as it is estimated that hundreds of thousands of dollars are paid out to strawberry pickers during this season.

Other Industries Equally Active.

Other local industries are equally active as agricultural and shipping and the demand for labor is equally as great with them, especially so with the lumber and building supplies industries. In fact the increase in industrial activity is general throughout Virginia and North Carolina, and the government through the newspapers is not only calling upon men to answer the call to arms, but the call is more insistent for men to join the industrial ranks. Negroes are occupying the center of the stage of discussion where the industrial army is concerned because it is well known that the Negro constitutes the South's greatest labor supply. For that reason and the further reason that the recent migration movement has made great gaps in the ranks of Southern Negro laborers an educational campaign is under way with the purpose of stabilizing this great industrial factor. An eloquent appeal to the common sense and patriotism of the Negro laborer is found in the following editorial from the Raleigh (N. C.) Independent, one of the leading colored journals of the Old North State:

"There is no excuse for a single idler in the city of Raleigh today. There is a loud call for workers. Wages are good. Everyone should be encouraged to full use of opportunities. Many gardens all over the city are calling for workers. We may not only help ourselves but contribute very materially to the patriotic forces by actively aiding in producing the supplies necessary in the impending crisis. Negroes should organize themselves into an army of workers. In no way can they be of greater benefit to themselves and their country. The writer is engaged every spare moment in cultivating his garden plot. He finds it difficult to procure help. But for this reason he could employ a number of others at good wages. We should send a clarion call to the race to awake. . . . We can all serve our country by serving ourselves."

Army Problem Settled By Conscription.

When Congress passed the resolution authorizing the raising of a standing army for the present war by conscription it settled the military problems of the country so far as men are concerned, and it remains to be seen now whether the patriotism of the country will be sufficient to supply the industrial ranks and the labor needed for military purposes, or whether the President will have to return to Congress and ask for authority to draft a labor supply. Already there is talk in the North of drafting for industrial and military purposes the thousands of Negroes who have entered the North upon the crest of the migration wave. Several Northern sociologists have advanced this theory as a remedy for social problems that are arising as a result of the Negro exodus. The American Negro is destined to play a large part in the winning of the present war for America and her allies. Upon the stability of our labor depends to a large extent the success of our army and navy. The loyalty, and the extent of every man's duty in this world-crisis are aptly stated by the Dallas (Tex.) Express in the following editorial:

"A long while ago a wise man said that civilization stopped with the plow" and he might have added that the war stopped at the same place. Today as an ally to the men in Europe, who are fighting the "German peril," the United States, expects every man to do his duty. While the **government does not want every man in the army proper, it does want the services of all, both women and children outside the ranks and off the field.**

"Right here, the man behind the hoe looms large on the horizon and becomes a star of respectable and dependable magnitude. In line of service, it is the duty of every man to go to work. In the crop producing sections, farming must be made intense. The day for a large amount of land and a small amount of attention is past. The waste places, the ditch banks and fence corners must be planted. Those articles of food and feed upon which life can be sustained must be raised by each family. In other words that hoe hand is a soldier, who raises enough to furnish for himself a livelihood. He is a patriot, who raises anything to spare.

With prices soaring and commodities taking passage to foreign lands, coupled with our own large standing army now in the making it does not take a wise man to see that in this war, the man behind the hoe is a factor with whom the country is glad to reckon.

The Emancipator

POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY EMPLOYS COLORED MESSENGER BOYS.

11/17/17

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 12.—Probably for the first time in the history of Montgomery colored boys are being employed as messengers by the Postal Telegraph Company in this city. They began several weeks ago by employing a few colored boys to run between Camp Sheridan and the city. The service rendered by these boys proved so satisfactory and superior in quality that it is stated the Postal Telegraph Company has decided to replace the white messengers now in its employ in this city entirely with colored boys. This change is to go into effect on the 15th inst. Rev. H. N. Newsome, pastor of the St. John A. M. E. Church of Montgomery, has been commissioned by the Postal Company to provide them with the number of competent colored messenger boys needed.

Advance In Wage Scale Announced

Montgomery Advertiser 10/1/17

(Special To The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM ALA., Sept. 30—A general advance in the wage scale is announced for the Birmingham industrial district effective tomorrow morning, coal and ore miners, coke pullers, furnace workers, steel mill employes and others to receive an advance of 10 per cent.

The United States steel corporation the Woodward Iron company, the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company the Pratt Consolidated Coal company and others are working out the new wage scale and one the second semi-monthly pay day in October will give the many employes additional pay.

Greater Production.

As a consequence of the advance it is expected there will be greater production in various directions, coal, ore and iron. The need for the various products is so urgent that the several companies believe the employes will appreciate the increase in wages and will give every effort. Not less than 25,000 men will be benefitted by the advance in wages and the increase within twelve months will total at least $2,000,000.

Great Demand For Labor

So great is the need for labor in this district that the negroes returning from the north and middle west, negroes who left here in the exodus of the past twelve months, are being placed immediately at work in mines or at coke ovens ust as quickly as they can be housed here. This labor is coming in at the rate of 50 families a day right now.

Some Negro Laborers Get Such High Wages They Work Only Four Days

ATLANTA GA. CONSTITUTION
OCTOBER 8, 1917

There is no excuse for any man to loaf in Atlanta these good days. The demand for labor exceeds the supply, according to manufacturers. And wages were never better.

R. H. White, president of the Southern Wood Preserving company, has written Chief Mayo of the conditions. He sets forth that because wages are so high, many laborers in his plant, particularly negroes, work only four days a week. On Saturdays and Mondays, Mr. White says, his force is short from one-third to one-half. He believes that men who loaf when there is such a demand for labor, are guilty of vagrancy. Other manufacturers experience the same trouble, Mr. White says.

BIG PAY FOR STEEL WORKERS

Some Workmen in the Industry Draw as High as $800 a Month.

10/27/17 The Bee

Youngstown.—Higher wages than ever known before in the steel industry are being paid workers in local steel mills. Some workmen make as much as $800 monthly. This is due to the sliding scale of wages, based on the selling prices of steel, for sheet and tin plate workmen under the Amalgamated association ruling.

Tremendous profits followed in the wake of the declaration of the European war. The highest wages go to the "rollers." Heaters, roughers and other workmen receive correspondingly high wages.

It is not uncommon for laborers to get from $12 to $15 a day. In some cases, from $5 to $6 daily is made by unskilled workmen after a few weeks' experience.

The Chicago Defender 11-2-17

NORTHERN INVASION STARTS

The northern invasion has already started, much earlier than predicted. Many members of the Race refused to wait till spring. They have started despite the snow and the cold. Last week 31 came here from Hattiesburg, Miss., and said they intended to stay. They were well clothed, having heavy overcoats and rubber overshoes.

Wednesday morning the leaders of the Mobile Young Men's Progressive Club visited the Defender office. Thirty-five had come north the night before. They are making the Y. M. C. A. their headquarters. Everyone paid his way and the railroad fare amounted to over $700, the railroad company promising them a chair car, but giving them a common day coach. Four of them found work Wednesday morning at Nelson Morris & Co. J. H. Butler put in a half day butchering. Richard Allen and his brother, A. B. Allen, and Douglas Harris were hired and given cards to enter the plant and reported back Thursday for work. These men are living at 2410 South Dearborn street.

Some of these that came with this party will leave for Detroit, where they have already been hired in the plants there. Those in the Mobile party are: George Fisher, Sike Jenkins, Mattie Jenkins, Joseph Huston, William Spencer, Gibbs Archie, Alpha Porter, Richard Allen, Henry Brown, L. McKinney, L. McDonald, Porter King, Allen Davis, Mose O. Boyd, A. McKinney, Jimmy McKinney, Bob King, Joe Mitchell, J. H. Butler, F. W. Lee, L. B. Powells, Albert Brown, Samuel Griffin, Virma Brown, Tomas Cleveland, R. Chas. Wright, John C. Fackner, Abraham Allen, S. C. Jordan, Peter Benson, Eugene Holston, Amie Pleasant and Douglas Harris.

The Freeman Wash.

There are two colored superintendents of construction of federal buildings on the staff of the supervising architect of the treasury. They are William W. Cook, in charge of the work of postoffice construction at LaSalle, Ill., and Lowell W. Baker, stationed at Albion, Mich. Their records stand with the best in this important branch of the government service.

Labor - 1917

Occupation, Wages

Migration

KAUFMANN DISMISSES COLORED MEN FROM DELIVERY SERVICES

The Pitts Courier

6-25-17

Chauffeurs, Drivers and Helpers Are Summarily "Fired."

Men Claim Unfairness

Pittsburg Courier 6-25-17

E. J. KAUFMANN GIVES REASON

On last Saturday night, Kaufmann's, "The Big Store," after more than five months' experience with colored delivery men, dismissed all the boys, including drivers and helpers and reinstated the entire white force, without any notice whatever. The boys received in their envelopes, last Saturday night, a little card notifying them that their services were no longer required.

Mr. Kaufmann, when interviewed about the situation, stated that the colored man lacks sufficient education and intelligence to become 100% efficient in the delivery business. He stated that he found, in many instances, that the boys made mistakes because of a lack of training and he also stated that he found that the morale of the boys was low. He stated that the boys had considerable trouble with the "C. O. D." packages, due in many instances to a lack of sufficient knowledge of arithmetic to add, multiply and subtract. He further stated that he did not believe that all the mistakes made were due to dishonesty, but that too many mistakes were made to warrant keeping the boys longer. During the interview with Mr. Kaufmann it was learned that 32 of the total number of colored biys employed proved themselves to be 100%, and the remaining 44 were far below the efficiency mark. He seemed disappointed that he could not get, for the price he offered, the best element to man his delivery wagons. This is Mr. Kaufmann's version of the situation.

The other side of the question presents a different picture. The boys contend that they were not given the proper support by the "Big Store" employees and their contention is borne out by the fact that in every single department in the store, the salesladies could be heard to say to customers, "We cannot promise you when your goods will be delivered; you know we have "coons" working for the store now." This remark was frequently made to customers, and in addition, the sheet writers—that is, the men who wrote the addresses on the books—wrote as badly as possible, so that it would require, in many instances, "a Philadelphia lawyer" to tell just whom the package was intended for, and this embarrassment made a perfect delivery next to impossible. Every employee in the store was in sympathy with the white union drivers and they did all they could to make it exceedingly hard for the colored boys, yet in spite of all that was done, 32 men overcame every obstacle and proved themselves 100%.

The boys confronted another embarrassment, which occurs to our mind, had as much to do with their dismissal as anything, if not more. The union drivers, since they were let out last January, began a campaign among all the unions of Pittsburgh, and secured people to write letters to the "Big Store" complaining against the colored men and complaining of poor delivery and complaining of everything under the sun, and finally closing their letters—many of them—in the following manner: "We will not patronize your store since these 'coons' have to deliver our goods," or words to that effect. These letters

(Continued on Page Four.)

A COLORED ENGINEER WITH A RECORD FOR STABILITY

The Journal and Guide

Mr. J. H. Bowen is engineer on the steamer "Calumet," owned by the Chowen Motor Company and plying between Murfreesboro and Tunis, N. C., on the Meherrin and Chowan rivers. Mr. Bowen has held this position for the past eight years and has never missed a day from sickness or other cause during that time. He is recognized as a capable marine engineer and is held in high esteem by his company. The "Calumet" is a mail and passenger steamer.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

JUN

NEW MILL WITH COLORED HELP

Mill City Cotton Mills of New Albany, Ind., an Educational as Well as Commercial Project

"Should the textile manufacturers of the North be interested in a movement, the object of which is to train competent weavers and other operatives from the native American colored population?" This is a question asked by Joseph E. Wiley, treasurer and manager of the Mill City Cotton Mills, New Albany, Ind., who is now in Boston. He answers the question himself in the affirmative because, he says, "there is a very great shortage in the supply of weavers and mill operatives," which could be offset in part at least by colored help. Working on this theory, the Mill City Cotton Mills were organized by members of the colored race "in the interest of its unemployed youths."

This concern is capitalized at $50,000. It has a mill of one story, 140 by 140 feet, with a weaving equipment of 135 looms, for the production of automobile tire fabrics, by-products of towelling and scrub cloths, and rug art squares. Orders are on file for months ahead for the tire fabric, the plant being equipped especially for this product. The plant can furnish employment for 150 operatives. Each operative is made a stockholder. The labor supply is obtained from the high schools of New Albany and surrounding towns.

According to Mr. Wiley, two objections have been raised to the proposition of a mill being run by colored labor, viz.:

First. That the attempts to man and operate cotton mills with this labor have not succeeded in the past.

Second. That the labor is not steady and regular.

He answers the second by a reference to the fact that thousands of colored people have come into the North during the past two years to work in other lines, and says that "no fault of this kind is found with the present-day colored laborer.

Regarding the first, he says that "the earliest attempt was made in the Vesta Mills, Charleston, S. C., immediately after the close of the war by Stephen Green of Boston and associates. Here the newly emancipated slave, under extreme climatic conditions, just awaking to the obligations of freedom, is not to be criticised for failing where white labor had failed before him. The second effort was in 1895, at Concord, N. C., made by colored men, without experience, previous training or adequate capital, and with a large mortgage. The third effort was made at the New Century Cotton Mill, in 1900, at Dallas, Tex. This plant of 3000 spindles carried $40,000 of bonds and $10,000 of floating debt. The equipment was of the best. The colored labor trained in the mill manufactured over 2000 bales, or 1,000,000 pounds, of cotton, making warp yarns which were shipped to and sold in the Boston, New York and Philadelphia markets with success.

"Should not the blame of failure rest where it belongs, with the questions of finance and not the labor" asks Mr. Wiley.

NEW YORK WOMEN'S WEAR JULY 18, 1917

LABOR NOTES

AND NOW IT IS PREJUDICE AMONG WORKERS THAT IS HAMPERING INDUSTRY.

During the last 10 years millions of dollars have been lost by employers and employes through strikes and lockouts over almost every conceivable cause. Today industry is being hampered by prejudices among the workers themselves over race, color, nationality, and even sex.

Outstanding examples of this situation are the recent riots in East St. Louis, and the deportation of 1,000 foreign workers by American employes in Flat River, Mo. But these are only two especially noticeable examples. Reports received during the last few days indicate trouble and threatened trouble over race, nationality and sex in Duluth, Minn., Baltimore, Cape Cod, Boston, Bridgeport and other industrial centers throughout the country.

Workers Fear Wage Depression.

While there may be differing incidentals in each of the cities mentioned, the underlying cause for the ill feeling between one set of workers and another is the fear among those already employed that the introduction of other races, nationalities and sex will have a tendency to depress wages and limit employment.

It was the introduction of negro workers that aroused the whites to riot in East St. Louis. The arrival of large numbers of foreign workers stirred the Americans to organize and to deport them in Flat River, Mo. At Admiralty, Md., which is near Baltimore, attempts were made by Italian laborers yesterday to drive away negroes who had been brought there to work on the army cantonments now being erected. Only the bayonets of soldiers restored the peace there. Reports from Duluth, Minn., tell of a disquieting situation created by the importation of negro labor there. A strike of 800 men against the employment of women in the Remington Arms plant was reported in this column several days ago, and feeling between the whites and newly arrived blacks is reported being engendered at Cape Cod and Boston.

More Women and Negro Workers Coming.

And the introduction of women into industries they never entered before is bound, with the withdrawal of men to the war, to take place on a still larger scale; and more negroes are coming north, to relieve the labor shortage.

Wages to women, foreigners and negroes equal to those of the employes they are replacing may have the effect of modifying the friction caused by their introduction into industry, but blind prejudice against them threatens to cause not a little interruption to business as these evolutionary changes take place.

NEW ORLEANS LA. ITEM DECEMBER 29, 1917

WANTS NEGRO BRICKLAYERS COUNTED IN ON DRAFT.

The Editor of The Item:

In your issue of the 26th instant head line "Questionnaires Invoked to Get 1000 Bricklayers for Pershing," you say in said article "only white bricklayers will be taken by draft or voluntary induction into the military service through local boards."

As you know, as a southern man, that most, if not all, of the most skilled bricklayers are negroes, and in that connection, the writer wishes to call your attention to the fact that all of the largest office buildings erected in New Orleans in recent years, the brick work was largely done by negro bricklayers. Why the government would wish at this time to discriminate against one set of mechanics in favor of another the order issued from Washington does not say.

But it seems to the writer in these war times there should not be shown any preference, but on the contrary all who are fit to perform certain duties in the interest of the government should be chosen without regard to nationality, and it has proven beyond any question that the negro bricklayer has in every way proven himself to be the equal of any, and why not give him the same chance to serve his country in France as is now being offered to the white bricklayers.

Ask any of the old slave-holders living today, as to their preference with rd to negro bricklayers, and they tell you, give them the negro every time. The war now going on is not a white man's war, but it is everybody's war, and everyone, be he white or black, must do their share to win the war and in the behalf of liberty and freedom of the people from German rule.

FRANK P. FARRELL.

LABOR OUTLOOK IN WEST. MASSACHUSETTS

(Special to The New York Age)

Springfield, Mass.—According to the *Republican* of this city, Negro help will probably not be asked for by the farmers of Western Massachusetts this season. On the other hand, the tobacco plantations hereabouts and probably some large fruit farms will employ hundreds of Negroes. The farmers and dairymen hesitate to bring Negroes North to live on the farms. They are somewhat afraid of the color question and fear that the influx might bring a depreciation of real estate. It also appears likely that labor will not be so scarce in this region as was at first expected. All this means that the Hampden county improvement league is likely not to be asked to make good its offer of securing intelligent Negro help for Western Massachusetts farmers, although it is very possible that its offer will be accepted by some tobacco growers in this region.

SOUTHERN COLORED DEMAND GOVT. WORK

The Star

Have Black Then Light Apply to Trap Officials.

The Colored state that they have made preparations for a determined fight for what they consider the rights. The matter is one, they cla affects their rights as cit United States, and the the highest a

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or emplo
factory. They say
out of three applicants may
thrown out by the labor board, and
thus at least 600 of their race will be
given the opportunity of employment
in the clothing factory.

COZART WANTS HIGHER WAGES FOR WAITERS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—W. F. Cozart, headwaiter for 15 years and ex-president of the National Headwaiters' Association, addressed 500 waiters in a meeting held at Fitzgerald's Auditorium, urging them to appeal to the hot pro-
prietors for a substantial
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The meet took no definite actio
it not being intended to excite a strike
or to form a union, but an effort wi
be made to have the hotel proprietors
give earnest consideration to the wait-
ters' plea. N.Y. Age 9-17

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Charleston will lose
finely equipped, efficient plan
means a great deal to this comm
in many ways. They indicate
there will be no backward ste
their attitude to employ only w
women in the factory, as outlined
their statement published yesterday,
and that the contention of the Ne-
groes for employment will only lead
to a disagreement that will mean the
loss of the factory to Charleston.
There the matter stands.

HIGH WAGES ATTRACT NEGROES TO THE NORTH

BEAUMONT TEX ENTERISE
SEPTEMBER 2, 1917

Charles Gates Says Handle Factories Are Greatly Handicapped by Shortage of Labor.

High wages offered at northern and eastern factories are having a tendency of attracting great numbers of laborers to those sections and during the past few weeks there has been a considerable exodus of labor—chiefly negroes—from the south, according to Charles G. Gates of Louisville, Ky., president of the Gates Handle company and allied interests, who arrived here yesterday.

This is Mr. Gates' first visit to Beaumont in six months. He will remain here about a week looking after his local interests.

Business of the Beaumont plant, he said, was very saitsfactory, but like at all other plants operated by the Gate. interests, the company was greatly handicapped by the shortage of labor.

"Northern and eastern manufacturers are paying $3, $3.50 and $4 a day for labor," said Mr. Gates, "and these wages are attracting hundreds of laborers from the south. Every Saturday for the past six weeks trainloads of laborers, 75 per cent of them negroes, have left Kentucky for northern and eastern manufacturing centers. Skilled workmen are also leaving or shipbuilding centers where the government is carrying out its extensive hipbuilding program and many laborers have been temporarily taken from he usual channels of industry to construct cantonments for the army."

The handle business is very good, however, and Mr. Gates is optimistic egarding future labor conditions, believing the present situation is only emporary.

LABORERS NEEDED BY GOVERNMENT

NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE
TOBER 5, 1917

Five Hundred Workmen Required for the Aviation Camp at Lake Charles.

Five hundred negro laborers are needed for work in the aviation camp at Lake Charles, La. These men will receive good pay and good treatment. The wages are $2.75 a day for ten hours' work in loading and unloading cars, road construction and ditch digging. The pay is 25 cents an hour, but as the government pays time and a half for work over eight hours, the day's pay is $2.75, or 27 1-2 cents an hour.

A number of New Orleans men have been secured for the skilled labor needed at the camp and are quite satisfied with their employment and treatment. Now laborers are needed, and it has been decided to secure negroes for this work. As stated, five hundred are needed and those who wish to work there should apply at room 5, city hall. To those who remain one month the transportation the camp is paid, and deductions for traveling are made only from those who leave before they complete a month's work. Men in charge of the work have had experience in such government work at Anniston, Ala., and other camps

at the men can be assured of good treatment, and that they will not be required to do more work than they should.

The men at the aviation camp are better paid than they were at other government camps. The superintendent of labor, A. E. Gavic, who spent two months at Camp McClellan, Anniston, regards it as a lack of patriotism or laziness on the part of many negroes that they do not accept such work.

GIRLS NOT ONLY EFFICIENT AS SHIRTWAIST MAKERS, But Have Made Good in Many

The Star of Zion, 8/30/17

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same time.
200 tents, w
operators, and
correctly. Our
credit for A.1
have been given
last until next Februa
ing a force of 35 operators on piece
work; working hours, 8 a.m., to 6
p. m., except Saturdays, 8 a.m. to
1 p.m. The output of tents per day
is made up incomplete, 800: com-
plete, 500. Total per week, 3,000. The
wage per week at present scale, $8.00
to $16.00.

The factory running on a differ-
ent system as heretofore and prov-
ing by its output a success to owners
and manager.

I have been interested in the fac-
tory and its achievements and give
part of my time, free gratis, and it
gives me much pleasure to inform
our people what the young women
accomplish through the medium of
The Philadelphia Tribune, which is
always acceptable to its readers.

Daily Herald Nov 2 17

Prof. H. Pierson W. Scott, one of
our leading popular society enter-
tainers, orator, business director of
Delmonica Antiseptic Cleaning,
Pressing and Dyeing Club, of Druid
Hill avenue and Oxford street, is the
first and only colored man to hold
such a prominent position in the
United States as superintendent of
the pressing department of the
United States Government uniform
plant. His salary is in the neighbor-
hood of $2,700 annually and have
under his superiors over fifty young
colored men and is making a great
success in his department of which
through his earnest training of twen-
ty young men they are pressing 4000
coats daily.

A New Profession Opens to Women Which Guarantees Large Weekly Earnings

New Jersey Informer 9/30/17

A crushing demand for women arbers from proprietors of tonsorial establishments in this and ther cities makes the obtaining of positions after completing the Mme. Rose's Barber Course an absolute surety.

Mme. Rose, the celebrated beau
culturist, who recently opened a
2288 Seventh avenue between 134
and 135th streets a modern sanitary
sanitary college is now busy in filling
the beautiful establishment a sen
[illegible] instruction
[illegible] the personal
[illegible] represents the avera
weekly earnings of the city ba
girls and it is the one and only fie
which never becomes overcrowde
our complete course covering eve
branch of the barber business, wil
be taught to each student individua
until she is fully qualified to a
point one of the many positions tha
we are able to place her in.

Ambitious women who are far-
sighted will be quick to see the un-
usual opportunities that are just
now opening to them. They wil
lose no time in getting ready for
these places. Now is the time to
make your arrangements. $25 pays
for the entire course. $5 starts you.
Come in now and talk things over.
Mme. Rose's College, 2288 Seventh
Avenue, New York City. Phone 8774
Morningside.

St Louis Argus 9/14/17

EAST ST. LOUIS PACKING HOUSES RAISE EMPLOYEES' WAGES

The East St. Louis packing houses have granted their employees an increase of 25 cents a day. The increase amounts to $1,400 a day. About one-fourth of the employees are Colored.

Labor – 1917

Migration

Refused Employment in the Charleston Navy Yard

Chicago Defender.

Charleston, S. C., May [illegible]—One o[illegible] most remarkable, and [illegible] the same [illegible] disgusting displays of Race preju[illegible] ever seen anywhere in America has be[illegible] inaugurated and is being carried out b[illegible] the labor board at the United States navy yard here. It is hard, at this time, and during a period of stress such as faces this country today, to believe that Recorder of the Board Marvin J. Taylor has the sanction of the government in his nauseating stand against the use of women members of the Race in the clothing factory at the local yards.

Refused Blanks

It is estimated that there will be a demand for women to fill over 600 positions in the new building which is nearing completion and that there will be enough Race women who are experienced and competent to fill every one of them, and this being true, the excuse of this prejudiced official, Taylor, that he would hire white women only because he feared to mingle members of the two races, is a palpably lame one. Let him hire white wor[illegible] for the building now in use or tran[illegible]m to the new building and fill the [illegible]ent plant with our women; this would eliminate any danger of a racial clash. But to the shame of the entire proposition our women workers are refused point-blank applications when they apply f[illegible] them.

May Lose Factory

The members of the Race are [illegible]fied in demanding part of the [illegible]tions. They, as Americans, are [illegible] to their share of this work a[illegible] not let any stone remain u[illegible] their efforts to get recog[illegible] these men who have it in [illegible] to place them. On the oth[illegible] recent statement by the [illegible] factory, made to a local n[illegible] claim is made that if ther[illegible]sension regarding employmen[illegible] department will remove the fa[illegible] some other location and Charles[illegible] lose the benefit of a finely equipp[illegible] efficient plant, which will mean a [illegible]deal to this community. The Race [illegible]ple will not stand for this bunk, [illegible] do not believe that Taylor is acting u[illegible] instructions from Washington al[illegible] this line. An insistent demand will [illegible] made that the women be allowed [illegible] chance at this work and the people wi[illegible] no doubt take the matter clear to Washington for final solution.

Threaten to Leave

Hundreds of Race people are considering the matter of leaving here permanently. It is estimated that at least 1,500 will get out of here by the middle of June or the first of July. What an exodus of this kind will mean to the local small merchants and trades people is apparent without a close scrutiny and it seems, at this time, that Charleston is to suffer for the rotten prejudice of a subordinate official.

NEGROES MANNING SWITCH ENGINES

The St Louis Argus 7/1/17

Colored men engineers, firemen, and brakemen are handling the switch engines and cars at Scullin-Gallagher's Steel Plant of this city.

According to information, about Feb. 1 the white crew went on a strike for higher wages. Their places were filled temporarily by Colored men who came from the South, who had some experience along these lines. For fear that the railroad company would refuse to furnish cars, the white men were put back on the job, with continued dissatisfaction to all concerned.

A conference was held, and as soon as the officials of the steel plant were given assurance from the railroad companies that there would be no interference on their part, the white men were immediately dismissed and their places were filled by Colored men.

These Colored men feel assured that their positions are permanent, as they have this promise from the official of the company, who has always kept his word.

The Chicago Defender 6/30

UNHEARD-OF CONDITION; WOMEN SECTION HANDS

A LIE OUT SOMEWHERE. SCARCITY OF LABOR MAKES USE OF WOMEN NECESSARY. LABOR LEADERS SAID THERE WAS NOT

St. Louis, Mo., June 29.—Race women as section hands have made their appearance in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad yards in East St. Louis, according to a local paper. For several days a gang of these women have been working on the rip-tracks one-half mile from the Relay depot. There are thirteen women members of the section gang, and they do everything the men do. They drive spikes with sledge hammers, showing considerable skill at this work, and lay ties and track. The railroad company, according to this same authority, is making the experiment of employing Race women as section hands to replace men on account of the great scarcity of labor.

Occupation, Wages.

Local Colored Girls [illegible] Men

COLUMBUS O. STATE JOURNAL OCTOBER 10, 1917

[illegible] in Glass Factory

Thirty-five colored girls are making good as unskilled workers at the Federal Glass Company's plant, South Columbus.

They were obtained by officials of the plant through the Colored Y. W. C. A. Most of them had been engaged in domestic work.

Hiring of the girls was tried out as an experiment last week, after some trouble had been experienced in retaining men and boys for the work, Plant Superintendent E. Y. Roberts said.

They made good from the start and now are doing the work as well and in some instances better than their predecessors.

In fact, officials were so pleased with the showing they have made that they contemplate employing 100 or 150 more.

According to Roberts, the girls take to the work quicker than men, need less supervision and in many cases are more reliable. They earn on an average $9 a week, he said.

Each girl is required to have a standard uniform in the form of overalls gathered at the ankle. Uniforms are of black, trimmed with red.

A rest room has been constructed for them and a former Y. W. C. A. worker acts as matron.

MILLS OPEN TO COLORED LABOR

Women Employed In Hosiery Mills of Elizabeth City

DUE TO SCARCITY OF LABOR

Opening of Labor Opportunity Heretofore Closed to Members of the Race.

(By F. W. M. Butler)

The Hosiery Mills of the city that have heretofore employed white help on the account of the scarcity of labor have opened their doors to Negro women, boys and girls, as a result about 12 young young women went to work at the Parsonage Hosiery ,and about 14 at the Lawrence St. Mill Monday. We also received an application for several boys to go to work at Road St. Mill.

COLUMBIA S C [illegible] DECEMBER 10, 1917

Negro Domestics in New York.

A curious and, to The State, surprising story, was told a few weeks ago by a New York woman visiting in Columbia. This lady had in her employ a colored woman, brought up in the South, who was an entirely satisfactory servant, but the employer was kept busy "explaining"—to her friends and neighbors. It seems, so the story runs, that negro women are employed as domestic servants, generally, by Southern families living in New York or—by establishments of shady or worse reputation. Consequently this employer was frequently asked by wondering friends what the presence of the colored woman in her household meant. The Northern people, it was said, have only white women servants—usually foreigners.

While there can be no doubt that the rule does prevail, according to the observation of the highly respectable woman from whom the story comes to us, we can not but think she was mistaken in the belief that it is general. In the South the women in domestic service are of the best class of negroes, they are accustomed to work of that character and, in The State's opinion, most of them are worthy women, even if less competent than whites. Surely it is not possible that they are held and treated as outcasts in New York—except by Southern families. That those dependent upon their hands for a livelihood who can not obtain places with Southern families are driven to seek refuge among the white outcasts of society implies an accusation of inhumanity against those people of New York able to employ female servants.

Will not some reputable authority in New York, interested in the migration of negroes and in their welfare, investigate the matter? What say The Evening Post and The Independent?

If negro women of the South who think of going to New York are to incur the danger, in any degree, that has been suggested, at least they are entitled to warning.

UN[illegible]IFIC RAILROAD TAKES [illegible] COLORED LABOR.

Southern Colored Men Being Steadily Employed.

Colored men from the south are going to play an important part in Union Pacific railroad construction through Wyoming the coming summer. In the past only white labor has been employed on the track and construction work. Recently it has been impossible to secure white men to do the work. Americans don't want to do this kind of work and there are not enough Japanese and Chinese available. Greeks and Italians who have been depended upon during the last two or three years have returned to Europe and joined the armies of the Allies, and it has been found necessary to import the colored men.

[illegible] PINESS

AS TO NEGRO HELP.

Southern animosity to the negro has been reflected in recent years of southern domination, by so much northern opposition to the blacks that it is refreshing to find in such a cosmopolitan publication as the Hotel Gazette a word in behalf of the Afro-American.

This magazine finds in the announcement that negroes are forthwith to be ordered abroad, for service in the trenches, a reason for regretting the unfair stand which has been taken against men of color in the hotel and restaurant industry. The Gazette observes that a large part of the hotel help of America at the present day owes no allegiance to this country and is disinclined to serve it in any way, regardless of the opportunities here offered for the taking. On the other hand, the negro is a native of the United States; he is tractable, sunny dispositioned, excellent in service, and loyal through and through.

When this organ of the hotel fraternity declares that it would be the part of wisdom to encourage negroes now to enter the hotel field, it speaks to the advantage of the hotel men and the public.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON APPOINTS COLORED MEN

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

ALBANY, N. Y.—One of the first acts of J. T. Loree upon assuming the duties of General Manager of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, with offices in this city, was to appoint a number of colored men to good positions and raise the salaries of several cooks and waiters, all of which was done at the request of R. M. Madison, the popular colored steward of the business cars. Mr. Madison's suggestions also met with the approval of L. F. Loree, President of the road, who is the father of J. T. Loree. The New York Age

The appointments which became effective January 15, were: Julius C. Johnson and C. B. Miller, Operating Department; J. Wilson, Accounting Department; T. J. Furnace, Treasury Department; Ira Doresy, Motive Power Department; W. B. Nash, Transportation Department. The names of the cooks and waiters receiving increases have not been made public. 2/15/17

R. M. Madison, who is responsible for the appointments and increases in salaries, has been connected with the Delaware & Hudson Railroad for seventeen years. For fourteen years he has successfully filled the position of steward of the business cars.

OUR WOMAN WAGE-EARNERS.

The Journal

The daily newspapers of Washington have given more than usual attention to the formation, January 4, last, and growth of the Woman Wage-Earners' Association, of which Miss Jeannette Carter is president; Dr. Julia P. H. Coleman, secretary; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, treasurer. This attention has been given by the daily newspapers of Washington because there is a live demand for an organization that will be helpful to the colored women wage-earners of the country, by showing them how to help themselves. This is, perhaps, one of the vital principles in uplift work, that those who know what should be done should organize to show those who do not know.

The Woman Wage-Earners' Association of Washington has just issued a leaflet, a copy of which we have before us, stating the objects of the association. as follows:

1. While it is the main object of the Association to better the working hours and the housing and wage-earning conditions of our women in all lines of work, and to secure as many of them as possible as members of the organization, we very well understand that the main work of the Association must be promoted and done by public spirited women of the race who have homes of their own and resources independent of service for others for wages. It is that way in most of the charitable and benevolent work here and elsewhere. We earnestly desire the membership and active help of our women. It behooves us all who are in a position and able to do so to do what we can to help those who need help and are unable to help themselves.

2. To create better and more sympathetic and helpful relations between employers and employees.

3. To promote in every way more efficient and faithful service.

4. To provide a home where domestic science may be taught, and where employers can find workers on request, and where such workers can always find a home when out of employment, and a place where they can spend an hour reading or writing, with gymnasium privileges and the like, when they are not working.

5. To maintain a lecture course, when persons of large information and experience will appear at stated intervals, and give of their abundance of wisdom and experience to those who need it and will profit by it.

We invite our women generally to join our association and to help us improve the condition of our women in all lines of useful work they may be engaged. In a multitude of counsel there is much wisdom in the concert of many women for any given purpose there is great strength.

The headquarters of the Washington association is 609 F street, Northwest. No woman reader of The Journal and Guide who has at heart the welfare of the women of the race will hesitate a moment to approve the objects of the Woman Wage-Earners' Association, and especially those of them in such large cities of the South as Norfolk. A half dozen of our women in Norfolk could begin such an organization and extend its influence, in connection with the parent association at Washington; so that they could soon have a State organization. The work is one needed to be done, and our women who have the education, the time and means and the inclination to help their less fortunate sisters must take hold and do it or it will not be done.

The Woman Wage-Earners' Association is nothing new under the sun. White women in all of our large cities are engaged in like uplift work. Here and there our own women are doing such work. What is needed is that the doing of the work shall be more general, and that there shall be a central, moving purpose in the work. This can only be possible by the co-operation of the thinking, public spirited women of the race, who are willing to take hold of the work, as white women take hold of it for their own, and make it possible. God helps those who help themselves. Those who do not help themselves, who do not try to do so, they have troubles of their own and often with the police.

Our women wage-earners are a large factor in the life of the race. They are becoming more so every day as the business interests of the race expand and the demand for intelligent workers grows with the expansion. And besides these there are millions in unskilled work who need the assistance of those more fortunately circumstanced than they are.

NEGROES TO DEMAND WORK AT CHARLESTON NAVY YARD

Negro Women Refused Work at Government Clothing Factory

Savannah Tribune

The announcement from officials in charge of the clothing factory at the Charleston navy yard that only white women would be employed as operators, in spite of the insistent demand of colored women in the last two days that they be employed, was published in the daily papers in this city, and has met with instant protest from the Negroes of the community. The statement made last night by representatives of the Negroes, was that demands had been made on the recorder of the labor board at the navy yard for application blanks for employment, and at the post office and the office of the director of labor in the custom house, but the response has been that no Negroes would be employed at the clothing factory. The reasons given, it was said, were those advanced already by officials at the yard, that there could be no mingling of the races, and there was no provision for segregation.

On the other hand, the Negroes claim that as American citizens, in a national emergency called upon to do their patriotic duty in offering themselves for employment at a government plant, they have the same right to employment in the clothing factory as the white people. The further claim is made that the new building of the clothing factory, to be opened June 1, will need 600 operators, and they can fill the building with Negro women, thus avoiding any mingling of the races.

The officials of the clothing factory in a statement last night, say that if there is any discussion in regard to employment the Navy Department will move the clothing factory and Charleston will lose the benefit of a finely equipped, efficient plant that means a great deal to this community in many ways. They indicate that there will be no backward step in their attitude to employ only white women in the factory, as outlined in their statement published yesterday, and that the contention of the Negroes for employment will only lead to a disagreement that will mean the loss of the factory to Charleston. There the matter stands.

The Negroes state that they have made preparations for a determined fight for what they consider their rights. The matter is one, they claim, that affects their rights as citizens of the United States, and they will carry the fight to the highest court in the land to effect a settlement.

The navy yard clothing factory officials say that the matter is already closed, as far as employment of the Negroes is concerned, and they will stand back of the announcement made that there shall be only white women employed in the factory.

Yesterday an effort was made by the Negroes to obtain application blanks at the post office, at the office of the director of labor in the custom house and the office of the recorder of the labor board at the navy yard. A black Negro woman was sent to each place. She was refused. Directly following her a light colored Negress asked for an application blank, and was given one at each place. The Negro leaders, who instigated the requests, immediately asked why one was refused and the other granted blanks. The answers were identical, that in the case of the light colored Negress the impression was that she was a white woman—otherwise she would not have been given the blank. Thus, the Negroes claim, it is made plain that the Negroes will be refused blanks.

The Negroes are calling for 1,000 of their race to apply today for application blanks for employment at the clothing factory. They say that one of three applicants may be thrown out by the labor board, and thus at least 600 of their race will be given the opportunity of employment in the clothing factory.—The Charleston American.

COLORED WOMEN IN FIELDS

Assigned to Agricultural Work by Public Employment Bureau

Colored women from the South are being sent out for garden work by the public employment bureau in Springfield. In the bureau's report for June, it is stated that these women have in many instances been employed in the fields, where they are more valuable than as house workers, especially in view of the oversupply of laundresses. Good farm hands, especially milkers, are scarce, according to the report, as are metal tradesmen, steel ship-builders and hotel help.

The report shows a marked increase for the month in the number of persons called for by employers and positions filled. Of the former there was an increase of 74 over May of this year and 314 over June of last year; of the latter an increase of 58 over May of this year and 211 over June of last year. The daily average in these two classes is over twice as much as two years ago. In the women's department 599 were called for by employers and 464 positions filled, a marked increase over May and the record for any one month.

Applications for males during the month were 948, with 678 positions filled.

Chicago Defender

CAN PUT 200 WOMEN AND GIRLS TO WORK

Through Mrs. Prince the Steinberg & Sopkin Bros., 831-843 W. Adams street, have put 60 girls and women to work in one of their factories, and 20 in another. Mrs. Prince informs the Chicago Defender that she can put 200 more to work. Take the West Adams street car to the factory and ask for her.

Women and girls taking these positions must remember that this is the first opportunity they have had to get into these places, they having heretofore been held by white women and girls. It would be very wise for those "who have a brother or father taking care of them," and those who "don't have to work," to stay away, thus not starting trouble at the least thing that doesn't meet your satisfaction. We must again remember that these places, if properly filled with good earnest working girls, will never be turned over to the whites again. Should these people in particular get the necessary amount of help from our people, and the work is satisfactorily done, others will follow their lead, especially if the factory don't have to close down the first time a picnic is given next summer.

It is the earnest hope of the Defender that the girls and women will take advantage of this situation and learn something or a trade, so that they won't have to work in a white man's kitchen as a scullion. It is estimated that if the war keeps on another year that the bead factories, as well as others, will have to put in our girls and women.

Six month ago colored delivery men replaced white men at Kaufmann's "The Big Store," Pittsburgh. Seventy-six men were employed and there was much rejoicing among the colored people. A few days ago the colored men were dismissed by the management of this big department store, the members of the firm giving out the statement that thirty-two of seventy-six had made good. In commenting on the dismissal of the colored men the Pittsburgh *Courier* concludes "that if the store had employed half the number of our boys it did employ, they would have made good. In other words, we did not have seventy-six efficient men in Pittsburgh. We were called upon to furnish seventy-six men who were perfect delivery men. The percentage was too high. We could not do it."

The New York Age

It is gratifying to see every day, in all parts of the city, large gangs of large framed, giant colored men doing the heavy work of repaving the public streets and repairing the surface car line tracks. In some cases these gangs of workers have colored bosses over them. Sometimes, but not often, a mixed gang of Negroes and Italians is to be seen working together. The tendency here, and all the way south, however, is not to mix the colors in the gang work. The average physical size of the Negro and Italian workers makes the Italians look like boys working with giants.

Labor-1917
Migration

Occupation, Wages

The Passing of the Negro Journeyman Printer Indicated

The St. Louis Argus 1/12/17

Some Have Answered the Call of Death—The Remainder Enter More Lucrative Avenues — Products of Trade Schools and Publishing Houses Are Specialists.

Nine-tenths of the Printshops Make Work Drudgery and Offer Meagre Wages.

(By Richard C. Fisher

In a very recent statistical report of the progress made by the Negro in the United States, the figures show that there is a decided decrease in the number of Negro printers, as compared to the reports of a few years past. During the past twelve months more than a dozen of the race's most artistic and "allround" printers have severed their connection with the art preservative of arts A few of that number were called by death into the great beyond, while the remainder have launched into various fields of labor.

There has ever been a scarcity of "allround" printers among us, and only a few who were trained in the fundamentals of the various branches. A number of industrial schools and two, or three publishing houses are sending out products of their make. The training of these institutions is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough to reach the needs of the average Negro printing concern, where it is necessary for the workman to have a knowledge of all the branches, because that training has been confined to a specific department of printing; hence, when an apprentice has finished the prescribed course at the industrial school, or has served his required years of apprenticeship at the publishing house, he is a specialist.

If his training has been along a typographical line he is not expected to know anything concerning the chemistry of printing inks and the handling of printing presses and vice versa. Linotype operating, bookbinding newspaper work and many other branches are separate and distinct and rarely is an individual found who is capable of mastering more than one of them.

The "allround" man or journeyman printer is passing. As I see it this condition is grave, when time is given to think of it. The ministry, medicine and other avenues are offering him greater inducements.

Now and then we hear of a practical printer who owns and manages his printing plant. Unfortunately the Negro printer has not been financially able to establish a business and thus "paddle his own canoe." He has worked for meagre wages and under all sorts of irregularities which made it almost impossible for him to meet his incidental expenses. The printers of the opposite race have barred him from their organizations and refuse to work with him, therefore, he is forced to seek employment in plants owned and managed by members of his own race.

Nine-tenths of the printshops which have offered employment are operated by individuals who know a little if anything about the art. Their scales of wages are inconsistent and not commensurate to the time and brain energy the "allround" printer has to expend. The printer's ability is undervalued in most instances and he has no opportunity to develop his creative mind. To hold such positions he must execute the ideas of lay minds and do those things which are offensive and contrary to the laws governing printing and finally finds himself losing a just pride in the traditions of his craft and drifting from his natural groove. The mood a man carries to work affects the quality for better or for worse. All that is wrong in and with him will be wrong in and with the job he produces.

The day of specialists is not far and unless some remedy is offered the shops that heretofore used with one or more journeymen will of necessity have to double their mechanical force, which means an increase of the pay-rolls.

Printing is the lifeblood of the civilized world; to stop its pulsation means a collapse in commerce and everything else. It requires as much attention as any of the professions.

Is there no future for the man who has given his best days in preparing himself for a life's work? Must he compromise his ruling passion for the high art and acquire taste for something that seems more profitable? A man is unfit for any other service after serving ten or fifteen years in a printshop.

Now is the opportunity for employers of printing plants to act; for the condition is strictly economical.—Nashville Globe

NEGROES MISTREATED IN CAROLINA CAMPS

Advertiser 5-5-

A Montgomery negro who went to Baden, N. C., last February, says he had to walk back after having been miserably deceived by another negro who pictured good pay and plenty of work for him in the North Carolina town. The man who led him astray, he does not know, but thinks he lives in Montgomery.

T. J. Leslie, the Montgomery man who returned footsore and weary from hos adventure, says the negro labor agent promised him $2 a day; that while in Baden he drew the first week $1.18 and for the second week $4.18. He dug ditches.

Leslie makes the statement that the negroes were beaten and otherwise mistreated by the overseers put over them. He states that a man by the name of John J. Cowan (or Cowart) was his immediate boss.

The Chicago Defender 12/29/17

DU PONT POWDER WORKS ASKS AID OF THE RACE

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Davisville, Va., Dec. 28.—The Dupont Powder Company has issued a call through the local Y. M. C. A. branch in this city calling for the aid of 500 workingmen to engage in the manufacture of war munitions. Prof. T. M. Nixon, secretary of the local branch has interviewed members of the I. E. Dnpont Company, and they have assured him of every protection and comfort for the men while employed. Dwellings are being erected in Davisville and being comfortably furnished, and men with families are advised not to hesitate in seeking employment with the company, for additional reservations are being prepared for them. Medical attention, food and fuel are furnished by the company, and half holiday with pay; merit bonuses to men after one year are among other conveniences. The Y. M. C. A. affords both religious and secular recreation for the men and their families who are employed at the plant.

COLORED WAITERS REPLACE WHITE MEN

INDIANAPOLIS IND TIMES NOVEMBER 3 1917 Ledger

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 6.—William Curry has succeeded in placing a Colored crew of waiters in the Hummels cafe here displacing a crew of white waiters. The Hummels is one of the finest cafes in the city. His crew consists of twenty-five picked men. The proprietor, who is tickled over the success of the new move, is loud in his praises of the new men, and says the service is much better than that rendered by the white waiters.

Savannah, Ga.

COLORED CHAUFFEURS TO BE INSTRUCTED

The Colored Chauffeurs Association is taking steps to improve the personnel of its membership and to instruct drivers in the proper care of automobiles and the right observance of speed and traffic laws. The object is to make the chauffeurs more competent and careful and to solve the problems of the colored chauffeur. The organization asks the assistance of the various branches of the automobile trades in Savannah in the way of ideas and suggestions to improve service and safety. Henry Wilson is president and T. H. Brown secretary.

EXODUS OF COLORED CUTS SOUTH'S FIGURES, BUT WHITE YOUTHS ARE AFTER THE HIGHER WAGES, TOO.

Richmond, Va., June 7—Wholesale exodus of Negroes from the South during the past three years may result in an apparent low registration throughout the southern states.

As back-country returns came in today, with paradoxical reports of intense enthusiasm but low registration, it became more and more evident war department pre-registration estimates had been excessive.

Based on 1910 census figures with "proportionate" additions, these estimates, it was pointed out here, fail to account for the recent excessive depletion of Negroe population in the South—estimated at 500,000 during the past year alone.

Moreover, it is said, white youths in unusual numbers have gone North under the urge of war wages since 1914. In probably no other section of the country at this time, is the ratio of men, both white and Colored of eligible age, so low as throughout the south.

The Freeman 6/16/17

Remarkable Increase In Negro Employees

Interesting figures on the increase of the negro population in this section are given in an unofficial statement of a large local concertn, with a Creighton factory, which shows 29 per cent of its employes are negroes.

The black men are brought here from Kentucky, Virginia and Alabama by special agents of the company. They have largely displaced foreigners in this particular plant.

"THE NEGRO MIGRANT IN PITTSBURGH."

Richmond Planet
Jan. 5, 1918

Dr. Abraham Epstein, B. S. in Economics, University of Pittsburgh in discussing "The Negro Migrant in Pittsburgh" says.

Because of the high cost of materials and labor, incident to the war; because the taxation system still does not encourage improvements, and because of investment attractions other than in realty, few houses have been built and practically no improvements have been made. **This is most strikingly apparent in the poorer sections of the city. In the Negro sections, for instance, there have been** almost no houses added and few vacated by whites within the last two years. The addition, therefore, of thousands of Negroes, just arrived from Southern states, meant not only the creation of new Negro quarters and the dispersion of Negroes throughout the city, but also the utmost utilization of every place in the Negro sections capable of being transformed into a habitation. Attics and cellars, store-rooms and basements, churches, sheds and warehouses had to be employed for the accommodation of these new-comers. Whenever a Negro had space which he could possibly spare, it was converted into a sleeping place; as many beds as possible were crowded into it, and the maximum number of men per bed were lodged. Either because their own rents were high, or because they were unable to withstand the temptation of the sudden, and, for all they knew, temporary harvest, or, perhaps because of the altruistic desire to assist their race fellows, a majority of the Negroes in Pittsburgh converted their homes into lodging houses.

The lack of improvements in the Negro quarters North is in line with the lack of improvements in Negro quarters South. In the latter section though, there is enough vacant land to enable the thrifty colored folks to build their own homes and to live in peace and contentment. Colored ministers have gone from the Southland in large numbers, following their congregations rather than having their congregations following them. But what inducement is there for a colored family to go to the northern clime in the light of these disclosures? All else being equal, any colored person would prefer to live among the scenes of his childhood. He continues:

Because rooms were hard to come by, the lodgers were not disposed to complain about the living conditions or the prices charged. They were only too glad to secure a place where they could share a half or at least a part of an unclaimed bed. It was no easy task to find room for a family, as most boarding houses would accept only single men, and refused to admit women and children. Many a man, who with his family occupied only one or two rooms, made place for a friend or former townsman and his family. In many instances this was done from unselfish motives and in a humane spirit.

A realization of the need for accurate information concerning the Negro migration, and the belief that in an intelligent treatment of the problem lay the welfare of the entire community as well as that of the local Negro group, prompted the attempt at a scientific study of the situation. The primary purpose of the study was to learn the facts, but there was also a hope that the data obtained might lead to the amelioration of certain existing evils and the prevention of threatening ones.

In order to ascertain as many of the facts as possible concerning housing conditions, rooming and boarding houses, three or four family tenement houses, single family residences camps, churches and other lodging places were investigated. A comparative study of health and crime among Negroes of Allegheny County before and after the period of the Northern migration was also attempted.

A questionnaire concerning kinds of labor in which Negro migrants engaged, and wages paid them both in Pittsburgh and in their native South was prepared; and answers to it from over five hundred individuals were obtained during the months of July and August, 1917. Information relating to housing, rents, health and social conditions was elicited in a similar manner. An effort was made to visit and study every Negro quarter in Pittsburgh. Data was secured from the Negro section sin the Hill District and upper Wylie and Bedford Avenues; the Lawrenceville district, about Penn Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Streets; the Northside Negro quarter around Beaver Avenue and Fulton Street; the East Liberty section in the vicinity of Mignonette and Shakespeare Streets, and the new downtown Negro section on Second Avenue, Ross and Water Streets.

Labor agents picture a glowing picture of conditions North. We have been there. We have found that the wages were all right, but the high cost of living tended to nullify the benefits obtained therefrom. The climate agrees with some colored folks and it disagrees with many others. The cry of equal rights and privileges in the North is as misleading as anything can possibly be. Race prejudice there is more irritating than it is in the South. In the one place it is expected and in the other it is not understood and not welcomed. But we did not intend to discuss this phase of a most important subject. Mr. Epstein continues:

Ninety-three per cent of those who gave the time of residence in Pittsburgh had been here less than one year. More than eighty per cent of the single men interviewed had been here less than six months. In the number who have been here for the longest periods, married men predominate, showing the tendency of this class to become permanent residents. This fact is evidently well-known to some industrial concerns which have been bringing men from the South. Many of them have learned from bitter experience that the mere delivery of a train load of men from a Southern city, does not guarantee a sufficient supply of labor. This is evidenced by the fact that the labor agents of some of these firms, made an effort to secure married men only, and even to investigate them prior to their coming here. Differences in recruiting methods may also explain why some employers and labor agents hold a very optimistic view of the Negro as a worker, while others despair of him. **The reason why Pittsburgh has been unable to secure a stable labor force is doubtless realized by the local manufacturers.** The married Negro comes to the North to stay. He desires to have his family with him, and if he is not accompanied North by his wife and children he plans to have them follow him at the earliest possible date. Although such a man is glad to receive the better treatment, enlarged privileges and higher wages, which are accorded him here, he cannot adjust himself permanently t the Pittsburgh housing situation. He meets his first insuperable difficulty when he attempts to get a house in which to live. Back South, he may have been oppressed, but his home was often in a more comfortable place, where he had light and space. At least he did not have to live in one room in a congested slum and pay excessive rents.

This is the statement of conditions North and South. That it is true, no one who has taken even time to slightly investigate will deny. Dr. Epstein draws the distinction between the white foreigner and the Negro native in the following language:

While it is true that the foreign immigrant of a few years ago was probably not accorded any better accommodations in Pittsburgh than is the Negro at present, it should be remembered that the foreigner did not know the language. Everything seemed strange and unfamiliar to him. He was loath to move to an even stranger part of the city and preferred to stay in his first new world home and to live among his own people, even under adverse conditions. It is altogether different with the Negro. He knows the language and the country; he does not fear to migrate and when he does not feel content in one place, he proceeds to look for a better one. We might cite dozens of incidents of men who have either had their families here or intended to bring them, but have gone to other cities where they hoped to find better accommodations. This is certain to continue if cities like Cleveland, Detroit and Philadelphia keep in advance of Pittsburgh in building or providing houses for these migrants. The Pittsburgh manufacturer will never keep an efficient labor supply of Negroes until he learns to compete with the employers of the other cities in a housing programme as well as in wages.

The actual situation of the Pittsburgh housing problem for the Negro is shown by the figures obtained in our survey. Almost ninety-eight per cent of the people investigated live either in rooming houses or in tenements contaning more than three families. Thirty-five per cent live in tenement houses, fifty per cent in rooming houses, about twelve per cent in camps and churches and only two and a half per cent live in what may be termed single private family residences.

But enough for this week. To fully appreciate this exhaustive report, send fifty cents to Dr. A. Epstein, [illegible] Center Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. The tables contained in the treatise are as interesting for study as the treatise itself.

Government Engineering Architects, Wyn, Lowell W. Baker & William W. Cook, Crisis May '17 p 31

FORD EMPLOYS A COLORED FOREMAN.

The Guardian 2-3-17

Louisville, Ky.—Young Harry Robinson, Colored, of this city has been appointed as foreman over all of the stock leaving the great Ford Automobile Works at Detroit, Mich. This is the first time that such a position has ever been held by a Colored man.

Colored Women in Garment Factories

N[illegible] Increasing Every Week, Say Union Officials, Planning Big Campaign

The Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union is again at war, this time, however, with a new problem and one which interests many manufacturers. Officials of the labor organization have had their attention called to the increased number of colored workers in the trades particularly in the finishing branch. It is said that scores of dress and skirt manufacturers are employing colored women for finishing work.

So far as the manufacturers are concerned, the workers are satisfactory inasmuch as they are found to be competent and orderly. The union, however, is interested in other matters and does not want colored people employed unless they are members of the unioin.

From statements made in labor circles, these colored women engaged in the garment trades, are showing no desire to join any union, expressing themselves as well pleased with conditions, hours of labor and wages and glad to get work. As a result of this, the unions are planning now a campaign against the employment of colored people unless these workers affiliate themselves with the union.

RECIPROCITY IN EMPLOYING CLERKS

Pittsburgh Courier 3-31-17

With the influx of thousands of people coming to our city, many of them are prepared to open up businesses of various descriptions. There is plenty of room for drug stores, haberdasheries, cigar stands, theaters, lunchrooms, ice cream parlors, millinery shops, fish stores, dry goods stores, shoe stores and coal offices. All the enterprises require clerks and assistants. Of the 25,000 that are expected to arrive in the city within the next three months, many will come prepared to open up business. They have saved their earnings, bought land, have bank accounts and ready by experience to start first-class stores. The Defender takes the position that where money is constantly spent by our people at the various stores on the south side, some representation should be given our people as clerks. The "Wise Old Owl" says it is an insult to the intelligence of our people to stand for a condition where we spend millions of dollars a year with a bunch of "merchants" who refuse to spend a dollar with us. While we want the white merchants to give our people work in their places, we want those of us who are to enter business to give white people work. In the employment of people there should be no discrimination as to color. We want to give as well as take. We should do business with all nationalities, and in order to get their support give them places as well as ask them to give our sons and daughters work. The Defender woud like to see the bigger houses employ us and we in turn employ white people. In business reciprocity should be the aim.

Labor-1917

Occupation, Wages

Migration

MONOGRAPH ON NEGRO MIGRANT IN PITTSBURG

Pupil in University School of Economics Prepares Valuable Study

PITTSBURGH PA. DISPATCH
October 17, 1917

GOOD CIVIC ATTITUDE

Statistics, Housing Conditions, Reasons for Exodus and Remedies Given

By L C MacPHERSON

Abraham Epstein, who has taken his bachelor degree in the school of economics, University of Pittsburg, has just had printed under the supervision of that school, a monograph, entitled, "The Negro Migrant in Pittsburg." While it is a study in social economics, in the manner of those post-graduate brochures which have given Johns Hopkins, the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia such deserved credit, this primary purpose had inherent the hope that the data and discussion might lead to the amelioration of certain existing evils and the prevention of threatening ones. The writer undertook the investigation some months ago and has obviously worked with student enthusiasm and productive results. It is a little volume which every citizen, warmly eager for Pittsburg's common welfare, might peruse with advantage.

How interesting this study is will appear from the statistics Mr Epstein has collected. In 1900, the Negro population of Allegheny County by the census was 27,753. In 1910 it was 34,217, and using the official system of estimating in 1917 it was about 38,000. The expansion in steel mill work through war increased demand and the lack of full quotas depleted by the draft and enlistment, still leave about 9,750 more Negroes working in this district than in 1915. The addition is due to the migration from the South. It is this migration with which the student deals and which suggests his title. He found about 30 per cent of these emigrants brought along their families, averaging three persons each. Hence the total new Negro population is about 18,550.

Percentage Leaps Up

Before this influx the Negro population of Pittsburg lived in half a dozen sections, but totaled only 3.4 per cent of the total inhabitancy. Mr Epstein procured data from the Hill district, and upper Wylie and Belford avenues; the Lawrenceville district about Penn avenue, between Twenty eighth and Thirty-fourth streets, the Northside quarter around Beaver avenue and Fulton street; the East Liberty section near Mignonette and Shakespeare street, and the new downtown section on Second avenue, Ross and Water streets. He sent out a questionnaire to discover wages, housing, rents, health, social conditions, etc, and he has patiently tabulated all results obtained. Some speaking graphs are inserted to show the relative percentages.

The homes dwelt in by the Negroes before this sudden and large incursion from the South had never been enlarged or improved to any extent, ut the coming of their fellow racemen induced many Negroes to convert their houses into lodging places to accommodate the newcomers. Now follow the suggestive tables showing how 49 per cent, or 77 families, occupy but one room each; 21 per cent two rooms, only eight families using over four rooms, this chart having been drawn from 157 families investigated. The deplorable housing conditions are evident. In rents 41 families paid $10 a month; 60 paid $15; only 10 over $25. Then are incorporated pictures of some of the shacks abandoned by the whites after this migration became evident. The details of the photographs reveal the miserable arrangement of outdoor cess pools, etc.

Pictures Tell Facts

There are pictures of the boxcars inhabited by railroad workers. Some basement dwellings are shown. Some of these underground residences were found in direct violation of the law. Attics, cellars, storerooms, churches, sheds and warehouses have been transformed into congested habitations.

Few of the sleeping rooms have more than one window. Dirt collects, and mere boarders seldom enjoy soap or towels. In rooming houses 55 per cent paid $1.50 a week; 34 paid $1.75; only 2.75 per cent paid over $3. The almost unbelievable crowding of people in a few bedrooms is shown by another tabulation.

Mr Epstein was able to find that more than 75 per cent of the Southern migrants are between the ages of 18 and 45. Only 10 per cent are past 50 or under 18. This shows that the migrants are desirable laborers and at the zenith of their producing capacity. So their influx lays little burden on the city. There are few minors to be educated and few dependents to become public charges. Most of the immigrants are single. Many of the newcomers when questioned affirm that they lived in better quarters in the South, though wages were lower. But here 62 per cent earn from $2 to $3 a day while in the South but 25 got such return for labor. Some discord is visible in the tables comparing wages, and the student admits that some maintained they got more down South. At least 95 per cent of the migrants do unskilled work.

Not Here to Drink

Mr Epstein combats the prevalent statement that the Negroes came North from prohibition States to find saloons. The figures prove his denial. These migrants are churchgoers, they have made big savings. Many send money back to former homes. Alabama and Georgia are banner States which have suffered the drain of the exodus. Georgia alone contributes 66 per cent. But questioning a large percentage of the migrants elicited the statement that owing to the lack of housing conditions they would go back South when the labor demand became normal.

Thus may be, too cursorily, doubtless summarized the main premises in the booklet. Next come the problems of amelioration. The Negro's own problem is to escape from the measure of suppression exerted in the South. This migration is but seizure of the opportunity afforded by the war-depleted labor market. The race problem is thus brought up North. Then the argument proceeds that "making democracy safe" means treating these migrants as human beings. Politically the Negro is as free as the white, and seldom votes en bloc. A sample of the contract signed by the newcomer before employment here is printed to prove that the average employer is not caring for improving the social condition of the migrant.

Then a discussion is had why the organization of the Negro into labor unions is not feasible. Some white unions admit him while others debar him by their constitutions. There is a manifest reluctance on the part of the white and indifference on that of the Negro. The underlying reason for this lack of organization is due, so stated, to the Negro recognizing his own tragedy, which includes slavery in the past, lynching and mob law and ostracism now. His wages and mere existence absorb him. Statistics are presented to show the petty character of the cases wherein Negroes have been arrested. The percentage of grave charges has decreased notably in the past year.

Health Status Bad

A valuable chapter is that devoted to health conditions. A picture is inserted of one house in the Hill district credited with sheltering 200 Negroes. One house in Bedford avenue has furnished 84 arrests during seven months. Without entering into minute details as to diseases, these figures suggest the whole story. Health is a community problem and belongs to no race or city section. So exhaustive is Mr Epstein's labor that he has compiled the Negro cases reaching the morgue.

Finally, with that humility the sincere student always feels, he proffers some remedial suggestions. He states that the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes is attempting to become guide, educator, adjusting agency and organizer for the migrant. Of course, he is not confined to Pittsburg.

This league has a secretary in this city, who endeavors to organize travelers' aid work at the railroad stations and to assist in bringing only the higher types of laborers here and then instructing them by noonday and Sunday talks. Broad efforts are planned by the league to better housing conditions. Attention will be given to reducing the high rate of sickness and death. The danger in proprietary medicines will be taught. A general effort will be made to clean up Negro neighborhoods. Amusements and recreation are to be provided. Associations to foster home-building and bank deposits will be organized.

In fact, this small book bristles with information about a subject of large civic importance, and the problems have been treated exhaustively with a student's open-mindedness. The ability to handle a large topic is clearly evinced. Should any reader desire to consult Mr Epstein, he can be found at the Irene Kaufmann Settlement.

WORK 10 AND 14 HOURS A DAY, GET $7 A WEEK

EVENING POST
New York City

NEGRO APARTMENT-HOUSE EMPLOYEES HAVE NO HOLIDAYS.

National Urban League Reports on Investigation Made in Manhattan — Histories of 100 Representative Men Were Studied in Detail—Long and Short Shifts Alternate Week by Week — Average Pay Is $28 a Month and Tips Bring It to $31.

More than 2,600 negroes are employed as elevator operators, door men, switchboard men, etc., in the apartment houses of Manhattan at an average wage, including tips, of $7 a day, for, in most cases, an average week of eighty-four hours, according to a report issued by the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, 2303 Seventh Avenue, to-day. These employees work seven days a week and alternate between ten hours a day one week and fourteen the next for a total remuneration which is $2 less per week than the minimum recommended for women by the New York State Factory Investigating Committee, the report says. Their income is divided into an average wage of $28, and tips averaging $3 a month. In apartment houses where white employees have been substituted as an experiment, the monthly wages have been automatically advanced $10, with the coming of the whites, and then have been reduced to the old figure when these employees have proved unsatisfactory and colored men have been reëmployed.

The report is made on an investigation conducted by Forrester B. Washington, now executive secretary of the Detroit Urban League, while he held a fellowship of the National Urban League at the New York School of Philanthropy last year. After a preliminary survey he made an intensive investigation of 100 men employed in twenty-five apartment houses, representing not only every type of apartment house, but also all the apartment-house districts in Manhattan. Schedules covering every phase of work and home experiences were filled out by the 100 men selected for the investigation in the presence of the investigator, thus avoiding any misunderstanding of the information desired. About 150 special schedules for superintendents were distributed, and a questionnaire, with explanatory letter, was sent to 200 agents and owners who were known to employ some colored help.

MAJORITY ARE WEST INDIANS.

Of the 100 men examined, 2 were superintendents, 4 firemen, 6 switchboard men, 8 doormen, 14 elevator men, and 66 switchboard and elevator men. This division of labor closely approximates the distribution throughout the city, according to the report. Ninety-eight per cent of the negroes enter apartment-house service as elevator men, switchboard men or firemen. The superintendents are mostly Swedes and Germans with some English and a very few Irish. They receive generally from $75 to $125 a month and a free apartment. The report continues in part:

Of the 100 men studied, 58 were West Indians and 42 Americans. This proportion seems to be true of the occupations as a whole. Several reasons have been given for this. The American negroes say the West Indians will work for less money and longer hours. The West Indians are more popular with the superintendents. Out of 50 superintendents from whom information was obtained, 29 stated that they preferred West Indians, 21 stated that they had no preference; none expressed a preference for the Americans.

The reason given in most instances, says the report, is that although the West Indian "talks back," he does not get sullen and leave the job when reprimanded. Continuing, Mr. Washington says:

There is undoubtedly truth in both what the American negro and what the majority of superintendents state concerning the West Indian. However, there is another factor, which is often overlooked, and which has had considerable effect in causing West Indian negroes to appear in large numbers not only in apartment-house employment but in other occupations. It is their practice of a sort of coöperation that does not exist among American negro employees. A West Indian elevator man is ever on the alert to place some countryman with him in the same house. He apprises the superintendent of the good qualities of his friend and seeks a position for him. Very frequently three West Indians room together, and when one or two are out of work the remaining members will support the group until all are employed again. In the meantime, the working members strain every effort to obtain positions for their comrades.

AMBITIOUS AS A WHOLE.

The average age of the men studied was found to be twenty-six years. The majority had received the equivalent of an elementary education, the West Indians being the best schooled, the Northern negroes coming next, and the Southern negroes trailing far behind. Twenty-six of the men had learned a trade before going into apartment-house work, and of this number, nineteen were West Indians. The report continues:

On the whole, the group seemed ambitious, as eighty-four expressed a desire to get out of their present employment. This desire was being put into practice by twenty-five, who pursued studies outside of hours. Of these, five attended the night classes at Public School 47; four were studying chauffeuring, two were studying

to be moving-picture operators, four were professional musicians, four were preparing for civil-service examinations, one was learning plumbing, and one big doorman was preparing himself for the police examination.

It is likely very many more would be attending outside study classes if their hours of labor would permit; but the weekly change of shifts prevents, in most cases, any attendance at regular classes. In addition, the long hours of these men are in themselves not conducive to extra work and mental exertion.

From ten months to a year and a half is the general period that these employees stay in one position. Some leave to escape collectors from clothing houses allowing payments in instalments, some are discharged by those superintendents who, according to the report, find it easier to do so than to investigate the complaints of tenants, and a few are discharged because superintendents are paid a commission by certain employment agencies for every man hired through them. On the other hand, Mr. Washington found in one house six men who had been working for the same superintendent from six to fifteen years. Some of them had been with him in two houses. The superintendent was said to be fair by fifty-eight men and unfair by forty. Speaking of the religious and fraternal affiliations of the men, the report says:

Of the men studied, sixty-nine were at the time of the investigation, or had at some time been, members of some church. Of the sixty-nine the largest number were Episcopalians. Here we see the West Indian influence again. . . . Only 5 out of 100 men were lodge members. . . . This fact is worthy of comment, since the negro has the reputation of joining not only one but several fraternal organizations. The only explanation of the extremely small proportion of colored employees of apartment houses who were lodge members is that their wages are too small to permit of their paying the necessary dues.

WIVES HAVE TO WORK OUT.

Sixty-five of the men were found to be single, and the other thirty-five to be married. The bachelors paid on an average of $1.50 for lodgings, often sharing a room with some one else. As they have to spend 70 cents a week for carfare and 30 for laundry, they have left only $3.50 a week for food, clothing, amusements saving against unemployment and sickness, etc. "The only place where they can skimp being on their food, they do it and menace their health in so doing," says Mr. Washington.

Of the thirty-five married men, the wives of twenty-two worked away from home, earning an average of $7 a week. Nineteen had children, and fourteen took in lodgers. In the cases where there were children, this extra income was absolutely necessary, says the report.

Mr. Washington finds that some superintendents and a few owners are trying to better conditions, and he cites instances of such efforts. In 1914, he says, a white man started a movement towards organizing the colored apartment-house employees into a permanent association, but "after having collected a $1 initiation fee from a large number of men he decamped with the funds." This has made the men suspicious of any attempts to organize them, but the industrial secretary of the Urban League, the investigator says, is slowly developing an association which has the moral support and coöperation of the Superintendents' and Janitors' Association, "an advantage which should not be underrated." Mr. Washington quotes as follows one owner's opinion of the problem:

To explain the difficulties of the individual owner under present general conditions, I may state that in quite a number of cases, where we have sold buildings, our elevator men have been forced by the new owner either to reduce their wages or be discharged. This seems to me to prove that the individual, isolated owner cannot do very much to raise the wages unless at the same time, by methods of education, he makes the men able to earn more. Of course, a minimum wage law, a law regulating the hours of work, a union, or any other method which would affect everybody equally, would do infinitely more in a week than any individual owner could do in several lifetimes.

Copies of the report may be obtained from John T. Clark, industrial secretary, National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, 2303 Seventh Avenue.

—A close study of soils and crops shows that the relation is purely natural, in that crops showing preference for a certain soil is due entirely to the demands of these crops for a definite amount of water and warmth. Plant food is a secondary consideration, and as this can easily be supplied by man, the problem is solved.

Colored Man Dropped Dead At His Work

W. Miers, colored, employed at the Dayton Malleable company's plant, dropped dead while at work Monday afternoon at about 4:15 o'clock. Heart trouble is ascribed as the cause of his demise. He is survived by a wife but no children. He was a faithful employe and his death is a source of sorrow and regret to his friends. The remains are in charge of Gholson and Sons. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

The Freeman 1/13/17

THE EXODUS.

According to information of an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a Negro, who was in the city this week, the prospective movement of Negroes from the South is alarming. He is a man of ability, well informed, and has traveled extensively over the South, and has personally looked after the transportation of thousands of Negroes to Northern fields of labor, especially in the State of Pennsylvania.

J. H. Duckrey, the Negro referred to, was in th ecity in order to sound the Negroes and the industrial interests as to the advisability of steering the migration stream towards Indiana,, to the direct North and to the middle west. He asserts that not less than 2,000,000 Southern Negroes have heard what they term the call of the North. In the spring, he says, this avalanche will "descend"; it will not be checked, at least not thoroughly. The disposition of the prospective multitude is the question.

While Mr. Duckrey has been very instrumental in starting the ball rolling, he is disturbed at this time as to the possible outcome. The railroad company he represents, he says, has taken up 50,000 of the Negroes already on hand in the North, and it is willing to take on many more thousands. But that company is leaning towards the use of Mexicans and other foreigners. Just why it is not clear, unless it be to help stop a deluge of Negroes, a thing which promises to wreck the South industrially and more than double the population of Negroes North, which, to say the least, would be most dangerous unless the Negroes scattered to the rural districts, becoming farmers or workers on farms rather than mobilizations in our considerable cities, and as the undoubted tendency is.

Despite the yells of those who say, Come on out of Egypt, we advise moderation and caution. There is very much to be considered. In the first place, the flight is not to a special promised land. It will be largely as they make it. That's the answer, and which stands out like Belshazzar's letters. If we must leave sections, let us go as people ordinarily go when they seek to improve their condition. There is nothing to be gained in going in the spirit of punshment. It means the piling up the resentment of the white people, and who will not fail to infuse the spirit wherever they go.

Mr. Duckrey thinks it possible for Indiana to care for 50,000 of the Negroes who he insists are coming, whether we wish it or not. Indiana is not prepared to care for nearly so many, if they expect to enter shops and into common laboring pursuits. It would mean employment for twice the number of Negroes in the state, an impossible thing. Many, however, could be absorbed if they would find the fields, becoming a part of the agricultural population, and where they are so much needed. We think that other western localities are similar to those of Indiana. Here are always room for a few additional workmen, but there is no crying demand, and never has been. War times have not greatly affected these localities. It is plain to see that if 50,000 Negroes come to Indiana the bulk of them must go to the farms or saddle on the state as wards or become the care of the Negroes.

Mr. Duckrey has it that the movement is no less than religious. The people, he says, are inspired, as it have had put before them splendid

Negroes Refuse To Work

Another importation of 50 negroes from Washington, Baltimore and points in the Carolinas, arrived in Uxbridge yesterday and in the afternoon the men had a mass meeting at the center where they aired their grievences against the agent who shipped them North.

According to the story told by several of the men, they were guaranteed inside work for the winter months at 30 cents an hour, and upon their arrival here found they were expected to do outside work on the railroad for 21 cents an hour

One of the men who stated that he was married and had seven children, and left a job in Baltimore paying 30 cents an hour, as he was promised inside work here at 35 cents an hour in the big machine shops. None of the men would work for the railroad company, some of them saying they were going to Boston and Providence.

STANDARD OIL CO. PLACES NEGRO IN CHARGE OF OIL STATION

C. Arthur Lewis, well known energetic St. Louis young Colored man, has been placed in charge of Crown Oil Gasoline Station No. 58, by the Standard Oil Co., at Ewing and Pine. A new filing station for automobiles has been erected and Mr. Lewis has been given full charge. This is the first instance in which a Negro has been installed in one of the many like places. Auto drivers should rally to the support of this yonug man and help him to make good. It may mean opportunities for other Colored men. The station is open week days, from 7:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. Bell 1459.

St. Louis Argus 4/27/17

MOLDERS, MECHANICS AND LABORING MEN—ATTENTION!

Christian Recorder

A large manufacturing comany, the A. J. Lindermann & Hoverson Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., offers you the chance of the best job you ever had. They can employ one or two hundred men. Laboring men can earn from $2 to $3 per day, and mechanics from $2.50 to $4 per day. This firm especially needs about 50 to 75 stove plate molders, both floor and machine molders. The company pays as big wages as any firm in the country. Good molders can earn as high as $5, $6 or even $7 per day. 5/24/17

The foundry and factory conditions are first-class in every respect.

Steady employment is assured. Special high grade instructors are empolyed to teach apprentices and also to assist molders so that they may become more skillful in their work and thus more proficient.

Everything possible is done to assist employees to earn the highest wages. There is no discrimination among the men as to nationality, creed or race. All are treated fairly and justly, on a strict basis of equality, and paid the highest wages.

Apply Booker T. Washington Industrial and Social Center, Rev. J. S. Wood, warden, 493 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

500 PLACES FILLED BY BROOKLYN Y. W. C. A

Since the reorganization of the Employment Agency in January, there have been received over 750 requests for help, office, domestic and factory. Five hundred of these vacancies were filled. This means that 500 positions have been secured for members of the association. It also means that 250 vacancies were not filled. The Employment Secretary would welcome interviews in regard to positions of any kind. New York Age

The speaker for Sunday, April 22, will be Miss Eva D. Bowles, National Board Secretary for Colored Y. W. C. A. Work. April 20 will be the regular monthly social. 4/19/17

tions. New York Age

WOMEN CAR WASHERS DON BLOOMERS AT WORK

(Special to The New York Age)

Philadelphia, Pa.—Twenty colored women are now employed as washers of railroad cars in the West Philadelphia stock yards, where all of the Pullman cars are. They don bloomers before commencing work. Like many another sight nowadays, their appearance as substitutes for the scrubbers is on account of the war. In talking with one of them, they say, "It ain't any harder than cleaning your own house." They are giving satisfaction.

Labor-1917

Migration

MALE WORKERS IN N. Y. APTS.

The New York News 1/25/17

A Study of Working Conditions Among Negro Apartment House Employees.

MANHATTAN INVESTIGATED

Two Hundred Houses Investigated from Which Twenty-five Were Selected as Representative of Conditions and Districts.

BY URBAN LEAGUE FELLOW

Investigation Conducted by Forrester B. Washington—Schedules of Questions Were Answered by 100 Employees, 50 Superintendents and 20 Agents and Owners—West Indians are in the Majority.

Some interesting facts concerning the opportunities for employment of Negroes in New York City, brought out in "A Study of Negro Employees of Apartment Houses in New Yorg City," by Forrester B. Washington, at one time a Fellow of the National Urban League at the New York School of Philanthropy and now secretary of the local office of that association at Detroit, Mich., show that in point of numbers the Negro male employees of apartment houses are third in the list of Negro male workers. Servants, numbering 4,161, are first, and porters (except in stores), with 3,912, are second.

Mr. Washington shows, however, that as the classifications under heads of "Servants" and "Porters" are not very finely drawn, it is probable that apartment house employees, under the heading of "Elevator Tenders," should rank second, if not first. The long hours and small wages of the apartment employee, who, in many instances, can secure no other work, explains why 9 per cent. of male Negroes at work in New York are following this class of work, while only two-tenths of 1 per cent. of the male whites are employed in apartment houses. And of this small percentage, the investigator states that most of the whites are superintendents of the buildings, with salaries ranging from $75 to $125 per month.

Manhattan Houses Investigated.

Only the apartment houses in Manhattan were considered because 87 per cent. of the men, or 2,654, work and live in Manhattan, and because every type of house, from the smallest elevator house with one man to the largest establishment with a small army of elevator tenders, switchboard men and men, is found in Manhattan. After a preliminary survey of two hundred of these houses, twenty-five were selected, representing not only the various types of houses but the various districts as well. These houses employed 108 colored men, but one man from each of three houses was eliminated that figures pertaining to an even one hundred men might be used. These one hundred men were employed as follows:

Two superintendents; four firemen; six switchboard men; fourteen elevator men; sixty-six switchboard and elevator men.

Schedules of questions covering every phase of the situation, including, for the employes, quarters as to conditions of labor, wages, living conditions, including expenditures for rent, food, clothing, fuel, and all other purposes, with general questions as to church, fraternal or social affiliations, whether and study is being pursued, any trade or profession possessed, how leisure time is spent and if there is an intention to continue at present work. The superintendents of houses and owners and agents were furnished schedules to be filled out in which they were asked to answer questions concerning the service of colored employes, whether American or West Indian Negroes were preferred, and if there was thought to be a problem in the employment of male Negroes in apartment houses to tell what it is and advance remedies for it.

Interesting results were secured from these schedules. It appeared that the number of West Indians employed were 58 as against 42 American Negroes. This proportion of 58 per cent. was approximately maintained throughout the entire number of houses investigated.

Occupation, Wages.

Fifty superintendents answered the question, twenty-nine of whom preferred the West Indian. Twenty-one had no preference. None expresesd a direct preference for the American Negro, and this was explained by one superintendent, who said: "The West Indian is more dependable. While he 'talks back,' nevertheless he doesn't get sore and leave the job. The American Negro, on the other hand, if reprimanded, does not flare up like the West Indian, but becomes sullen and the next day leaves the job."

West Indians Look Out for Each Other.

The American Negro claims that the West Indian will work longer hours for less money. Another factor is that the West Indian is more clannish than his American brother. He is ever looking for an opportunity to place some fellow islander with him in the same house. To this end he recommends him to the superintendent and seeks a position for him. The indoor work, easy and comfortable, appears to appeal to him because of his tropical aversion to hard manual labor.

From the standpoint of education, it appears to be an unusual discovery that the northern American and the West Indian Negroes were possessed of better fundamental schooling than the southern Negro. It may be that only the southern Negro who lacks elementary school training is willing to take up this occupation as a regular means of livelihood. In the matter of trades, twenty-six of the one hundred had learned trades, and nineteen of these were West Indians. These men claimed as a rule that there were few opportunities for securing work at trades in New York.

Eighty-four of the men were desirous of getting out of apartment house work, and twenty-five were pursuing studies in their non-working hours. Five were students at night at P. S. 47, West 46th street; four were in training as chauffeurs; two were studying to be moving picture operators, four were professional musicians, four were preparing for civil service examinations, one was learning plumbing, and one was preparing for the police examination. **More would undoubtedly attend study classes, but the constant changing of their working hours, a shift occurring every week, a sa rule, made this impossible.**

The tenure of service was found to be from ten months to one and a half years. This short period of continuous service was found to be due to the superintendents who would not investigate complaints made by tenants, but would discharge the employe without any attempt to adjust differences. This, of course, in order to curry favor with the tenants. Some superintendents found who discharged men in order to receive the commission paid by employment agencies for supplying men.

The men were charged exorbitant fees by the agencies, which made it possible for them to pay the commission to superintendents. But other superintendents had men working for them from six to fifteen years and the men would only leave to secure better positions.

Of the one hundred men, sixty-nine were or had been members of some church, the majority of them being Episcopalins. This was due to the preponderance of West Indians. Only five were members of any lodge, four being Odd Fellows and one a Pythian. Small wages probably accounted for this small rate proportion for fraternal society men.

IMPERIAL FIRES BELLMEN AFTER LONG SERVICE

The New York ~~City~~ News 1-25-17

Bellboys Unceremoniously Discharged From Hotel—New Management Prefers Whites—Colored Men Allege Bad Faith on Part of Proprietor

New York, Jan. 22.—The Imperial Hotel, at 32nd street and Broadway, has rid itself of colored bellmen. For 27 years this leading Broadway hostlery has prided itself on the efficient service of its colored bellboys. On December last Mrs. J. K. Stafford, the former owner of the Imperial, relinquished her ownership and sold the hotel to its present owners. Under her regime the men always had a friend and rendered the very best service. The service of the men was unchanged up until Sunday morning, when the early watch reported for duty they were told to go to the office and found all white boys on the bench thirty men had been summarily and ruthlessly dismissed without any explanation whatever.

Chief John Johns, the head bellman of the Imperial for fourteen years, was astounded when he appeared on duty and found all white boys on the beich. He endeavored to get an explanation, but no one would give any. He failed to see the manager, W. D. Rockefeller, or any one else in authority. He received his check without any satisfaction. In an interview The News' reporter had with Chief Johns at the Bellmen's Club in West 35th street later, Chief Johns stated: "I am at a loss to understand the summary dismissal of my men when I remember the assuring words of the manager some time ago; when the management changed hands he lectured my men and said that there would be no change unless we were duly notified." Mr. Rockefeller is undoubtedly one of the finest type of white men in the country and we believe that he had no hand in the discharge of the men, but that the new president, J. O. Stack, is absolutely responsible for putting these men in the street.

There were men such as W. O. Terrell, Scott, and others, who have been in the service at the Imperial for the past twenty years and who were trusted men and know each guest by name. Another incident worthy of notice is that a large percenage of the Imperials patronage are Southerns, who have been heard to bitterly protest the change of colored help. John D. Thomas, president of the Hotel Bellmen's Association, and Chief Johns desired to let the public know that the displacing of the men by white bellmen were not due to any inferior service and proudly point to such large high class hotels as Hotel Wallick, Prince George, Savoy, Netherland, and scores of others in the city, and such hotels at Atlantic City as the Traymore, the Brighton; in Florida, as Ponce De Leon, Royal Ponciana, the Breakers, Royal Palms, and hundreds of others throughout the United States still retain colored bellmen because they are not only efficient but give better service than any other men in the service. This is attested by denoting the patronage that frequent the hotels mentioned. Therefore, the Association wishes to have it clearly understood that the men were not discharged for a lack of discipline or for inferior service.

A CALL FOR COLORED STENOGRAPHERS.

Louisville News 9/22/17

New York Central R. R. Anxious To Give Colored Girls Work.

Lee L. Brown, of the Kentucky Business Bureau, Pythian Temple, received Wednesday evening a very important telegram asking to supply at once six Colored lady stenographers and six lady clerks. This great railroad system has opened up a way that has always been closed to Colored girls. If Mr. Brown is successful in filling this order it will be a great victory, especially if these girls make good. It will mean not only will the New York Central employ Colored girls, but other roads all over the United States will do likewise. Mr. Brown is using every effort to secure efficient stenographers. Mr. Brown also has a special class in training for stenographic service.

SOUTHERN NEGROES COME NORTH

DR. HENRY Y. ARNETT, OF PHILADELPHIA, WRITES LETTER, NO. 2.

The Christian Record 1-4-17

Answers Questions Inspired by "Letter No. 1"—Compliments the Church Papers upon their Wide and Large Following—Gives a List of Firms That Employ Colored Men

In my "Letter No. 1" on the Negro Migration to the North, I freely gave my observations and personal opinions, which seem to have attracted the eye of a large number of the readers of our Church papers; in reply to that letter I have received communications from over five hundred persons, men, women, and even children in all walks of life (ministers, doctors, lawyers, dentists, insurance men, school teachers, business men, farmers, dressmakers, skilled laborers and unskilled laborers, men and women). Most of these persons indicate their intention to come North, some at once and others in the near future. They all seek information as to wages, desirable location, weather conditions, school facilities social conditions and the opportunity to live in peace and contentment. (Only one in the 500 asks about political conditions.) All "want a man's or a woman's chance." These men and women being readers and supporters of your good paper, I am now asking you to kindly publish this "Second Letter" that it may be of great and immediate benefit to them, and to others who may have the subject on their minds. I am, sol, attaching a list of firms, whom I am reliably informed, have now in their employ colored men, and may need more.

First—Don't come north during the cold winter weather is my advice, because the great change of climate may result in sickness. Northern weather is changeable just like weather everywhere; but don't risk it until after the first week in April when the weather becomes mild. If you will come in winter, provide yourselves with good, heavy underwear, good thick-soled shoes, over shoes and gloves. Make it a rule to keep the feet and hands dry, and the body well protected.

Second—Men should come and secure work and afterwards send for their families. Don't believe the "stories" about people dying so fast up here; there are no unusual conditions prevailing in the North now. Pay your debts if you have any; don't attempt to "jump bills," as nobody will employ dishonest persons knowingly.

Third—Railroads and factories are not sending any more transportation; you must be able to pay your own fare. And I advise you to have a surplus of cash to pay your way until you secure a position. Beware of fakes who will make you great promises and take your money in advance.

Fourth—If you can get North there is abundant work. Employment agencies are begging for men and women. Men will be able to find much work as railroad yardmen, work about the factories, wharf work along the river front, teamsters' work at factories and on the streets with contractors, laborers places with the city railroad, work with the diggers of the subway, freight passers in the freight yards, street sweeping, truck men and other forms of unskilled labor. Many firms are using skilled men: carpenters, moulders, brick masons, etc The women can readily find employment in the homes of the city, doing the usual domestic service. Wages for men run from $2.00 to $12.00 per day, and the women get from $8.00 per week to $2.50 per day.

Fifth—Ministers need not come (except by invitation of the presiding bishop) expecting to find vacancies to fill. Every place is filled and every conference now has a long list of "supernumeraries." There might be the opportunity to follow the people and organize a "new work."

Sixth—Doctors and dentists may find good locations in some of the smaller cities of the North, as there are many places where there is no colored doctor, and where colored doctors would draw upon all the people; but from what I see and hear, I would advise that you avoid the larger cities, which now have an over supply.

Seventh—School teachers will find it difficult to obtain schools in the Northern cities, for the reason that most states give preference, by law, to the graduates of the local schools. "Special" teachers are an exception to this rule; "experts" are received from anywhere.

Eighth—Farmers should, in my opinion, look to the Western and Northwestern states for opportunity. The Great Northern Railroad, with offices in Chicago, is ready to give opportunities to those who apply.

Ninth—Carpenters, bricklayers, engineers, moulders, boiler builders, masons, and other skilled laborers will find it difficult to locate "skilled laborers" places at first; but by being on the ground, and by starting in the unskilled places, they will soon be transferred.

Tenth—Recommendations and church letters. My advice to every man and woman is, that when about to come North, go to your pastor and secure from him a "membership letter" as your pastor's recommendation will open many a door of opportunity which would ordinarily be closed to you. Odd Fellows, Free Masons, Knights of Pythias, St. Lukes, and all other secret lodge members should bring with them their financial cards and a "traveling card," as it will help you find friends quickly.

Here is A List of Firms That Employ Colored Men

The Bethlehem Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Md.
The Wheeling Mould and Foundry Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
The Copper and Brass Rolling Mills, Detroit, Mich.
The Ford Automobile Co., Detroit, Mich.
The Ohio Mallable Iron Co., Columbus, Ohio.
The Buckeye Steel Casting Co., Columbus, Ohio.
The Cleveland Hardware Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
The Farrell Machine and Foundry Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
The Griffin Wheel Co., Chicago, Ill.
The Armour Beef Co., Chicago, Ill.
The Swift Beef Co., Chicago, Ill.
The American Car and Foundry Co., St. Louis, Mo.
The Minnesota Steel Co., Duluth, Minn.
The Illinois Steel Co., Gary, Ind.
The American Sheet and Tin Co., Gary, Ind.
The Cudahy Packing Co., Kansas City, Kans.
The Erie Railroad, New York, N. Y.
The Michigan Railroad Shops, Detroit, Mich.
The Baldwin Locomotive Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
The Christopher Koch and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
The Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
The Remington Shops, Edystone, Pa.

(Many other firms, their employment agent, and my personal recommendation may be secured by enclosing the sum of one dollar for my trouble and time, if desired.)

Dear Sir:—Please permit me to say, since writing my last letter, which appeared in the issue of November 30th, hundreds of Southern Negroes have come North; and I am prepared to say all who desired it have secured work of some kind. Very few cases of unusual distress have come to my notice. There have not been any unusual number of cases of sickness or deaths. The treatment our people have received has been kind and most considerate nothing unusual.

My personal opinion is that where people are not doing well at home are receiving unkind and inconsiderate treatment, failing to get just pay for honest work, they are making no mistake by coming North at this time, if there intention and desire is to work for an honest living. Working conditions are now most favorable, and I am firmly of the belief that they will improve with the coming of the summer.

Let me warn the people who come to beware of Northern "sharks" in the form of dishonest men and women. Keep your money well guarded, and never expose it in the presence of unknown persons.

If you will come North, there is much work and a fair opportunity here.

REV. HENRY Y. ARNETT.
4237 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SENDS NEGROES NORTH

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
OCTOBER 16, 1917

Employment Agency Hires Many for Pennsylvania Lines.

The Pennsylvania Railway system is taking negroes from Texas to points along its line and offering them employment as trackmen and section hands. They want about 4000 men according to M. L. Osborn, employment agent, who said his company is sending the negroes in groups of fifty and more to the East. The wages offered, he said, range from $2 to $3 a day and the men are housed in cantonments similar to the army barracks, along the railroad. Transportation is refunded to them if they remain in the service a year, but it is reported many of the negroes find more lucrative employment in the North and soon quit their jobs on the railroad.

Heretofore an army of Italians and other aliens composed the track gangs of the big railroad system, but the war called hundreds of them to the colors in their own countries and the ammunition factories and other industries offered inducements which soon depleted the ranks of the railroad section hands and construction forces. According to report the employment agents they find no trouble enlisting negroes for shipment to the North and already they have sent several thousand men from Southwest Texas.

BRONX (N. Y.) RECORD & TIMES
OCTOBER 20, 1917

MAMMIES HANDLE FREIGHT

Work in Railroad Yards at Cleveland and Like Wages.

Old negro mammies, many of whom worked on the cotton levies in Dixie, are loading and unloading freight in the freight yards at $2.60 a day. They wear red bandanna handkerchiefs about their kinky hair and each comes to work in a clean white apron. They say the work isn't hard and the pay—"Mmmm-boy!"

N Y C CALL
NOVEMBER 13, 1917

NEGRO GIRLS FILL GAP OF "SHORTAGE OF BOY LABOR"

WILLIAMSTOWN, N. J., Nov. 12.—Because of the alleged scarcity of boy help in the glass plants here, manufacturers are employing Negro girls to carry bottles after they have been blown.

Colored girls have supplanted white boys at the glass works in Springs City, Pa., receiving as high as $2 a day.

N Y COURIER
OCTOBER 4, 1917

Negro Labor Attracted By Garment Trades

Statistics being compiled to-day by representatives of the Department of Labor are expected to show the employment of colored women in the women's wear industries is on the increase and that the labor unions are confronted with a new problem.

The finishing work in the dress and skirt trades attracts the colored people, who, it is said, are not inclined to join any labor organization.

NEGRO LABORERS PAID BY CITY

Montgomery Advertiser 11-18-17

Saturday city clerk Fad paid out approximately $900 to the negro laborers employed by various departments under the city government. Clerk Fay states that the average laborer was receiving about $1.20 a day for services rendered the city.

DEEP RIVER, CONN., ERA
NOVEMBER 8, 1917

Women letter carriers have appeared on the streets of Washington. Colored women are being employed as elevator "men" in some of the large cities. Before the war began women were occupying scores of positions which had not known them a few years previous. After the war it will be found that the diversity of positions has been greatly multiplied.

GARMENT TRADE OPENING TO COLORED LABOR

NEW YORK CITY AGE
OCTOBER 11, 1917

Statistics being compiled by representatives of the Department of Labor are expected to show the employment of colored women in the women's wear industries is on the increase. Since the war began this and many other lines have been opening to colored workers who have not failed to grasp the opportunity.

N Y COURIER
SEPTEMBER 16, 1917

FOR CHURCH SERVICE.

(By Special Wire to The Courier.)

Niagara Falls, Sept. 15.—A group of southern negroes, recent arrivals, have formed a community to meet for Sunday services at Pine avenue and Thirtieth street under the direction of the Rev. Maloy. The group have elected to affiliate with the Shiloh Baptist church.

FIRST ELEVATOR GIRL IN ROCHESTER STORE

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

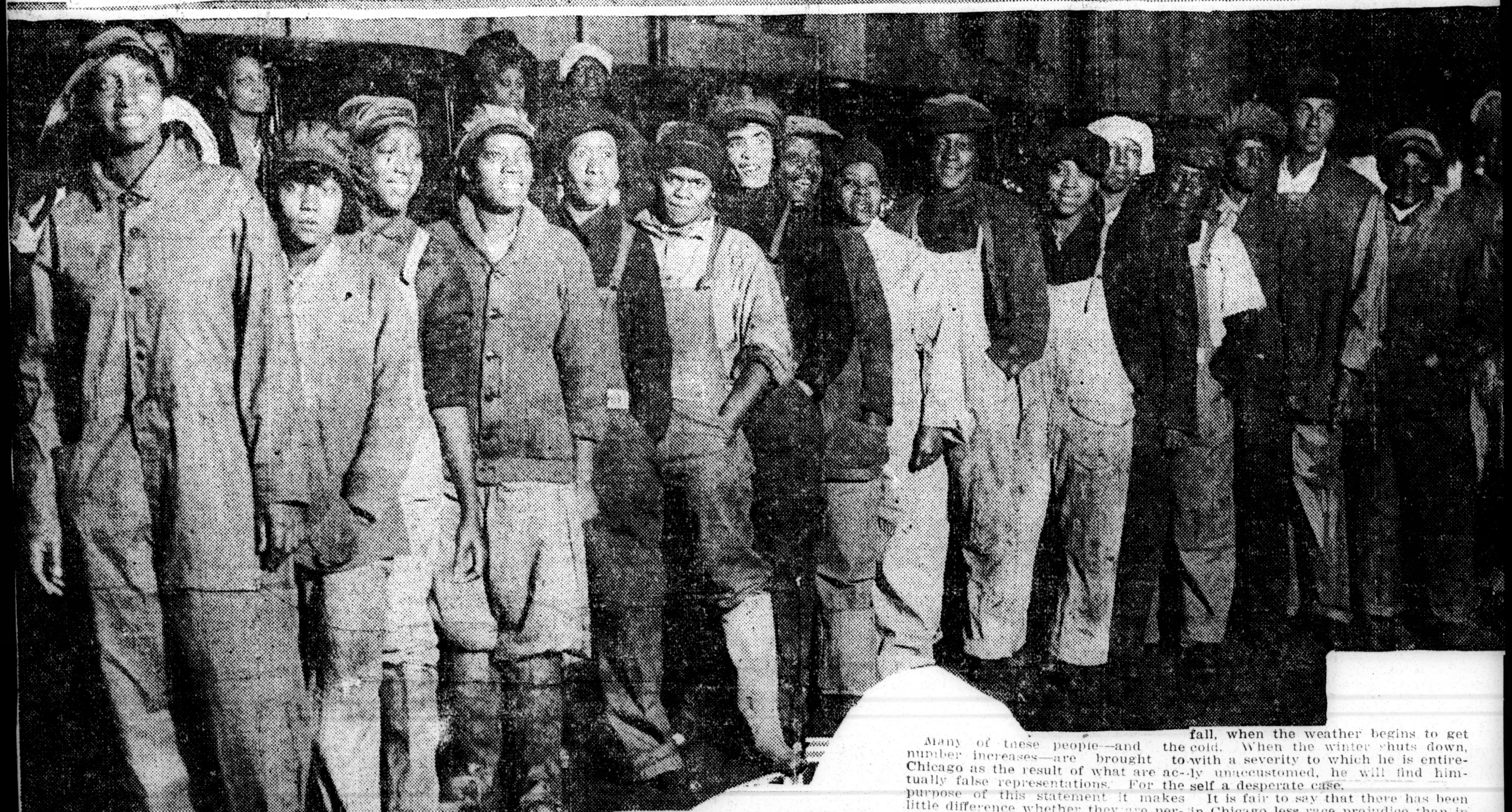
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Mrs. Loretta Bond, a member of the race, has the distinction of being Rochester's first elevator girl. She is employed by the Walter E. Bedell Company Store. Her uniform is of khaki, trimmed with brass buttons. She took charge of the elevator after a former operator had enlisted in the army.

Labor—1917 Occupation, Wages

Migration.

NEGRO WOMEN CAR WASHERS TAKE MEN'S PLACES IN CHICAGO PLANT

Some of the One Hundred and Fifty Who Are Doing the Work of Men and, According to the Management, Are 100 Per Cent More Efficient.



CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER
JULY 17, 1917

NEGROES IN PITIABLE PLIGHT.

Thousands in Chicago Now Who Have No Employment.

The Chicago Tribune carries the following story that ought to be of interest to the negroes of this section, picturing as it does the plight of thousands of southern negroes in Chicago, and coming from a newspaper that poses as the great friend of the colored race:

A feature of the negro problem in Chicago which has not received the attention which it warrants is that of unemployment.

There are already in the city a considerable number of colored people—newcomers from the south—who have no regular work. To this number additions are made almost daily.

At the stockyards alone, it is reported on excellent authority, about 1,000 negroes who apply for work each morning are turned away.

Many of these people—and the number increases—are brought to Chicago as the result of what are actually false representations. For the purpose of this statement it makes little difference whether they are persuaded to leave the south through the beguilements of labor agents and the misleading advertisements of northern employers or because of the articles printed in negro newspapers and the letters written home by individual negroes who have found better paying jobs in the north.

If it is a fact that there are a large number of southern negroes in Chicago who are out of work—for whatever reason—it is a bad situation for the negro race and for everybody else. The southern negro will be able to get along here at this season of the year much better than he will this fall, when the weather begins to get cold. When the winter shuts down, and with a severity to which he is entirely unaccustomed, he will find himself a desperate case.

It is fair to say that there has been in Chicago less race prejudice than in any other great northern city. And in Chicago the negro race has made astonishing progress. It is probable that in the Black Belt of Chicago there are more handsome and valuable store buildings, banks and lodge halls than in any other similar district in the country.

Yet the fact that they are all in the Black Belt—that the negroes in Chicago are practically living in a segregated district—is proof that race prejudice does exist here. It is further fact that race prejudice is increasing.

It is especially noticeable that all through the Black Belt are located a large number of saloons, and that the majority of them are owned and managed by white men. In Chicago, also, as in other northern cities, too many of the so-called negro leaders are chiefly interested in controlling the colored vote and in catering to vices and the appetites of their people.

Among the negroes—as among other people who feel themselves unfairly treated—there is too great a tendency to defend a black man, simply because he is black, without much reference to whether or not he is guilty of the charge against him.

Substantial and conservative negroes say that the better leaders among them are not sufficiently aggressive in denouncing offenders of their own race.

It is doubtful if the local colored colony, progressive as it is in many ways, is in a position to digest an invasion of the thousands of negroes from the plantations and cotton fields of the south. If hundreds, perhaps even thousands of these newcomers have not been able to find regular jobs the difficulty is greatly increased.

It has been suggested that many of the recent immigrants who have had their eyes opened to the difficulties of getting along in Chicago would be glad enough to get safely back to their old homes in the south.

That they are wanted and needed in the south there is no question. The great cotton fields will soon be ready for the pickers. Southern newspapers are full of alarm at the departure of the necessary laborers. The leaders among them are pointing out that if the negro is to be kept in the south he must be treated justly and paid better wage.

"The negro does not move north because he is of a restless disposition," says The Richmond Evening Journal. "He would prefer to stay in his old home if he could do so on a wage basis more equitable to his race."

If there are any considerable number of negroes recently come to Chicago who would be willing to go back home, The Tribune knows how the journey can be arranged without cost to them. It may even be possible to guarantee to those who go regular work in the neighborhood of their old homes and wages which will be satisfactory.

If the conditions described actually exist, and if an arrangement such as is suggested seems desirable, The Tribune would be glad to be informed.

BINGHAMPTON HOTEL EMPLOYS WOMEN

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—For the first time in the history of the Arlington Hotel, they are employing colored bath and chambermaid. It is hoped that these women will conduct themselves in such a manner that more employers will be willing to give the race positions.

HARTFORD COURANT
SEPTEMBER 11, 1917

Getting Negro Employees.

Twenty negroes from Newburg, N. Y., have arrived in this city and are now employed in the mill of the Stanley Works. The company expects, because of shortage of labor here, to bring several more negroes from Newburg for work similar to that being done by the negroes already arrived.

NEGRO WOMEN ENTERING TRADES AND BUSINESS

85 FIRMS IN NEW YORK LISTED AS EMPLOYING THEM.

N. Y. C. POST
SEPTEMBER 10, 1917

Less Prejudice Among Employers Than Among Co-workers — Little Idleness Among Colored Women.

An effort is being made by the employment clearing house of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defence to put negro women applicants in the way of work other than household duties. This in in line with work being done by Mrs. P. J. O'Connell, superintendent of the bureau of information of the Federation of Non-Commercial Employment Agencies, by Miss Charlotte M. Jarvis, employment secretary of the Colored Women's Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, and others. The hope of every one interested in the subject is to establish eventually a general employment bureau exclusively for negro women as soon as both the supply and the demand are great enough to warrant it.

This time will not be far off, if both supply and demand increase as rapidly as they have within the last two or three years. The one question that the employment clearing house of the Mayor's Committee always asks, when a call for employees comes in, if a colored woman will be as acceptable as a white woman, is significant. The gradual entrance of the negro woman into trades has been almost unnoticed, except by those people who have been in some way connected with it, but it has been none the less sure.

A letter which came to the clearing house recently from a colored woman on Staten Island shows that many colored women themselves still feel that the field of business is closed to them, although they want more and more to enter it. She says: "I see where this war makes possible a number of good and well-paid positions for women, and where there is a great demand for girls. In behalf of the community in which I live I would like to take the question up with you in regard to our young colored girls for good positions. Not for positions as chambermaids, waitresses, and kitchen help, but for business positions such as clerks, in showrooms, in checking, etc. I think the time is come to give our girls something else besides housework. If there is a race that needs to place its young men and women in the business circle it is the negro race. How many places of business do you see our race represented in? I am in a position to help you furnish any kind of colored help wanted if you will give them a chance."

CHANCES IN BUSINESS.

As a matter of fact, the problem, although it is still serious because of a lingering prejudice, is not so serious as this woman supposes. The colored girls of her community will probably all be given business positions if they really want them. And her question as to how many places of business colored employees have can be answered somewhat exactly, at least so far as women employees go. Mrs. O'Connell, in her investigations, has found that negro women are employed in eighty-five business concerns of the city, and this is the minimum, as the places who will take colored employees are increasing all the time.

These eighty-five places include dressmaking and millinery establishments, and factories where hospital outfits, automobile covers, ladies' and misses' suits, underwear, hemstitching, embroidery, corsets, handkerchiefs, buttons, towels and aprons, dress trimmings, braids, feathers and flowers, pennants and banners, dolls and novelties, are made. Printing is also included in the occupations. Among the 3,000 colored girls placed by Miss Jarvis from the employment agency of the colored branch of the Y. W. C. A. are stenographers, nurses, seamstresses, pressers, milliners, and factory workers. The Manhattan Trade School, through its employment agency, has placed at least a hundred colored girls, chiefly in the dressmaking trade and as operators of power machines in factories.

The chief prejudice against colored girls as business workers comes not from the employers, but from the white girls with whom they must work, says Miss Helen Beegle, head of the Manhattan Trade School's employment bureau. She finds her difficulty in keeping girls placed not in locating them. Employers are willing, but the white girls are not. All that can be done educationally to remedy this condition is being done by the Manhattan Trade School itself, where white and colored girls work together and become entirely companionable. This is a problem which has to be treated gradually. Miss Jarvis, of the Y. W. C. A., has found no prejudice at all. She places girls only after she has had calls from employers. These employers are in almost all cases white, and there has been no trouble in keeping the positions.

IN HARLEM'S NEGRO DISTRICT.

Miss Jarvis knows the situation well. The Colored Branch of the Y. W. C. A is on West 132d Street, in the very centre of the Harlem colored district, where about 75,000 colored people, and 30,000 of them women, live. Almost all of these women, she says, have to do something for a living, as few negro men make enough money to support a family. The majority of the women do some kind of domestic work, laundry work, and so forth, many of them leaving their small children at a day nursery while they do it. There is little idleness among negro women, nor is there much vagrancy among growing negro children. Miss Jarvis finds that the mothers want education for their children and keep them in school as long as they possibly can. She is inaugurating a canvassing plan by which all girls who have just left school can be located, so that positions can be found for them.

There is more prejudice against West Indian girls, Miss Jarvis finds, than against the American-born negro. This is her greatest difficulty. But even this will probably be overcome, now that the war is demanding all the women workers available, and now that immigrant girls from Europe are not coming over. This condition leaves numberless vacancies among domestic workers, but colored girls no longer want these positions, Miss Jarvis says, although they now can get $35 and $40 a month for working in a family of two, with no laundry. They have, she believes, outgrown it. Two of her girls are now making $30 a week in a dressmaking establishment on Fifth Avenue, and one has just joined the Furriers' Union, with an initial fee of $25, which means very real progress.

A great field for colored women, when prejudice shall be further overcome, is, Miss Jarvis believes, nursing. A colored woman, Mrs. Ada B. Thoms, is the superintendent of Lincoln Hospital, and several colored nurses have qualified for work as district nurses for the Henry Street Settlement.

N. Y. PRESS
SEPTEMBER 15, 1917

—Thirty negroes have been brought from Louisville, Ky., and were placed at work yesterday in the New York Central freight house. It has been impossible for the Central to get help in the freight house and in an effort to relieve conditions this experiment is being tried. The negroes are boarding and sleeping in the cars in which they came and are now placed upon a siding at the freight house.

NEW BRITAIN CONN HERALD
SEPTEMBER 11, 1917

Twenty negroes from Newburg, N. Y., have arrived in this city and are now employed in the mill of the Stanley Works. Because of the shortage of labor it is expected that the company will bring more negroes to New Britain soon to carry on work similar to that which is being done by those already here.

BUFFALO HOTEL SHFITS ELEVATOR ATTENDANTS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Lafayette Hotel, one of the city's leading hotels, has changed from white to colored elevator boye. Several of our young men have secured positions and are making good.

Labor 1917

Occupation, Wages

Migration

Chicago Tribune 10-21-17

Viola Cummings

WORK FOR WOMEN

150 Prove They Can Wash Taxis as Well as Laundry.

If one does not believe there is a demand for women workers and that women workers are not on the job, here is the proof. More than 150 Negro women compose the regular night shift force of the Yellow Cab company as car washers and renovators. Not only are these 150 on the job, but, according to John Hertz, president of the company, several hundred applications for jobs are on file.

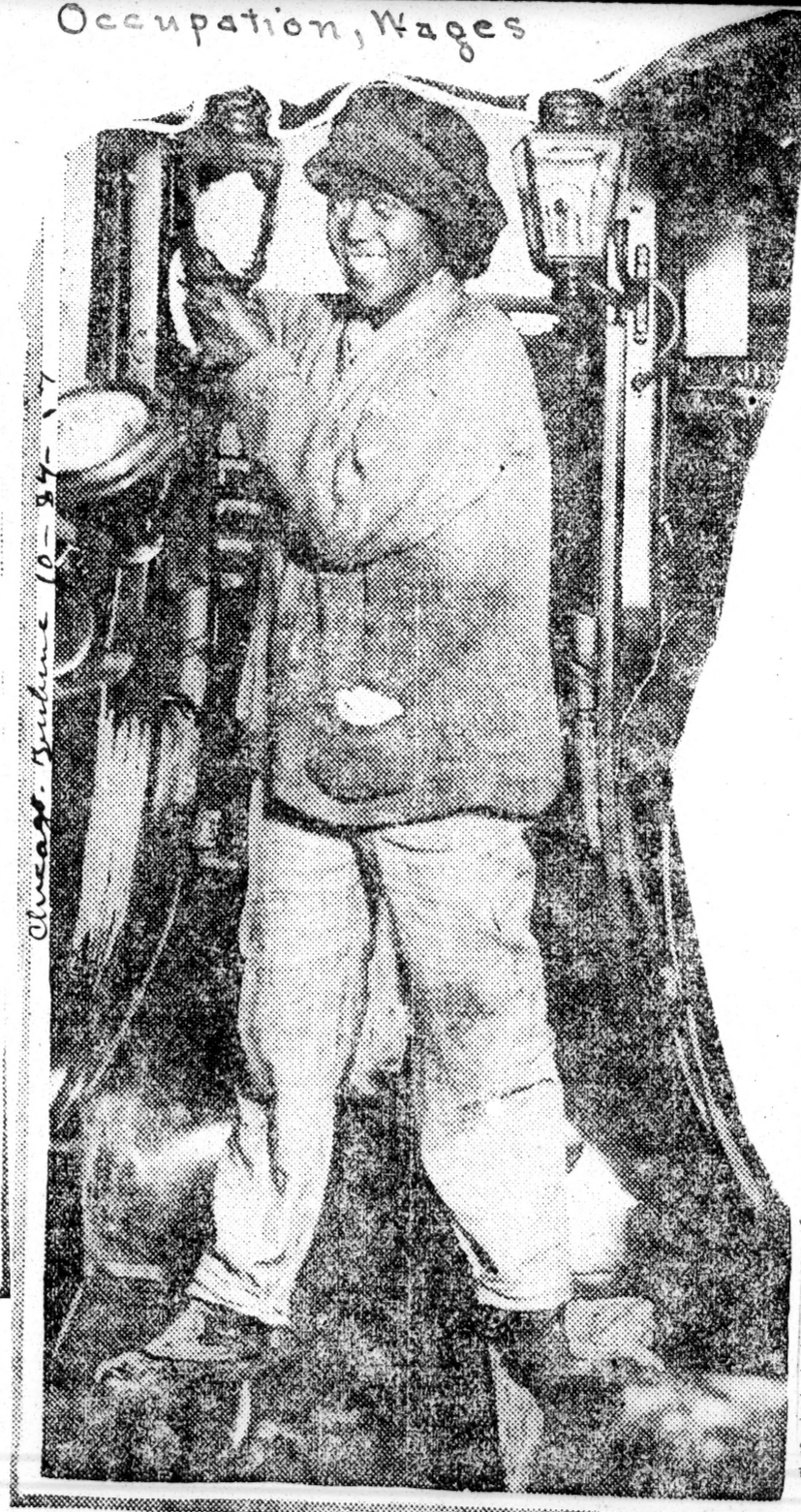
"They are 100 per cent more efficient than men," said Albert Larkin, night manager of the company. "They waste no time, they are quick and accurate, and they turn a clean car out every three minutes. The business of car washing has been systematized, each woman washing a particular part. When a car has run the gantlet it is as clean as a whistle."

Mrs. S. Spears and Miss Lucile Vorcel are the first two women to be engaged. Their success caused the company to experiment further, and now men are being replaced every day. Among the feminine contingent there are musicians, actresses, and individual talents in a number of ways.

SPRINGFIELD MO REPUBLICAN
SEPTEMBER 9, 1917

FRISCO HIRING NEGRO WOMEN COACH CLEANERS

The Frisco is hiring negro women to take the place of men coach cleaners and the pay is $1.75 a day, according to dispatches from Fort Scott. No men will be replaced, but the women will be given the places of those who have gone to war.



Chicago Tribune 10-27-17

Marie Peale

LABOR SHORTAGE GROWS WORSE

Journal & Guide 6/30/17

NOT MEN ENOUGH AVAILABLE TO LOAD TRUCK CROPS FOR THE NORTHERN MARKETS

Work Of Harvesting Spring Crops Halted—Steamers Sail Twenty-four Hours Late—Men Have Deserted Docks For More Remunerative Work Elsewhere.

The labor shortage in Norfolk for the past two weeks has reached the critical stage. This is the season during which the enormous truck crops of the Tidewater section are harvested and shipped to the northern markets, and on account of an insufficient number of men to load the produce on outgoing steamers hundreds of small boat and wagon loads of it have been congested around the Norfolk docks for days, much of it being perishable matter has gone to waste.

Following an appeal by colored ministers and other colored citizens last Saturday and Sunday about fifty additional colored men applied at the docks Monday morning for work. This number was slightly augmented during the week, but as practically six hundred men are needed the situation has grown worse instead of better. In response to a request from Mr. H. B. Goodridge, chairman of the Norfolk Committee on Food Conservation, the following colored men formed themselves into a committee Saturday and undertook to secure extra men by making appeals through the churches: P. B. Young, C. C. Dogan, N. D. King, R. K. D. Garrett, R. H. Bowling, Wm. Rich, S. S. Morris, J. T. P. Cross. This committee also issued the following circular, which was distributed throughout the city:

Patriotic Appeal To Colored Men.

"Save the Waste and Win the War." Thousands of dollars worth of foodstuffs are spoiling on the wharves of Norfolk because of the lack of men to load it aboard ships. This waste entails a serious loss upon the farmers of this section, white and colored, and increases the price of foodstuffs. Volunteers are wanted now! To load the ships and save the foodstuffs to the Nation. "Do Your Bit." You cannot render a more patriotic service. Let us not relax in our loyalty, but respond to this urgent appeal. Report to Old Dominion and Bay Line docks. If this cargo is wasted it will result in serious financial depression here.

On Monday this committee had a conference with Mr. E. E. Palen, assistant general manager of the Old Dominion Steamship Co., and tendered their co-operation in any practicable plan to relieve the situation. The question of wages was discussed as well as other means for securing the number of men necessary to handle the work on the Norfolk docks and the committee offered Mr. Palen some suggestions which he promised to take under advisement.

Wages Paid Here Are Too Low.

Many of the men who have worked on the Norfolk docks for years have abandoned this work for more remunerative employment in other parts of the country. While the cost of living has advanced the wages of the dock hands have not been advanced in proportion. When a man has to push a truck for an hour and a half in order to earn enough to purchase a pound of fat back salt port there is not much incentive to push a truck. Then the scale of wages prevailing on the docks of Norfolk and New York is different, the same transportation companies paying a higher scale in New York than in Norfolk for the same class of work. There is little probability of

any improvement in the situation, in spite of all the measures suggested, until there is a readjustment of wages here.

Some Remedies Suggested.

During the past week government agents have been investigating the situation here and have made the following suggestions as ways of remedying the conditions:

First—Pay dock laborers as much as they could make at other work requiring similar qualifications.

Second—Compulsory labor; made possible by Federal legislation or by drafting the men under the conscription act and then detailing them as soldiers to work on the docks. Those who refused would be treated as deserters.

Third—Securing special permission from the Army and Navy departments to utilize enlisted men here as longshoremen.

Dock laborers are receiving 20 and 25 cents an hour—the higher figure being paid for "storing," to men who place the packages in the cars or ships; the lower to truckmen.

Topeka Plaindealer

Kansas June 29th

MECCA FOR NEGRO LABOR

Saint Louis is a Great Field for Thrifty Blacks Who Have no Fear for Real Work.

We visited St. Louis last week and to our surprise we found a great demand for colored labor. Five thousand colored men can find employment in St. Louis and East St. Louis. The riot did not amount much after the colored men armed themselves—they soon put the roughnecks on the run. The daily press forgot to tell about the guns and ammunition that were sent over from St. Louis by the colored people and the number of roughnecks wounded and killed. Several of the factories have armed their colored help and are running day and night. Colored men are being taken into the unions, and in places where they would almost have died to have to have done so.

We find in the smaller towns of Missouri hundreds of colored people going to Detroit and other Northern cities. To our surprise and disgust we found the white people only paying colored women for general housework—cooking, washing, ironing and cleaning house—between $2.50 and $3.50 per week, men receiving $1.25 to $1.50, and that raise just made since the emigration to the large cities began. It seems as though it is the understanding in all ex-slave states and in small towns and cities to hold the colored people as close to slavery as possible by paying them starvation wages, not allowing them to live in the clean and healthy portion of the towns and cities. They do not encourage thrift, honesty, nor industry among them, nor do they want them to have a first class education. The more submissive the colored man is the better he gets along. They do not want them to live in good houses.

In most of the Missouri towns the colored people have voluntarily accepted segregation. If the colored men would rise up and demand fair treatment and quit working for nothing they would soon better their condition. Let the colored people in the South rise up and go East, West and North, quit the Southern farms, show those peckerwoods that you can live without them—you know that they can not live without you. They have depended too long on colored labor without showing them the proper respect, and we know that if the colored man leaves them and their farms they will starve to death.

Belgium has been punished for her mistreatment of their African subjects, when they cut off their ears and fingers when they failed to produce a certain amount of rubber each days. The Russian rulers have paid the penalty for their treatment of Siberian exiles. Spain lost Cuba and the Philippines through her misrule and bad treatment of her poor subjects. Mexico is still suffering for the ill treatment of her peons.

Now it is time the South was reaping her just reward for her danmanble mistreatment of the colored citizens in those states which look upon a colored person as an ordinary beast of burden. They have about reached their limit. Now let the colored man submarine the South by going by thousands to the North. Quit the farms—you are getting nothing out of them. Submarine until they hollow enough. Get out of the South as quick as you can. There is plenty of work in theEast, North and West. Let every preacher and newspaper get behind the work—it is a just and righteous one.

NICK CHILES.

A MORE VITAL CONFERENCE

Vital as food conferences and conferences on Negro migration may be there is a certain conference eminently more vital and necessary. A conference to consider the wage scale for Negro labor of all classes in its relation to the ever-increasing cost of living is the vital thing just now, and Negro leaders are backward or unmindful of conditions if they have not realized it.

Savannah Tribune 5/12/17

There are a few isolated instances of wage increases in Negro labor groups hereabouts, but these are negligible in a discussion of this grave question. What is called for here is not whether there have been any increases to meet the greater demands of living cost, but a just and open inquiry into the Negro wage scale in all employments wherein large groups of Negroes work.

We have noted, after careful investigation, that although the cost of family and individual upkeep has increased in the past two and one-half years from sixty to seventy per cent, for the household of modest and conservative expenditures, the wage scale in more than half the occupations has remained practically the same, while in a few cases small advances have been granted.

There is so little organization among Negro labor groups that they have made few or no demands upon their employers. Many white groups have and they have succeeded in wresting from capital one concession after another.

The heads of white families in this city are clinging to the old scale for domestic servants, viz. four and five dollars for butlers and coachmen or chauffeurs, $10 to 12 per month for cooks and eight to ten dollars for maids. How can the servants do it, especially the women, many of whom are widows with children to support? How can they buy clothing, keep clean and make a decent appearance on the job?

Some men, at mere stage-play for "eclat" and limelight, set upon some popular issue or fad that they may put their names before the public, without regard to the efficacy of the proposition they espouse. These have an interest in real uplift. They love the applause and clap-trap of selfseekers like themselves. They do not think,—they desire, merely. Unfortunately, too, like the ostrich, they raise enough sand to becloud the real issue and confuse the judgment of men of similar capacity and caliber, and less. Now, who will deny that as a first inquiry into the causes of this unparallelled migration and industrial unrest the wage scale may not prove a very interesting subject? Who knows what an honest census of the pay rolls for Negro labor in factory, field and household will disclose?

Is it fact or not that many Negroes are even now employedy in factories on public works, as teamsters and in various capacities as porters messengers and the like, at wages of $1.25 and $1.50 per day. We know of many instances of it, even, in spite of the growing scarcity of labor.

How many employers volunteer even a small increase to their Negro help, out of pure recognition of the necessity and justice of it under harder conditions?

Let's see what $1.25 will do for a man of wife and two shildren with no allowance for illness, and with twenty-five working days to the month at which rate a wage-earner would get per month $31.25. His current fixed expenses are rent (for a common 4-room house $12.00, food (simple, staple) $15.00; insurance and incidentals (this does not include carfare, amusements, soft drinks, etc) $3.00; making a total of $30.00, figured on the meanest and most niggardly basis. Only a poor grade of 4-room house, in undesirable locality, can be secured for $12.00 and only very course food, with no extras, sufficient for two grown ups and two children, could be had for $15..

In the estimate a balance of $1.50 was left with the problem of fuel and clothing untouched,—and these latter two are serious problems, especially in winter.

Savannah Tribune

Here, then, is a splendid opportunity for investigation into the causes of unrest and discontent, and a chance to do a real service, at the right point.

The New York Age Dec. 22, 1917.

NEW SCHEDULE ADOPTED

Wholesale Dropping of Pullman Sleepers on Pennsylvania Between New York and Washington Took Place Tuesday—Men Long in Service Have to Leave Metropolis.

The new operating schedule of the Pennsylvania Railroad, adopted with a view to making room for a greater tonnage of materials and supplies to be carried by rail during the war, went into effect Tuesday, and all sleeping cars carried on daytime trains operated between New York and the South were dropped. This plan affected over two hundred Pullman porters.

The New York Division of the Pullman Company more than a week ago notified the porters running on all trains to be taken off that they would be transferred to the Washington Division, and to make preparations to go to the capital city.

This change made it necessary for many men who have lived in New York for years to break up housekeeping and move to Washington.

There were some, however, who preferred to remain in the metropolis and earn a livelihood for the time being by running extra. Others announced intentions of resigning from the service rather than go to Washington.

One Pullman porter who has found it more agreeable to quit railroading and find employment in other fields rather than leave New York, discussed the situation with an AGE representative in this manner:

"It is bad enough to leave your home town and establish yourself in another city, but the worst feature of the transfer is that the New York men have no definite assurance of steady work. Washington is known to have one of the largest extra lists in the country, and usually from 15 to 150 to 200 men. Under these circumstances some of the New York porters with more than one stripe may be given steady runs, but it is quite natural that those in charge of the Washington Division will give the old porters connected with the division preference."

Commencing Tuesday more chair cars were put on by the Pennsylvania between New York and Washington. The few porters who were assigned to these cars were in a happy frame of mind.

PULLMAN MEN TRANSFERRED

Two Hundred Porters Running Over the Pennsylvania Ordered to Washington.

Labor – 1917

Migration

COLOR LINE FADES AT EXPERT'S HANDS

Portland Ore Oregonian, 12-1-17

KANSAS CITY FIRM SEEKS SERVICES OF EXPERT MACHINIST—NO WHITE MAN FOUND WHO COULD DELIVER THE GOODS

Color Line Fades When Colored Man Appears and Is Given Full Control of Work—Daily Papers Loud in Their Praise of Him

A manufacturing concern in Kansas City, Kans., needing the services of an expert machinist to do some scientific work, after searching the country over, found no one able to do the work except a colored man. The Standard, a colored newspaper, tells the story in the following manner:

"Thomas Railway Track Appliance Company had installed oil-burners in their furnace, but had not been able to get a fire hot enough to melt the iron. Experts had installed the new system, and had tied up the work at a great expense, because they couldn't get results. These were all white men of many years experience at furnace work.

The company installing the oil burners had given instruction as to how to make the fire hot enough to melt the iron to no avail. Days passed; expense went on, but nothing accomplished.

The Appliance Company finally heard of Quinn, who was reached over long distance telephone and engaged at no small figures to come to Kansas City and make the new burners work.

Mr. Quinn came, and lo! he was a Negro, and put absolutely in charge; architects' plans and experts' work were all ignored and shattered. Parts were ordered torn out and rebuilt. It was quite evident that a master mind was on the scene, and all so-called experts either took orders and executed them in the reconstruction of the plant or stood aside, looked amazed and spoke their surprise. They forgot the super-natural chasm true to our American democracy, and took their hats off to the man who knows.

There is no color line at the top.

The reconstruction temporarily completed yesterday, today Mr. Quinn lighted the burners at 8 o'clock, and in 2½ hours metal in the furnace was too hot to pour into the moulds. This is against 6, 8 and 10 hours when coal was used, to say nothing of the loss of hot metal and other drawbacks that increase expense.

The Thomas Railway Track Appliance Company, First and Washington, has this to say:

'Mr. L. P. Quinn, of Fairfield, Iowa, an expert on oil burning for furnaces, and annealing ovens, was engaged by the Thomas Railway Track Appliance Company of Kansas City, Kans., to remodel their furnace to burn oil instead of coal.

'Mr. Quinn has been with the Fairfield Malleable Iron Company for the past eleven years in capacity of foreman of their melting furnaces. Has served in the same capacity for the National Malleable Casting Company of Indianapolis, Ind., the Central Malleable Casting Company, Decatur, Ill., Ellington Mfg. Company, Quincy, Ill., and International Harvester Company of the McCormick Division, Chicago. His success in his line of endeavor can readily be seen by visiting the Thomas Railway Track Appliance Co., Kansas City, Kans., whose furnace is completely equipped with this modern method of melting iron, which is one of the first to have great success of melting malleable iron with crude oil. Mr. Quinn has practically followed the foundry business all his time since leaving school, and is an all-around foundry man'."

Occupation, Wages

PREPARED FOR HER JOB.

Louisville News

Upward Climb of Mrs. Madeline Harper Jetter In a New York Concern.

New York.—In the midst of race prejudice and close competition in business it is encouraging to note the progress which many young men and women of the race are making as employees in large business concerns in this city. The attitude of fairness on the part of the owners of such establishments toward capable members of the race in their employ should inspire a larger number of young men and women to make due preparation for whatever occupations they desire to follow.

As an evidence of the above statements we call attention to Mrs. Madeline Harper Jetter, who for the past eight years has held the position of slipper trimmer and art designer in the women's department of a large city shoe store. The various creations of women's footgear for street and social purposes of the most approved styles are designed by Mrs. Jetter, who is held in high favor by her firm.

Mrs. Jetter is a woman of decided genius and talent and has won her present distinction by sheer ambition and ability. When she entered the firm eight years ago her position was only that of the ordinary, but her talent was soon discovered by her employer, and it was not long before she received her promotion. She has worked her way up practically single handed and therefore deserves much credit for the admirable record she has made.

Mrs. Jetter is a native of Blackstone, Va. Her mother, however, removed to Northbury, Mass., when Mrs. Jetter was but a child. She received her early education in the public school at Northbury and later entered Nickerson college, at Willimantic, Conn., where she took the commercial course. It was while attending this school that she met the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, upon whose advice she entered Avery college, at Allegheny, Pa., where she took a thorough course in dressmaking. She finished her work at this school in 1906 and came to this city, where she found work in a tailoring establishment.

In 1908 she married Samuel Jetter. These two young people have worked together with the one idea of making a success in life. Besides her work as art designer, she is gifted in many other directions, being an accomplished musician and dressmaker.

Mrs. Jetter is a fine example of what is possible for a well educated young woman with the proper push and energy to attain in life, and her life should furnish inspiration to the aspiring young womanhood of the race. She has done much to open up better economic and industrial possibilities for other young women, and the credit she is reflecting on herself and her race in her present position is proof of her ability to make good.

INDIANAPOLIS LEDGER NOVEMBER 10, 1917

COLORED WOMEN TAKE ODD JOB IN CHICAGO

Replace Men In Washing Automobiles at Yellow Cab Plant, And are Making Good

[Special to The Ledger.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 6.—The requisition of women to take the place of men in many phases of common labor is no longer an abstract theory in Chicago but has been given concrete demonstration by the employment of colored women as car washers at the plant of the Yellow Cab Company. More than a hundred and fifty of them now have charge of the night shift at the plant. The management is high in its praise of the showing the women have made and claims they are more proficient than men. In quickness and accuracy they excel the men, it is said. They waste no time and turn out a clean car every three minutes. The work has been so systematized each woman washes a particular part and when the car goes through the grill it comes out almost as bright as new.

Mrs. S. Spears and Miss Lucile Vorcel are the first two women to be engaged. Their success caused the company to experiment further, and now men are being displaced every day. Among the feminine contingent there are musicians, actresses, and individual talents in a number of ways.

MRS. MADELINE H. JETTER.

WAITING AN ART

The Savannah Tribune 8/15/17

The decision of one of the most prominent of the city hotels to use white waitresses, instead of Negro waiters, during the coming season in that hostelry, does not indicate at all any passing of Negroes out of the employ—the point of violating their oaths, overriding the law and even to disgracing themselves—by continued abuse and insult and imposition, and assault and murder and lynching and burning at the stake,—crimes which daily blacken and besmear the pages of American civilization and which the law, unsupported by public opinion, has shown itself powerless to check and avenge?

Has not Texas been the stage on which most of the bloody dramas of human carnage been enacted? Did not the very air smell of burning flesh from Waco's city square?

Has the Negro race not suffered enough to cause him at times to forget honor and duty and even to prefer and covet death itself?

As unsoldierly and as sordid as may have been their crime of mutiny and riot, it must be observed and remarked how very soldierly, how bravely and gamely the thirteen victims met their death. Their bearing and behavior in the hour of death can have but one interpretation; they had been goaded and misused to the point of unreason and abandon.

The law has been avenged; the discipline of the army of the United States has been upheld; the great sacrifice has shown how tragic may be the consequences of the meanness and prejudice of Negro-hating, ignorant white men, for with these the trouble began.

Surely, "man's inhumanity to man, makes countless thousands mourn."

It is refreshing to note that our stand on this affair is substantiated by an editorial from The New York World of Thursday, under the caption of "Thirteen Negro Soldiers Hanged," which states:

> The hanging of thirteen Negro soldiers who participated in the Houston riot last August was the most drastic military punishment in the history of the United States. Forty-one others were sentenced to imprisonment for life and three to serve shorter terms.
>
> "It was a terrible crime that these men committed. It has been

terribly punished, and justly and properly punished. No excuse could be made, no leniency shown to the men in the United States uniform who set out deliberately to commit indiscriminate murder. They were soldiers who had been trained to military discipline, and in defiance of officers they organized a mob under their own leaders for a general massacre of any and all persons who crossed their path.

"At the same time, the Houston riot and the events growing out of it should be a warning to Southern officials. At the start the Houston police were to blame. By their attitude toward Negro soldiers they created a feeling of bitter resentment that was finally responsible for the bloody outbreak that followed. The Negro soldiers who planned to do wholesale murder at Houston have been hanged or sent to prison for life, as justice requires, but nothing in the sentences imposed upon them can excuse the mistreatment of United States soldiers because their skins are black."

From EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER
Address: Philadelphia,
Date

NEGRO MIGRATION AID IN SERVANT PROBLEM

Women and Girls From Old South Entering Domestic Service Here

SAID TO BE MAKING GOOD

Several Local Agencies Helpful in Protecting the Immigrants

The migration of negroes and their families to this neighborhood, which is bringing to Philadelphia a constantly increasing number of women and girls from the Old South, is providing a partial relief and solution of the servant-girl problem which caused housewives many heartaches during the greater part of last year.

Hundreds of these genuine southern negroes have arrived in the city every month recently, and the number is increasing with the coming of milder weather. The greater proportion of them are finding places in domestic service, especially in the suburbs; also many are taking employment in factories, which never before used negro labor. In both fields of work the southern immigrants are said to be "making good."

The exercise of a little patience on the part of the Philadelphia housewives is the chief requirement in the process of adjusting the southern negro domestics into the ways of northern housekeeping, according to the authorities who are most interested in helping the women find suitable employment. The women need special instruction in the mysteries of gas, electricity and hard-coal stoves, and they require a somewhat different treatment from the settled Philadelphia negro.

CONDITIONS DIFFERENT

In Georgia and northern Florida, where most of the negroes are coming from, the living accommodations for domestics are more liberal than those provided in the average northern household, and the duties are more specialized. In the North the hired woman must wash and cook and keep an eye on the baby at the same time and live in the attic cubby-hole. The southern negress is unaccustomed to these conditions.

Nevertheless, these women and girls are proving their worth, according to the facts disclosed by the local associations dealing with the incoming negroes. Under the leadership of the Philadelphia Housing Association, a negro migration committee has been formed. The leading member associations are the Travelers' Aid Society, the Armstrong Association and the Association for the Protection of Colored Women.

Miss Mary H. Gillette, secretary of the Travelers' Aid, said that in February 168 negro women and sixty-seven girls had been assisted by the society, and that the number in March was much greater. Many of these, she said, preferred work in factories to going into domestic service, because of the uncongenial conditions found in northern households.

Miss Harriet E. Norris, employment agent of the Armstrong Association, Fifth and Brown streets, said she is placing negro women in domestic service at the rate of forty a week.

"The majority of them prove satisfactory," she said, "because they have been well trained in southern domestic service and are fairly quick to learn new ways. However, they come mostly from rural districts and require training in the use of the modern city conveniences. There is a great demand for them because of the large number of former domestics who have gone into factory work."

Mrs. S. W. Layten, secretary of the Association for the Protection of Colored Women, 1508 Catherine street, found places for sixty-seven women and girls during March, and she had 200 applications from housekeepers for domestics.

MAKING GOOD

"I think this continued demand for the incoming negro women proves that they are making good, despite the fact that they meet conditions in the North that are entirely different from their southern customs. There is also a large demand for colored girls in Philadelphia factories. Some manufacturers of tobacco products, shirtwaists and other articles prefer them to any other race because of their cheerfulness, adaptability and their neatness at work.

"We have had to transform our sewing room and the social room into sleeping quarters and temporary shelter for the new arrivals. For those women and girls whom we have helped into domestic employment we have a training school for instruction in laundry work and sewing. On Thursday afternoons and evenings we have lectures and helpful talks. Our greatest need is more room and more financial assistance to extend the work."

Hundreds of other incoming negro women who are not reached by the associations are helped into domestic employment through the recommendations of their friends or by means of private employment agencies.

DETROIT WEEKLY TIMES
DECEMBER 31, 1917

A free employment agency for colored laborers has been established at No. 12 Catherine st., where all classes of colored labor can be supplied to the various factories, foundries, coal yards, contractors and all other employing help, upon short notice. The telephone is Cadillac 2833.

WOMEN RUN SAWMILL

Kiln, Miss., June 15.—Employments from this town have taken [illegible] all the white help and the northern drive started by the Chicago Defender has removed all the male help of color, so the large saw mill here has been forced to hire women of the Race as mill hands.

Labor—1917

Migration

Effects, Opinions, etc.

"NEGROES STILL DEPARTING"

The Savannah Press, in its Wednesday edition, has awaken to the fact that

"The exodus of Negroes from the South to the North has not stopped if all communities are having the same experience that Savannah is having. Any one who believes that the Negroes have stopped going North is deceived. We imagine that nearly one hundred a week are getting out of savannah. This may be a slight exaggeration, but it is true nevertheless, that the departures are many and numerous. And those who are going are the better class of the blacks." 3/17

The above as stated by the Press are facts, without the least exaggeration, and from the present sentiment there is no holding up.

"The worthless ones are remaining here to be cared for. The Negroes who are thrifty and industrious are going North because the wage scale is higher and because those who are inducing them to go are painting very alluring pictures of the advantages that come from living north of the Mason & Dixon line. These include everything from more pay and shorter hours to social equality."

We are compelled to refute the above. Thousands of those remaining are among those who have assisted in causing Savannah to attain its present standing and will remain until events get too unbearable. The cause of their leaving is true except that of "social equality." It seems impossible for our white friends to discuss anything about the Negro without bringing in this bugbear of "social equality." The Negro never thinks of it until he sees it in some white man's paper. He is not aiming for "social equality." He simply wants an equal chance to live, equal chances as a citizen and equality in law.

"The departure of these Negroes is not spazmodic. It is a steady drain of the best class of laborers that the South now has. Just what the remedy is to prevent it we do not know. But we do know that many a faithful servant and many a good cook is showing up missing in families where they have been employed for years and that all that can be found out about them is that their address is to be 'somewhere in the North.'"

There is a remedy. This remedy is known by some of our white friends, but who do not care to give public expression. The Negro prefers living in the South and will do so if conditions would change. If our white friends want them to remain here let them "cut out" lynching and the mob spirit. Have the police officers use their clubs less frequently and refrain from interfering with us on the slightest provocation. Give equal chance before the courts, as well as equal school accommodations. Improvements in colored neighborhoods. Better accommodations on public carriers, as well as better housing conditions. Then too, increased wages, especially in these times of high cost of living.

SHIFTING OF THE NEGRO POPULATION

We are living in perilous times. The American governmental life has been one crisis after another, and so strained has it become that its diplomatic relations with Germany have been broken. This causes us to stand back and wonder what next.

Much is being said nowodays about the Negro going North. Well, he thinks there is a good opportunity opened up for him and he is going to make good of it. What may be a misfortune to one man may prove to be an opportunity to another. The World War that is raging in Europe has caused the foreigner to return to his fatherland to join the colors and perhaps be slain upon the battlefield. The departure of the foreigner offers the Negro an opportunity to go North where he will be permitted to enjoy a greater privilege for education, higher self- respect and a nobler manhood. This calls to mind the words of a certain poet— Christian Recorder

"Whichever way the wind doth blow,
Some heart is glad to have it so;
So blow it East or blow it West,
The wind that blows that wind is best." 4/19/17.

The Negro loves the Southland and is loath to give it up. But lynching, disfranchisement, proscription, segregation and poor school facilities have made it warm for him down here and his nest has become just a little uncomfortable. These conditions have tended to loosen his hold and he is glad to get out and catch a little fresh air.

Many things happen in this world that we cannot see our way clear to say that God caused them to take place, but we can say He will cause good to come out of them; so it may be in this World War. One thing is certain: We all know that when the war is ended the position of races and nations will be greatly changed. And may it not be a chance for the Negro too?—He taketh down one and putteth up another.

The South has been so accustomed to the Negro that she does not know his real value nor how to treat him. In fact she questions very seriously whether or not the Negro has any rights that the white man is bound to respect. This idea is so deeply rooted in the southern mind that it is going to take a great deal of shaking to uproot it. This may be an opportune time to strike its very tap-root, so let the good work go on and let woe be pronounced upon that man who tries to hinder it. By leaving the South is the strongest way the Negro can register his protest against the evils of that exist here. So long as he appears to be satisfied, just so long will relief be deferred.

NEGRO EXODUS HAS HELPED IS BELIEF

DECEMBER 9, 1917

Georgia's Labor Commissioner Reviews Movement of Labor From the South and States Cause.

Misrepresentation of Conditions in East and North Soon Found Out by Negroes—Many Return.

Macon Telegraph Bureau,
The Kimball, Atlanta, Dec. 8.

"The exodus of the negro from the South was caused by several reasons," says H. M. Stanley, Commissioner of Commerce and Labor for Georgia. "The movement began in the boll weevil section, where the negro farmers became much discouraged over cotton conditions. Needing many common laborers in the North, labor agents went into the boll weevil sections and found the negroes in a very receptive mood. The negroes were told of much better living conditions and more freedom of action. Those who went away first belonged to the shiftless class, who only had to 'put out the fire and call the dog' in order to be ready to go. In reality, the ride at another's expense to a new country, where there was plenty of booze, was a sufficient inducement for many.

Unfair Statements Made.

"As the movement gained impetus many outside agencies began taking part. A Chicago newspaper, evidently published by negroes, and containing many unfair and untrue statements regarding the South and the condition of the negro north of Mason and Dixon's line, began circulating in this section. The whole State of Georgia was flooded with copies of this paper and unscrupulous labor agents used it with telling effect. It was stated that in the North and West negroes could stop at the best hotels, eat at the best restaurants and sit side by side with white people in the best theaters. The accidental killing in Georgia of a negro girl by a white boy of six was characterized as the fixed habit of the South, while the killing during the same week of a negro boy in Ohio by a white boy was clearly, in the judgment of this paper, the result of an unavoidable accident. Every clash in the South was magnified and similar occurrences in the North were minimized. The riot in Pennsylvania was charged by this paper to Southerners who had gone there to work in munition plants and the mayor of Chester and the sheriff of the county where the riot occurred were quoted as authority for the statement. A denial or confirmation from the mayor could not be secured, but the sheriff, in reply to a query, stated that he never entertained such a thought and had made no expression that could be so construed.

Real Harm Is Done.

"We could very well afford to lose the shiftless class and those attracted by the social equality myth and there were not very many stumbling blocks thrown in the way of their going. They would not or could not retain positions secured for them and labor agents returned to the South and began working on the better class. Then real harm was done both races.

"At first negroes who went away thought they had bettered themselves. Wages were higher, than in the South and their needs during the spring and summer were comparatively few. The rigors of winter and the high cost of living incident thereto absorbed their daily wage and they then discovered that the greater needs of the North were about equal to the higher wage. They also soon realized that association with white people was a theory and not an actual fact; that the color line was about as distinctly drawn in the North as in the South. This did not disturb the better class of negroes much for the reason that the average negro does not really desire social equality and has a wholesome antipathy of any white person who will associate with him.

Negroes Eager to Return.

"After remaining in the North for a time, the negroes discovered that a new haven had not been found: that smaller wage and simpler needs in a more favorable climate conduced greater to the peace and happiness of the negro among people he understood and who understood him than northern conditions, and he longed for the South again. Those who could do so returned and the remainder sought help from Southern white men for the means with which to return. A deaf ear was turned for a time to these appeals. Later, former employers, deciding that a well-deserved lesson had been learned, forwarded the money for tickets and the negroes began flocking back. A large planter in South Georgia lost, first and last, 50 negroes. Every one of them is back on this farm.

Another thing that has made those who went away long to return is that they have learned that the negro in the South is more prosperous today than he has ever before been in the history of this country. The negro farmer is now as independent as a wood sawyer. He not only was this year able to pay all of the expenses incident to making a crop, but purchased many luxuries for his family, including an automobile, and not always a flivver, and still had money left. Those who were paying for farms on the installment plan were able to make a much more substantial payment than their notes called for, and many have purchased farms, making a good payment in cash from the proceeds of the 1917 crop. It is always best for both races when a negro is able to purchase a piece of land, for the reason that he then becomes a good citizen. It is rare that a negro anchored down by property responsibilities is seen hanging around the court room. He is not among those charged with crime or lynched for an assault.

"The exodus was beneficial to both races. It proved to the white man that he can make himself independent of the negro and convinced the negro that the South offers him better opportunities than he can find elsewhere, and that his best friends reside in this section."

EVENING POST

New York City

Attention has again been called to the problem presented by negro immigration from the South into New York and its vicinity during the last year—a problem certain to grow larger. Just how many negroes have entered New York is not known; the estimate of 25,000 does not seem improbable, since a fairly careful enumeration has shown 10,000 newcomers in Newark. Employment has been easy to find by those employable. But the future is very uncertain, especially as it is thought that the inevitable shutting-down of munitions plants in New Jersey and Connecticut will send thousands more of negroes to this city to look for work. Even now, there are difficulties from the crowding of negroes into the rather small residence areas open to them. Attempts are being made to raise money for two different negro orphan asylums near the city; and over and beyond this, the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes is attempting to find funds for general purposes. It is stated by the Health Commissioner, Dr. Emerson, that sanitary conditions in the negro quarters need special attention, while William J. Doherty, Deputy Commissioner of Charities, points to the need of private agencies for the care of negro dependents excluded from the public institutions by the fact of their brief residence here.

NEGRO EXODUS WILL CHANGE FARM METHODS IN SOUTH GEORGIA.

5-16-17

Thomasville, Ga., May 13—(Special.) The exodus of Negroes from this section of the state still continues and several parties of them have left Thomasville this week, those from here being joined by numbers from Grady, Decatur and other near-by counties. If they continue to go as they are doing now it will do more to change agricultural conditions in South Georgia than the boll weevil has done. There are certain crops that the white man can easily grow himself, but cotton is not one of them. The Negro and the cotton patch have been associated from time immemorial and rightly so, as cotton is very difficult to grow without the Negro to work and pick it. Few white men can stand up under the labor of picking cotton continuously under the hot southern sun as the Negroes can. With the Negro gone there may be a small amount of cotton grown, but not the large fields of it that have been associated with this section.

Many Lowndes County Registrants Removed, Leaving No Address

Constitution

Valdosta, Ga., December 24.—(Special.)—A large proportion of the questionnaires mailed by the Lowndes county exemption board are being returned by the various postmasters in the county, with the information that

the registrants have moved without leaving a new address. It is understood that most of these are negroes, who change their places of abode almost weekly, drifting from one turpentine or crosstie camp to another. All who have failed to supply a new address, when they move will be listed as deserters and federal officials will begin looking them up.

The work of filling in the questionnaires is taking much more time than the attorneys who volunteered to help the registrants expected. Every lawyer in the city is giving his services free, but complaint is made that many registrants competent to fill out their questionnaires do not attempt it at all, bringing them to the attorneys to do all the work. If the lawyers have to do the physical work of writing in the answers the labor is going to be one of months instead of days.

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

1 9 1917

The Negro exodus to the northern states is subject to exaggeration quite as much as the German exodus to Mexico. But Bradstreet's finds evidence, apparently, to substantiate this summary of the present situation:—

An immense migration of Negroes from the South to northern cities and industrial centers is reported. Overcrowding of sections inhabited by these people and greatly advanced rents are reported. The large migration caused by higher wages offered is expected to have an important bearing on crop, especially cotton, culture in the South.

If the movement were wisely regulated there would be careful avoidance of anything like excessive migration to any one state or community.

CALL

New York City

MAR 20 1917

Lure of Better Wages Brings Negroes North

The North now has a "Negro problem," as well as the South, Deputy Commissioner of Charities William J. Doherty said yesterday at the first luncheon of the Business Men meetings, at the downtown branch of Delmonico's. He said that industrial changes, caused by the war, had resulted in 150,000 Negroes migrating North in search of better wages.

These Negroes, he said, were unprepared and unsuited for the colder climate and that their childrin are now taxing the capacity of the three Negro orphan asylums. He said that the city spends $3,000,000 a year for the care of Negro orphans.

POST

Kansas City, Mo.

FEB 1 1917

REALTY MEN PLAN TO SEGREGATE NEGROES

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Importation of thousands of negroes from the South for labor purposes has caused the rental agents of Chicago to form a new association, the purpose of which is to propose a law for the segregation of negroes and whites in different parts of the city.

Labor-1917

Migration

Crime

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH.

Bridgeport has recently witnessed two crimes committed by negroes either one of which, if staged in the Southland would have precipitated race riots and lynching.

In one instance a negro, crazed with drink, shot and killed a white man. In the other instance a group of negroes held the Police department at bay for several hours. In this case white men were wounded. That they were not killed was simply due to chance. It was a battle to the death.

In both instances the culprits will be dealt with according to law. A race riot is as remote from us to-day as it was a month ago.

BRIDGEPORT COURT TELEGRAM
OCTOBER 19, 1917

We see here a difference between the people of the North and of the South in their consideration of the black man. It is a difference greater than the differing qualities of law enforcement. The southern machinery of the law may not be as prompt as that of the North, but the South does not riot when a negro commits crime simply because it feels that its courts of law will not deal strictly with the criminal.

No, the difference lies in the education of the people. Not that we can boast of more civilization in the North, but we have a different feeling toward the negro. We try to maintain equality before the law for all our people. It is seldom or never that prejudice plays any part in the settling of cases before Northern courts. If there is any prejudice whatever in the minds of the people it is rarely against the prisoner at the bar.

The North looks upon the negro as a man, while the South counts him still an animal, an animal to be shot or lynched, upon the evidence of the slightest crime, on the theory that the law is made for man not for beasts.

To us in the North a negro is as irresponsible when he is drunk as a white man, a negro is as arrogant with power as a white man. It is not the color but the human nature of us all.

In the chief case cited, the negroes in question were simply tools of white men who stood behind. In the one case it was the contemptible man who sold this negro a dilution of fusel oil and called it whiskey. In the case of "Baby Doll" Thomas it is the politicians who encouraged him to arrogate to himself the powers of the law, and place himself above them.

Number of Prisoners In Jails of State Shows a Decrease of Almost 4,000

Montgomery Advertiser

"Farming Out" System and Almshouses Are Condemned

Nov. 13, 1917

Decreases in the total number of prisoners confined in the jails of Alabama during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1917, amounting to 3,983 are shown in the annual report of Dr. W. W Dinsmore, State Prison Inspector, which was submitted to Governor Henderson Monday. The total number of prisoners confined during the year was 20,228 and the sheriffs paid out a total of $141,420 for feeding them according to thereport.

"Intolerable "Conditions Found.

Dr. Dinsmore declares that the conditions in the almshouses of the State exclusive of the counties of Jefferson, Mobile, Dallas and Talladega, are almost intolerable. He also scores the practice of "farming out" the inmates to be cared for by the lowest bidder.

In the report the work of the department for the year is covered and figures quoted showing the inspections made. Dr. Dinsmore declares that sanitary and health conditions in the prison are better than ever.

Text of Report.

Following is his report:

Hon. Chas. Henderson, Governor, Capitol:

Dear Sir—For your information, I beg to submit herewith a brief summary of the more important features of the work of this department, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1917.

This office is charged with the enforcement of two separate and distinct laws, being assigned the double function of:

(1) The inspection and sanitary supervision of the 72 jails and 59 county almshouses;

(2) The enforcement of the State child labor law which affects child labor in about 100 mills and manufacturing establishments, numerous street trades, principally in the larger cities, and various other occupations engaged in by children throughout the State.

Jails Are Inspected.

During the period covered by this report all the jails and all but a few of the county almshouses under the jurisdiction of this office have been carefully inspected and detailed records of all inspections are on file. Separate records of each of these inspections have from time to time been filed in your office as required by law. Copies of these reports have also been filed with the Commissioners' Courts of the counties.

Health and sanitary conditions have received special attention and many recommendations along these lines have been made and carried out.

Cost of Feeding Decreases.

An accurate record has been kept of the number of the various classes of prisoners which have been put in jail, the number released, and the number remaining in jail. The number of the several classes of the inmates of almshouses have likewise been noted.

A complete tabulation has been made of sheriffs' feed bills. This shows that for the twelve months ending September 30, 1917, the cost to the State for feeding the prisoners in the various county jails was $141,420.55. Compared with the previous twelve months this is a decrease of $27,083.65, or a decrease of 16 per cent.

During the period there were 20,226 prisoners in the county jails classified as follows:

White men	4,822
Negro men	12,442
White women	347
Negro women	2,615

Compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the total number of prisoners of 3,938.

For the fiscal year period there were released or removed from the county jails 19,461 prisoners classified as follows:

White men	4,672
Negro men	11,910
White women	336
Negro women	2,543

At the close of the fiscal year there remained in the jails 765 prisoners classified as follows:

White men	150
Negro men	532
White women	11
Negro women	72

The aggregate time of incarceration of all the prisoners in the jails of this State during the fiscal year period totals 327,624 days, the equivalent of 879 years 7 months and 9 days. A comparison of these figures with those of the previous year shows a decrease in the average time of incarceration of 74,708 days.

Conditions of Jails Improve.

During the time covered by this report, it is gratifying to be able to state that the health and sanitary conditions of the jails have been found better than ever before. Moreover, the sheriffs are heartily co-operating in enforcing the sanitary requirements which are insisted upon by this department. They are, therefore, entitled to a large share of credit for the improved conditions which have been brought about. The same may be said also of the county health officers who are now in a better positio nthan heretofore to co-operate with this office in the inspection of the jails and almshouses located in their respective counties.

Seventeen Deaths Occur.

A total of 17 deaths have occurred during the year among the prisoners from the following named causes:

Tuberculosis, 1; Bright's disease, 3; pellagra, 1; paralysis, 1; ulcer of the throat, 1;insanity, 2; suicide, 1; legal hanging, 1; killed after escaping, 3; cause not stated, 3.

Within the past six months two prisoners found afflicted with tuberculosis have been removed for treatment to the State hospital for tubercular prisoners at Wetumpka. These transfers were made possible through the courtesy of Dr. W. A. Smith, physician members of the State Convict Board.

Seventy-three Escapes.

During the fiscal year period, there were reported 73 escapes from the jails, as follows:

Chambers, 3; Chilton, 1; Clarke, 1; Clay, 10; Cleburne, 2; Coffee, 6; Dallas, 2; Elmore, 1; Escambia, 3; Etowah, 5; Franklin, 2; Hale, 1; Jefferson, 11; Lee, 1; Lowndes, 3; Marengo, 1; Marshall, 2; Mobile, 2; Monroe, 2; Randolph, 2; Russell, 3; St. Clair, 6; Tuscaloosa, 1; Walker, 2.

Condemns Almshouses.

I regret to advise that there is little to report favorably regarding the county almshouses of the State. There are 59 such institutions having approximately 1,200 inmates. With the exception of a few counties, notably Jefferson, Mobile, Dallas and Talladega, conditions have not been found even tolerable in many instances. Indeed, the system followed in most counties in maintaining almshouses and caring for the inmates is little less than deplorable. The pauper, aged and infirm, the idiot and imbecile, the decent poor and those less respectable, the victims of vice and the victims of misfortune, all alike, are only too frequently given the same general character of attention and supervision. Herein lies a serious and fundamental defect in almshouse supervision and constitutes a problem which calls for a practical solution through legislation.

"Farming Out" is Scored.

Even more to be condemned is the plan followed in many counties of "farming out" such helpless creatures to be cared for by the lowest bidder. The lowest bidder, although well-meaning, perhaps, is only too often found to be wholly without any adequate conception of how properly to care for the inmates entrusted to him. In fairness to the average almshouse keeper, however, it should be said that as a rule so much of his time has to be given in trying to make a bare living for himself and family out of the poor farm allotted to him that he has little time left to give to the inmates of the almshouse.

Unfortunately our laws relating to almshouses are so inadequate that there is little that can now be done through force of law to bring about the radical changes which are needed if conditions are to be greatly improved. It is hoped that the next Legislature will enact the necessary laws to remedy present conditions.

Child Labor Work.

Our statistics covering this work are recorded by the calendar year. At the end of the present calendar year, therefore, a detailed report will be submitted.

Respectfully,
WM. W. DINSMORE,
State Prison Inspector.

ENQUIRER

: Cincinnati, O.

ARC LIGHTS

Targets For Negroes,

Who Start on Rampage and "Shoot Up" City, Leading Police a Merry Chase.

After frightening residents along their route, four negroes on a rampage were captured by a squad of police, but not until more than 100 shots had been fired, early yesterday morning.

The negroes were placed under heavy guard at Central Station. They were registered as George Crawford, College Hill; Ben Williams, 3754 Colerain avenue; Roy Crawford, 3715 Colerain avenue, and Earl White, 3713 Colerain avenue. All were held on suspicion.

Two police auto patrols were necessary to run down the marauders, who, it is said, had taken a thoroughbred horse and a surrey. Their principal pastime was shooting out arc lights from College Hill to the segregated district.

Reports of the shots and the falling glass awakened people, who called police headquarters and requested protection.

Entering the Fifth District the negroes fired at random with 38 and 44 caliber revolvers. They outwitted police, who ran through alleys and yards in an effort to head them off. Their acts of vandalism in the First District were begun by puncturing a window of the Robert Mitchell Furniture Company, 616 Race street.

Into hallways, areaways and restaurants pedestrians scurried for protec-

tion.

Patrolmen Abel, Kneisel and Connell gave chase and encountered the negroes on George street, near Plum.

Firing promiscuously at the police the men drove on. The police fired into the air, because they feared passers-by might be wounded.

Lieutenant Arata ordered out the police autos. Finally Patrol No. 3 ran down the negroes at Colerain avenue and Alfred street, and with the officers' guns leveled at them they gave up.

Patrolman Abel then took charge of the surrey. Driving down a dark street he suddenly heard the command:

"Up with your hands!" they shouted.

"Don't shoot, it's me—Patrolman Abel," he cried as brother officers come forward.

SUN

Baltimore, Md.

WOE TO VIRGINIA NEGROES

Four Visitors Are Given Sentences Shortly After Arrival.

Virginia negroes with an inclination to raise a rumpus are hereby given fair notice to make themselves scarce in the Southern district unless they want to run afoul of Captain Santry and his men in blue, with Justice Ranft sitting like a stone wall behind them.

A regular tide of them seems to be flowing up the bay by way of the Chesapeake and Old Bay Line steamers, a by product of enforced prohibition. Two of them, both with peg legs and without a jit in their pockets, declared yesterday that the reason for their presence in Baltimore was the dryness of Richmond. They gave the names of John Moale and William Jones, of no home in particular, but with Richmond as their last stopping place. They were picked up together Friday night by Patrolman Stevens, and at the Southern Police Station they said they were just wandering about the streets because they had nowhere to go and no money to stay there with. Justice Ranft gave them each 30 days in jail by way of welcome to the city and advised them to "beat it back to Richmond" along about February 13.

Willis Mosley, who gave his home as Columbus, Ohio, but knows Newport News much better, was a real example of the Southern district grievance. He recently made a voyage to Saloniki, Greece, on a horse boat, according to his statement. He and Henry Williams made the supplementary voyage up to Baltimore from Newport News Friday night and were standing on Light street at Pier 19 about 1 P. M. yesterday, allegedly waiting for a car to Sparrows Point, when they got into an "argufication" with some white men. Patrolman Schwartzman took Mosley in charge and was struck by him on the jaw, besides being roundly cursed. Williams started to mix in, but several bystanders helped out the patrolman and both ne[illegible] taken to the police station [illegible] three months at the "Cut" [illegible] got $25 and costs, plus [illegible] both.

PRISON FIGURES ARE MADE PUBLIC BY OFFICER ADAMS

Twenty-four Jails Were Empty at Certain Periods in Year

Nov 17 17
Montgomery Advertiser

Twenty-four county jails in Alabama were at one time or another during the fiscal year without prisoners according to a report made Friday by John D. Adams, deputy prison inspector. Several other jails held as few as one prisoner and others as few as two or three prisoners during the year. In many cases this depopulation was right after the court term closed when the prisoners were either freed or convicted and sent to state prisons.

Counties Without Prisoners.

Counties that had no prisoners at one time or another during the year were Cherokee, Choctaw, Clarke, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Crenshaw, Cullman, Dale, DeKalb, Fayette, Franklin, Jackson, Lamar, Lawrence, Limestone, Macon, Marion, Marshall, Perry, Pickens, St. Clair, Talladega and Winston. Most of these are counties with small populations.

Figures In Jefferson.

In Jefferson county the largest number of prisoners in the county jail, in any one month, was 211 and the lowest 87. In October, the first month of the present fiscal year, the lowest number was sixty. In 1915 the highest number in the Jefferson county jail was 427 and in 1914 over 500.

Exodus of Negroes.

In some of the counties the exodus of negroes and the fact that remaining negroes are employed whereas in the past they were idle is given as one cause of the reduced number of prisoners. Some are authority for the statement that prohibition laws contributed toward the condition although a large number of the prisoners confined were held on liquor charges.

EVENING SUN

Baltimore, Md.

JAN 25 1917

WHY NEGROES COME HERE

Card Found On One Tells Of Booze Attractions Of City.

Justice Joseph L. Ranft of the Southern police district is of the opinion that a card found in the pocket of a negro who appeared before him this morning tells the reason for so many negroes from Virginia appearing recently to answer charges at that station house. The card, according to the signature, is being distributed by an employment agency in Richmond, Va. It reads as follows:

"Wanted—100 colored men for a steel plant and shipbuilding yard near Baltimore. It's near home and Baltimore is wet. There is plenty of liquor in Baltimore and also steady employment. Everybody wants to go to Baltimore. Don't you? We ship by way of the C. and O. on Mondays. Apply at our office."

However, despite the inducements offered on the card, because of the heavy sentences imposed on the negroes, who on their arrival got drunk in the vicinity of Light street wharf, very few have come to Baltimore during the last week. It has been learned that those sent to prison have sent letters back to Virginia warning the other negroes to stay away from Baltimore.

NO NEGRO PROBLEM HERE

The exodus from the South has been the means of increasing the Negro population of this city by hundreds. The big chemical plants on the meadows and the working forces of many other local industries have been recruited quite considerably from this class. The influx of the Negro began more than a year ago. Time enough has intervened to determine to a fairly accurate degree whether the newcomers were a source of trouble and an unusual burden upon the community.

So far as their amenability to the normal discipline of the municipality and their apparent desire to live orderly and lawful lives, to keep their place and mind their own business, are concerned, there has been no serious trouble and little occassion for complaint.

Testimony to this effect was given only Tuesday by Judge Mancusi—Ungaro and Police Captain Lindner of the First Precinct, whose jurisdictions in the conserving of the law and public order, include the localities where for the most part the new Negro population lives and is employed.

"There is not the slightest proof of any increase of crime or disorder since the city received its share of Negro immigration from the South," said the judge. "We have never had less trouble than now with the Negro population," declared the police captain.

It is possible the people of Newark are more tolerant in nature and themselves feel a deeper reverance for law and order than has been manifested elsewhere—in East St. Louis, for instance. It cannot be the fault of the migrating Negro entirely, for the exodus has been of practically the same class and character.—Newark, N. J., Evening News.

This testimony is reported in a leading white paper and is given by a judge presiding in court and a police captain who come in daily contact with all clases of people, and forever

following immediately their return from Florida, where they spent their honeymoon.

Labor — 1917
Migration

Colored Sent to Europe

100 Negro Longshoremen Reach France to Work for United States Government

Le New York Age, 6/28/17

One hundred picked longshoremen, all colored, have just arrived in France and have been put to work by the United States Government loading and unloading ships carrying munitions of war, according to advices received by The Age from its European correspondent.

The longshoremen are all from New Orleans, and have signed contracts with the United States Government for one year—work or play—the salaries ranging from $65 to $100 monthly, with board and lodging and medical attention free.

The one hundred longshoremen referred to in the cablegram to THE AGE, left New Orleans Wednesday, June 6, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for New York, sailing for Europe from Hoboken.

They left in two companies of fifty men each, and were escorted to the railroad station by bands of music and many friends. A committee of white longshoremen and mounted police led in the procession.

The men left in grand style, occupying Pullman cars and supplied with every comfort.

The one hundred longshoremen now abroad are members of the P. B. V. Association of New Orleans. Before leaving special services were held on the afternoon of June 6 at the Longshoremen's hall. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John Marks of the Sixth Baptist Church, and addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Hubbs, A. J. Ellis, J. Madison Vance, Major Stafford of the United States Army, Fritz Godfrey, superintendent of the Longshoremen's Association, and its president, Albert Workman.

The services of the longshoremen were secured by the Government through the efforts of President Albert Workman and Fletcher T. Chinn.

It is generally understood that the sending of the one hundred longshoremen from New Orleans marked the first move by the Government to send first class Negro stevedores to France in large numbers.

FAMILIES OF NEGRO LONGSHOREMEN GET LONG-DELAYED PAY

NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE
SEPTEMBER 11, 1917

Few Are Disappointed When Checks for $7000 Are Distributed in City.

Practically all of the checks for pro rata allotted to their families by the ninety-three New Orleans negro longshoremen who were sent to France in May, have been sent out by the quartermaster office here, and sighs of relief are being heaved in many sources.

The delay in the sending out of the checks from Washington was occasioned by the unusual method of giving the negroes in France part of their pay and sending the other part to persons in New Orleans to whom they had assigned it. This caused a queer mix-up in New Orleans as many of the negroes' families were without funds. Major John Stafford's office was besieged by anxious negroes and their landlords, while the Red Cross helped out others.

The checks for the June and July pay were received a day or two ago by the local office of the quartermaster department and all of them have been distributed with the exception of six.

The negro longshoremen who were sent from New Orleans are employed in port work for United States vessels in France. They are receiving about $90 a month each. As an inducement to get the negroes to go the government offered to allow them to designate a person in New Orleans to whom any part of their pay desired could be sent. Practically every negro in the ninety-three made such an arrangement.

They left here early in June, their departure being the occasion for a celebration and parade. The checks for June were not as large as for July as the negroes did not work a full month. The total sum distributed in New Orleans for June and July was almost $7000. The average sum of each check was $82.50. Some of the negroes are sending their families as much as $50 a month.

In designating persons to whom money was to be sent one man gave the name of a woman to whom money was to be sent and designated his wife as the person to whom his body should be sent should his life come to an end.

A few pitiful cases developed. Some of the negroes failed to provide for their families. The latter applied to the quartermaster office and asked for their checks, but were told there were none for them. Efforts to learn to whom the money was being sent by the unfaithful husbands or fathers were unsuccessful as the records are not open.

TO UNIFY WORK OF FOOD CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN STATES

Montgomery Advertiser
12/16/17

(Associated Press)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 15—Food administrators for eight southern states and several agricultural and live stock experts met here today at the invitation of John M. Parker Louisiana food administrator and adopted resolutions looking to the purpose of unifying of food conservation and production and promotion of increased live stock raising in the south. The meeting was also attended by John H. Hallowell, of the federal food administration staff at Washington.

Among the resolutions adopted was one calling on Congress to at once remove the "Head tax" so that Mexican laborers may freely enter this country to work on farms during the period of the war. Senators and representatives of states represented at the meeting were requested to work for the immediate passage of such a bill

Other resolutions were adopted include: That a federal war tax be placed on every dog in the United States so that the sheep raising industry of the country will not be menaced as in the past; that resident and non-resident land owners pledge themselves to raise or have raised ample food and feed to support the farm; that the staple food crops which can be successfully raised in each state be definitely named and that farmers be urged to plant them liberally; that all railroads, farmers, town residents and others be urged to cooperate to the fullest extent to prevent the killing of live stock by train upon railroad tracks; that supply merchants, banks and other loan agencies lending money or making other advances to farmers endeavor to secure a pledge from each farmer that sufficient food and feed will be raised to support the farm; urging farmers in all states to discontinue the selling of seed corn and other seeds because of the high prices offered.

Food administrators who attended the conference, besides Mr. Parker, were H. M. Hobbie, Alabama;; P. M. Harding, Mississippi; ;Hamp Williams Arkansas, E. A. Peden, Texas; H. A. Morgan, Tennessee; Stratton D. Brooks Oklahoma; Fred M. Sackett, Kentucky

SOUTH'S NEGROES SOUGHT FOR MESS SERVICE IN WAR

New Orleans Recruiting Officer Ordered to Get 16 For This Service Here

According to navy recruiting officials, negroes of the South have been found especially desirable for mess attendants, and southern recruiting officers have been instructed to enlist a large number for this rating for service aboard war vessels and at naval and training stations.

Commander L. J. Clark, in charge of the New Orleans recruiting office, 730 Common street, was instructed to recruit 16 in this city in the shortest possible time. Other cities in the south have been apportioned quotas.

The recruiting officer says that since receipt of these orders he has enlisted a number of negroes for service in this rating and is making a special drive to obtain his quota. Service in this branch of the navy is the only one in which negroes may enlist. Pay is good and the duties include service in the ward room of battleships as waiters and valets.

Twenty-five men were enlisted by Commander Clark between Monday and noon Saturday. Many of these enlistments were in the skilled branches of the navy and, according to the recruiting officer, the men enlisted were specially qualified.

Army Wants Negroes for Stevedore Work

N Y C MAN.
SEPTEMBER 14, 1917

An unusual opportunity to serve the United States and at the same time serve themselves financially is offered able-bodied negroes in the army. It comes from the office of Col. W. G. Austin, Q. M. C., in charge of the organization of regiments of stevedores, with headquarters at 39 Whitehall street.

Col. Austin said many thousands will be enlisted at the regular army recruiting office in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which are under his jurisdiction.

They will be sworn in for the duration of the war, will be mobilized at an Atlantic port and sent to France at an early date. There will be no training camps but the men will be on the regular army basis and draw pay for the grade into which they are sworn.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
SEPTEMBER 7, 1917

FRENCH-SPEAKING NEGROES IN N. O. SEEK TO SERVE FRANCE

Organization of a battalion of French-speaking negro men "to serve France as she may see fit" is the plan of George Doyle, one of the leaders in the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association. Doyle's offer was submitted to Emile F. Genoyer, consul general of France in New Orleans, through Mayor Behrman.

The New York Age, 6/30/17

CATHOLICS REPUDIATE COLOR LINE REPORT

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The report in a Western weekly that there was or is a desire to draw the color line in the Holy Ghost Roman Catholic Church for colored people, proved without any foundation in fact. The story has been denounced in very strong terms by Father Schmodry, the devoted and pious pastor, and by Father Hyland, his worthy assistant, as well as by the members of the church generally. In none of the auxiliaries of the church is there any suggestion even of a color line and of course in the church no seats are reserved or set apart for any one; "first come, first serve," being the general order followed by the ushers, as the pews are free. The pastor and his assistant have consistently preached unity and fraternity and worked faithfully to make the Holy Ghost Church a happy and contented congregation of Christians.

COMPENSATION FOR THE LONGSHOREMEN

The Survey. 10-13-17.

THE longshoremen, left by a decision of the United States Supreme Court without the protection of a workmen's compensation law, have had their privileges restored by a bill which passed the Senate on October 2, and the House on October 5, the day before Congress adjourned. The bill thus rushed through in record time was drawn by the American Association for Labor Legislation at the request of the New York State Industrial Commission, after the decision in the Jensen case had held that longshoremen do not come under the jurisdiction of the state workmen's compensation laws. The desired effect was accomplished by an amendment to the federal judicial code.

Representatives of the United States Bureau of Labor, the Industrial Commission of New York, the American Federation of Labor and the American Association for Labor Legislation worked for the passage of the bill. In commenting on it after its passage, John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, said:

The men who load and unload vessels are at this time peculiarly indispensable to the country and to the allies in the successful conduct of shipping. In preparing the bill upon official request it was aimed to open the way for a comprehensive application of state compensation laws to industrial accidents in marine employment.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
SEPTEMBER 8 1917

16 Negro Waiters for Camps and Battleships Sought Here

Plenty to eat, a comfortable berth, a $60 outfit of attractive uniforms and $32 a month is the offer that Lieutenant LaBounty, of the naval recruiting service, makes to negroes experienced as waiters in clubs, restaurants or private homes. All that is necessary is to apply to Commander J. L. Clark, in charge of the New Orleans station, 730 Common street. If the applicant is in good physical condition and has the necessary experience, he will be enlisted for immediate service at training stations and on battleships.

Sixteen of these jobs are open. Sam Bonart, Poydras street merchant, has a number of signs in his window informing the negro passerby of Uncle Sam's offer.

UTICA N Y GLOBE
SEPTEMBER 8 1917

REGIMENT OF NEGRO STEVEDORES FOR FRANCE

A regiment of 2,400 negro stevedores for foreign service has been authorized by the War Department to meet the demand for experienced men to handle war supplies for the American expeditionary force in France. Recruiting officers, especially those in southern seaport cities, have been instructed to seek men for the regiment.

An effort is being made to get exemption from draft for negroes of draft age who would prefer hard work behind the lines to duty in the trenches. The army also wants negroe cooks and will give good pay to even inexperienced men if they have capacity and are willing to learn.

MAY FORM INDEPENDENT BRANCH OF M. E. CHURCH

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—The joint commission on the unification of Methodism resumed its sessions Wednesday, June 26, following adjournment at Baltimore, last December. The delegates from the M. E. Church South are favorable to coalition with the Negro in an independnet church. Dr. John F. Goucher, of Baltimore, a commissioner from the M. E. Church, is also said to favor the Southern plan.

Dr. I. Garland Penn and Dr. R. E. Jones are the colored representatives of the M. E. Church.

BALTIMORE MD NEWS
SEPTEMBER 5. 1917

Negroes Enlist As Stevedores.

It was said today at the army recruiting headquarters, 16 St. Paul street, that more than 40 negroes had been enlisted in the last few days for stevedore work with the expeditionary forces going to France. The enlistment forces are picking up every capable negro that they can find, if he will enlist, and the negroes, so far have displayed much willingness to tackle the work. The Government has sent out orders to recruit a negro stevedore regiment of 2400 men. They are signed up just as regular soldiers are, but the physical tests are not as rigid as those for the army men.

THE LAMPLIGHTER PASSES

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
SEPTEMBER 9, 1917

(Spe

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Negro lamplighter, a familiar figure in the city for more than a century, soon will pass into legendry. The device approved by the Bureau of Lighting, is attached to each lamp. It is constructed on the mechanism of an eight day clock. The weekly adjustment fixes the hour at which lamps simultaneously are lighted and extinguished. This was necessary to prevent interference through war drain on labor.

Labor - 1917

Value of Negro Labor

Migration

The Problem of the Negro Laborer

The Decrease in Immigration and Industrial Expansion Has Led to the Northern Migration of Many Southern Negroes—How Negro Workmen Are Handled in the South

SINCE the beginning of the European war, the great industrial section of the United States north of the Ohio river has suffered from a pronounced shortage of common labor and lasting relief only can be effected by a resumption of immigration. Whether this will follow the termination of the war or whether the foreign element which now so largely constitutes our common labor will return to their battle-scarred countries is a question that cannot now be answered definitely.

During the period of depression which prevailed for several years prior to the outbreak of the war, the emigration of laborers from this country was unprecedented in our industrial history. Since August, 1914, thousands of reservists have returned to the homes of their nativity, with the result that the ranks of common labor have been greatly depleted.

While negro labor was employed to a limited extent at blast furnaces and in steel works, foundries, etc., in the north, prior to the war, foreign white labor was given the preference due to its energy, reliability and thrift. Most of the negroes employed at these plants prior to the summer of 1914, had been north of the Ohio river for many years, the majority of them being descendants of the northward migration during and immediately following the civil war. When it became apparent to manufacturers that the bidding contest into which they had entered for the services of the remaining white common labor only would have a tendency to further advance wages, they began to turn toward the negro labor of the south for relief.

The Northward March

The wages offered by the labor agents and the pictures painted by them of conditions prevailing in the north proved alluring to thousands of negroes in the south. Trainload after trainload migrated to the industrial sections north of the Ohio river, where they are today trying to adapt themselves to their new conditions and surroundings. Most of the negroes were obtained in the agricultural districts of the south, notably from Mississippi and southern Alabama, where the boll-weevil ruined the cotton crop last year and torrential rains washed out the corn. Their poverty-stricken condition made them alluring prey for the labor agent, although many floaters from the industrial sections of the south, notably Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga and Birmingham also joined in the northward march.

On the average, the experience with this negro labor in the north has not been satisfactory, nor has the experiment proved eminently successful. This is attributed largely to a lack of understanding of the negro character and to unsatisfactory housing conditions. The negro's sudden elevation to what he considers wealth, as represented by the content of his pay envelope at the end of a week or two-week period of employment, was also a potent factor in his lack of success.

His Best Chance

At southern industrial plants, the opportunities for the negro to advance are great. Common labor receives from 19 to 21 cents an hour and every incentive is offered the ambitious colored man to become skilled in some trade. The color line in the crafts is not drawn nearly as closely in the south as in the north, although the whites and blacks work in separate gangs almost entirely. It is not unusual to find negro molders earning from $4 to $6 per day, and at coal and ore mines, blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, many positions of responsibility are held by negroes.

Accustomed to the commissary in the agricultural section of the south, and to the company store in some of the industrial communities, the transplanted colored common negro laborer is at a loss to know what to do with his wages in the form of actual cash, and in many instances a vacation is immediately declared until this money is disposed of, when employment is again sought to tide over another period of excesses and possible debauchery.

Some of the iniquities of the southern commissary system have included a 20 per cent discount from the future earnings of the negro when making purchases, and as a result, he rarely receives any considerable amount of cash on his wages. Where the company stores prevail, in some instances a slight discount is charged against the future wages for the accommodation afforded, although the largest iron and steel manufacturers in the south operate the company store merely for the convenience of their employes and only at isolated plants where the shopping facilities of larger communities are not available. These emporiums are models of the department store type, and the prices at which foodstuffs and other commodities are sold, are considerably lower than those prevailing in large centers. Here the employes are permitted to trade on their future pay without discount.

They Must See the Country

Aside from his inability to adapt himself, without a long period of training, to the tasks imposed upon him in the industrial establishments of the north, the negro from the agricultural districts of the south, likes nothing more than a "ride in the cars" and this accounts for his brief sojourns in any one place, since he is prompted to "hit the rattlers" by his desire to see all there is to see in the north. The negroes from the industrial sections of the south are somewhat more sophisticated, and if not of the floater type, are liable to develop into high grade common labor.

Unsatisfactory housing conditions have proved to be another stumbling block to the retention of negro labor in the north. Accustomed to paying $2 per month per room for a three or four-room bungalow or shack, the transplanted negro is non-plussed when asked to pay from $15 to $25 per month for a small apartment or house, and as a rule, he is considered an undesirable tenant on account of his color.

The severity of the northern winters also has reduced the ranks of this negro labor, although with the advent of spring this army will not shrink from this cause. The most satisfactory experiences with this negro labor in the north are reported by plants where large stockades have been built to house and feed them and where they are permitted to obtain advances on their wages as they accrue from day to day.

In some of the southern states, the operations of the labor agent are classed as misdemeanors and are punishable by fines, yet notwithstanding this precaution to retain this labor south of the Ohio river, migration northward continues. It is reported that many wild stories are being circulated to scare the negro into leaving his home, and one of the most fantastic is to the effect that there will be a German invasion of the south and that the colored race of this section of the country will be the subject of attack in retaliation for the use of colored troops by the allies against the Germans. It is further added that the only section of the country that will be protected from invasion is that inhabited by "the rich white folks", north of the Ohio river.

Although the industrial south has suffered to some extent from the withdrawal of its negro labor to the north, nevertheless the majority of the desirable colored workmen have elected to remain at home. The president of one of the largest manufacturing plants south of the Ohio river said that the desertions from his ranks have been large, but are represented mostly by men of the "floater" type, who sooner or later would have moved on or who would have been discharged for inefficiency.

While the cost of living in the south is much greater than it was before the war, nevertheless it does not begin to approach the high level prevailing in the north. Comfortable houses, containing from three to four rooms can be rented at from $6 to $8 per month, and with a growing season of 300 days, the negro with a plot of ground around his home can provide himself with his entire supply of vegetables. Since there is practically no community life in many of the villages, this is introduced by the companies undertaking industrial operations in outlying districts. In some cases this includes providing separate schools for the blacks and the whites, dental and medical service, company stores, clubs, guild halls, etc.

Also it is becoming increasingly difficult for the undesirable negro to obtain employment at these plants. The bureaus that pass upon the qualifications of the applicant for work consider his physical fitness more rigidly than is done in the north. His character is investigated and the so-called "bad man" is weeded out. Prohibition has greatly reduced crime among the negroes and with the enforcement of "bone-dry" laws in some of the states at an early date, a further improvement in the moral conduct of the negro of the south is anticipated.

Newark, N. J.

WARNING FROM THE SOUTH

Southern Man Says the Influx Here of Negroes Will Be Greater in the Spring.

Southerners see trouble ahead for cities in the North like Newark that have received thousands of negroes in the last few months. They say that only a very small percentage of these people will ever become self-supporting and that the vast majority are bound to become a care upon the community. They are out of their element in the North, and the only place in the world where they can earn enough to supply their few real wants is in the regions out of which they have gone. The hegira to Newark and other Northern cities is simply halted by the cold weather, say these Southerners. The darkies, they add, have gotten it into their heads that hither lies the promised land. They look for many thousands

mark to leave the land of cotton for this neighborhood in the spring.

The situation is well summed up in a letter received by a Newarker a few days ago from a man of affairs in Georgia in response to an inquiry concerning a promising specimen who had applied for work and had given the Southern man as a reference. The Georgia man wrote as follows:

John Wellington is far above the average negro in intelligence and in the best class that has gone to your city. I have known him for ten or fifteen years and found him honest and reliable and satisfactory in his dealings with us. Our credit dealings with these people are based on the cotton crop, and we are guided by the expected price, the probable amount of their crops, acres in cultivation, fixed charges, etc. We have past experience to guide us. Your dealings with these negroes are based on a new and untried proposition. * * * It is my judgment that the movement of our darkies northward has just started, and that it is only checked by the cold weather. I think the spring will bring you thousands of them and a large per cent. of them idlers and drifters—poor, ignorant unfit for any work in your section—only capable of eating. You are destined to have a negro problem of your own and the question should be studied from every angle and the situation provided for. It is serious for us, for the negro and for you.

Negro Migration Ebbs

Iron Trade Review 12/13/17

UNDUE prominence seems to have been given to the migration, or more properly, the importation of southern negroes into the north, during the past spring and early summer. Exaggerated reports at the time made the world apprehensive when the possibility of insufficient men to harvest the south's cotton crop was considered; much race antagonism also was fostered. Agents sent south were instrumental in procuring many negroes for work in northern shops and factories, which, latter, the negro regarded as the real edifices of his utopian dream. One northern interest encouraged the importation of negroes from the south and added many of this race to its force of employes. Once in the north, however, the negro found other companies offered more pleasant as well as more lucrative work and a large number, accordingly, deserted their original employer and went to work elsewhere. This condition prevailed in many instances and thus a reputation for undependability was acquired by the negro workman. Later many found climatic as well as living conditions less favorable in the north and with the coming of winter they came to long for their home in the sunny south. Trains southward bound now bear mute evidence of this fact. Gradually a condition which promised to have an important industrial significance is passing away.

Value of Negro Labor

Migration

How Best to Analyze Labor Turnover

Iron Trade Review

11-22-

BY RICHARD B. GREGG

THE study of labor turnover is the measurement of the movement of industrial workers in and out of their employment, and the analysis of its causes and results. The value of such study is patent to everyone who has ever handled employment. The difficulty of training a continually shifting force, the low quality and quantity of production obtainable from tramp workers, the lack of team play, low standards, poor tone, discontent and unrest in an establishment where the labor turnover is high—all these are factors that gravely affect both the annual balance and the ease and effectiveness of management.

There is, of course, a certain amount of labor turnover which is unavoidable and normal. The factory will always be losing people from old age, death not caused by industrial accident or occupational disease, marriage, changes of residence or domestic events wholly uninfluenced by the character of work or pay. What this normal amount will be will vary from factory to factory according to local conditions. A careful estimate in one instance placed it at 21 per cent of the total working force. The amount of turnover in excess of this normal, excepting layoffs due to slackening demand for product, may be considered a kind of barometer of dissatisfaction, either of employer with Let us obtain the facts in the labor situation,—all of them. Just as Darwin always recorded all facts which tended to contradict his hypotheses, because he knew that unless he did so he would be apt to overlook those facts in order to make his hypotheses triumph, let us also recognize the presence of personal and business interests and bias in our selves as well as in others. Let us never dodge or shirk the facts. Let us record them so that we and others can study them at any time. Let us measure when means of measurement are obtainable. Let us analyze, weigh, test and fearlessly experiment. Let us invoke our finest constructive imagination in making our hypotheses. Let us not be dogmatic but humble with our theories, ready to throw them away when new facts are recognized.

Let us last of all never overlook the human instincts. They lie at the heart of our problem. Because of much past neglect in the handling of this question they require the greater emphasis.

It is unquestionably a trait that every person wants to have some sort of control of the circumstances and direction of his own life and of his work as a part of his life. For this reason I believe not only in scientific method and spirit, but I also believe that science must join hands with democracy in order to reach any sound solution of the greatest of all our problems. To find the methods and forms of organization through which such a solution may be obtained is the task that lies ahead of us.

employe, or of employe with position. The quittings are in effect a sort of gradual continuous strike.

Let us imagine a factory where there is a high labor turnover, with all its consequent difficulties. What would it mean to apply scientific methods to this problem, and what would be the probable results? First of all, we must get the facts. How great is the labor turnover? To get this we must examine the payroll or keep a record of the hirings and quittings and discharges from the entire factory for a given period of time—say a year. By comparing the total number of "leavers" for all reasons with the total normal number of workers in the factory we may obtain the turnover in terms of percentage, which is useful for comparisons with other periods or other groups of workers. For purposes of thorough analysis it will be well to obtain the amount and percentage of turnover for each department and each position with the department. In one factory the annual turnover for the entire concern for several successive years was in the region of 45 per cent. Again, in one department in a cotton mill the turnover last year was over 500 per cent. The turnover in some positions will occasionally run much higher than that.

Having obtained the annual turnover *in toto* and in detail in this fashion, we will get further light on the situation by working out the turnover for each week and for other divisions of the year such as each of the thirteen 4-w periods. In this way we learn whet there are any seasonal or periodic fl tuations. In some industries, such the building trades or the manufacti of clothing, such variations are ve marked.

It is obvious that these measurement and analyses tend to make it more possible to learn the causes for the turnover. Once we learn real causes an definitely locate responsibilities we ar in a position to begin to control th phenomenon.

Carrying out our analysis and arrangement of facts still further, we ca often obtain very valuable indices of the reasons for high labor turnover. For instance, grouping the "leavers" according to their actual earnings will show the significance of the wage factor as a cause for leaving. To illustrate how this works out: A certain cotton mill learned that there was a high labor turnover in its power department. Upon further analysis the turnover was found to be confined almost entirely to the coal handlers. Inquiry showed that these men were receiving 50 cents a week less than the coal handlers at the local railroad station. The wage was raised 50 cents, the turnover ceased, and the management was relieved of its worry about demurrage charges. Usually a large part of the shifting will be found in the low-paid groups. The results of most experiments with this fact seem to show that low wages are much more the cause of the high turnover than any inherent and unchangeable characteristics of that group of workers.

Other groupings that might prove significant are sex, nationality, age, foremen, rooms, heaviness of work, amount of illumination or ventilation of work place, dirtiness of job, method of pay, amount of accident risk, anxiety, amount of other fatigue factors, distance of workers' homes, etc. A further aid in learning the causes for leaving is making inquiries from the "leavers" before they go and from the foremen.

As a result of all this recording of facts, measuring, weighing, testing, analysis and classification, we find ourselves able to determine the real causes for the turnover in a large number of cases. Sometimes the causes will be simple, as in the case of a motor company that learned that most of its leavers had resided a considerable distance away from the plant. By giving preference to applicants living nearby the turnover was gradually very greatly reduced. Usually, however, there is a complex set of causes, and the apparent cause merely serves to release discontent that has gradually been accumulating for a number of reasons. With patience and skill we can usually arrive near to the truth. By further measurement and analysis we can determine, or at least approximate, the cost of losing a worker in a particular position and training another. These costs may be roughly divided into overhead costs and operating costs.

Among the overhead costs there are more rapid depreciation of machinery because of ignorance or lack of skill of new workers and extra floor space and extra machines to provide against idleness of a certain amount of machinery due to shifting labor.

Operating costs may include any or all of the following:

Time of increased superintendence or office work: time spent by foremen or superintendent in discharging a workman where that is the way the vacancy occurred, time spent by foremen or other workers in training the new employe and time spent by clerks on additional payroll or other records.

Machine costs, covering: time machinery is idle when a new worker cannot be obtained immediately, idle machinery for temporary stoppages due to ignorance or lack of skill of new worker and repairs to machines or renewals of tools broken for the same reason.

Material costs, including waste or damaged material due to ignorance or lack of skill of the new worker difficulties in subsequent processes due to poor work by new employes in previous processes and lower production while new employe is working up his be skill.

Additional accident cost due to high rate of accidents among new employe

Turnover Loss is Severe

These two kinds of overhead costs and four groups of operating costs, while not exhaustive, serve to illustrate the method of observation, recording, measurement and analysis which is just as helpful in this aspect of the matter as elsewhere. With knowledge so obtained the factory manager is in position to estimate more truly the importance of this problem and to judge whether he can afford to take certain steps to reduce this turnover.

As is probably well known, those who have made the most careful studies of this question find that it costs about $10 to replace an ordinary laborer, and as much as $300, and perhaps more, to replace skilled workers. The cost varies, of course, with the nature of the position. The total losses are unquestionably enormous. Magnus Alexander in his well-known study, it may be remembered, estimated the losses in a group of 12 metal-working factories in a single year at not less than $831,000; and one textile mill, employing about 2000 workers, may be mentioned which is losing at least $20,000 annually from its high labor turnover. Other instances could be multiplied.

It should be remembered, moreover, that none of these estimates includes the losses to the employes or the community. What frequent job shifting means to the employe and his family in terms of frequent house moving, ill-feeling, discouragement, bitterness, decrease of skill, lowering of pride and self-respect, we have no means of measuring.

There are many other aspects of the matter that still remain to be explored. What are the relations between absences and tardiness and labor turnover? Cannot absences and tardiness be studied in the same way as labor turnover? What are to be the relations of labor-turnover control to such problems as trade education, promotion policies, the intellectual life of the industrial community, the mobility of labor, scientific management, women in industry? Will it be wiser to leave the broad problem of control of labor turnover entirely in the hands of employers, or should the state have a voice in the control? These are questions both of the present and of the future. In thinking about them and working over them it is important to bear in mind the value of scientific method. The discovery of a unit of measurement, a method of measurement, analysis and classification, has made possible great advances in this one small part of the labor problem.

The Negro is necessary in the agricultural work of the South. He cultivates about 100,000,000 acres of the 150,000,000 acres of improved land in the South. Thru his labor are raised about 9,000,000 bales of the 13,000,000 bales of cotton raised in the South in normal times. A specialist from Thomasville, Georgia said: "If they continue to go as they are doing now it will do more to change agricultural condition in South Georgia than the boll weevil has done. There are certain crops that the white man can easily grow himself, but cotton is not one of them. The Negro and the cotton patch have been associated from time immemorial and rightly so, as cotton is very difficult to grow without the Negro to work and pick it. Few white men can stand up under the labor of picking cotton continuously under the hot southern sun as the Negroes can.

The "Macon Telegraph" sometime ago in an editorial with reference to the migration of the Negro emphasized the importance of his labor to the South, said: "We must have the Negro in the South. The black man is fitted by nature, by centuries of living in it, to work contentedly, effectively and healthily during the long summers of semi-tropical and tropical countries. He has been with us so long that our whole industrial, commercial and agricultural structure has been built on a black foundation. It is the only labor we have, it is the best we possibly could have -- if we lose it, we go bankrupt.

6/6/17

Labor - 1917

Migration

U.S. Department of Labor.

U. S. Bureau Finds Orleanians 986 Jobs Negroes Place the South. Says Report

NEW ORLEANS LA. ITEM
JULY 16, 1917

Nine hundred and eighty-six persons obtained employment through the federal bureau in the city hall during the year June 30, 1916, to July 1, 1917, according to the report made to the department of agriculture by Hans Jacobson, in charge of the bureau, a copy of which was sent Mayor Behrman Monday morning. Mr. Jacobson reports that 5524 applications were received for employment and 727 for help. The report says that the number securing employment would be greatly increased if all who secured employment through the bureau had reported that fact to the office.

One of the matters treated in the report of the employment chief was the general exodus of negroes from the south. Mr. Jacobson says that agencies in the north believed the negro fitted for factory and mill work, and that many papers and organizations in the south believed it a good thing to have the negroes go north. Both of these views had proved erroneous according to the report. It was discovered that the negro was unfitted for factory labor and that the increase of wages in reality did little good as it resulted in the negro giving but a part of each week to labor.

In the south, the report goes on to say, the general shortage of labor for farming, caused by the exodus of negroes, rapidly become alarming until in some sections of the country agents inducing negroes to leave were badly treated. Experience shows that the negro is better off in the south than in any other part of the country, says the report.

Labor—1917
Migration

U.S. Department of Labor.

RICHMOND'S IRREPRESSIBLE NATIVE SON

The Journal & Guide 7/27/17

No wand then Col Giles B. Jackson gets his name in the papers. The colonel is so well known that we will get right down to details without introducing him; to undertake it would be superflous. During Mr. Wilson's administration Col. Jackson has been campaigning in Washington. His occupation there does not have anything to do with running the government, though we are surprised that he has not been put on the payrolls. In Washington vernacular the colonel is a lobbyist. He frames up big impossibilities, or improbabilities at least, and submits them to Congress through Senator Martin or one of his understudys. His propositions manage to get as far as the committee room pigeon-holes and the colonel gets his name in the daily papers, which is right much of an achievement considering the big things that are happening over the world and crowding each other for space in the papers. Some time ago, when the war was not so close to us as it now is, Col. Jackson was asking Congress to give him a half-million dollars to start a military school to train colored officers. For some reason which he has not explained this proposition failed to get through, but that did not discourage him. A lobbyist has to have something to lobby, so the colonel has handed Congress another little matter for its consideration. He asks Congress to establish a "bureau of economics," the function of which will be to put an end to Negro migration and keep the Negro in the South, where the colonel says he belongs. Should Congress through any lapse of mental clarity grant his request, President Wilson could redeem some of the errors of policy that need no mention here by appointing Richmond's irrepressible native son to the position of director of the new portfolio.

URGE BUREAU TO HANDLE NEGRO LABOR PROBLEMS

Constitution 7/13/17

Washington, July 12.—Creation of a negro bureau of industrial economics, to handle the labor problem in the south growing out of the migration northward of thousands of negroes, mostly under the lure of better pay, was urged on Secretary Wilson at a conference today with Representative Howard of Georgia, W. T. Dabney, business manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, Va.; A. T. Royall, chairman of that body's committee on negro labor, and others were present.

INQUIRY INTO NEGRO EXODUS

Journal & Guide 7/7/17

Federal Agents In Louisanna Seek Cause of Migration To North

BAD TREATMENT; LOW PAY

Negroes Possessed With Feeling That They Have No Chance for A Square Deal in South.

New Orleans, La.—Dr. James H. Dillard, formerly dean of Tulane University of New Orleans, and now president of the Jeanes Fund Board and director of the Slater Fund, of Charlottesville, Va., is in Louisiana, investigating the migration of Negroes to the North, as the special agent of Commissioner Wilson, of the Department of Labor, at Washington. Dr. Dillard spent one day in New Orleans, where he conferred with Mayor Martin Behrman and other city officials on the Negro exodus and their opinion as to the remedy for it. Thereafter he went to Baton Rouge for a conference with 40 Jeanes Fund supervising teachers of rural Negro schools of Louisiana and Mississippi.

"The causes of the migration of the 250,000 Negroes who have left the South for the North, have not yet been determined exactly," said Dr. Dillard, "but there are two principles which certainly underlie the movement: First, the lack of adequate white labor in the North, due to the stoppage of immigration from Europe, and second, the growing discontent of the Negroes and the feeling possessed by all of them that they have no chance of a square deal in the South.

"The mistaken idea exists that this vast army of laborers has been enticed to the North through the devices of labor agents and of the railroad for the purpose of securing fees for the former and transportation payment for the latter. My observation is that less than one-fourth of the total has been induced to move by either of these causes. To my mind, the migration of the Negro to the North is purely an economic problem. In many instances, the Negroes have been poorly paid, as low as 70 cents a day, and we all know what such an allowance amounts to at present prices of food.

"My investigations also indicate that the migration has been by no means confined to the poorer classes of Negroes. Negroes who earned what was considered good wages in the South, found they could nearly or quite double them in the North, and, naturally enough, they went. As I have said before, the cause of the migration is purely economic and must be settled by finding the solution in the payment and treatment of the Negro in the South. The hardest part of the situation is that the majority of the migrants have been young Negroes, who have gone northward, leaving the old to take care of themselves. In many instances, however, I find that the young Negroes have remained loyal and have sent money regularly to parents they left behind in the South."

GILES B. JACKSON.

The Raleigh Independent 7/21/17

Col. Giles B. Jackson, of Richmond, Va., is again to the front in Washington with a proposition to create a bureau of industrial economics whose special and particular function will be to deal with the Negro migration problem in the South. Supported by Representative Howard, of Georgia, W. T. Dabney, business manager of the Chamber of Commerce, of Richmond, A. T. Royal, chairman of that body's committee on colored labor, W. H. Adams, president of Richmond Board of Aldermen, and Col. Giles B. Jackson, the plan was laid before Secretary Wilson and his approval of it as a war emergency measure was urged. The proposal contemplates the creation of a bureau of industrial economics with a Negro as its head. The despatches inform us that Giles B. Jackson made the principal plea. He said that the *Negro belongs to the South.* That he is more useful there than any where else and is needed there to produce the forage necessary to the Nation in its crisis. We were under the impression that the Porclamation of Emancipation and the triumphant tread of the victorious forces of the Union throughout the Southland from '61 to '65, had broken our bonds, shattered our shackles and that we were now and henceforth a free people. Col. Jackson asserts otherwise. He says that *the Negro belongs to the South* and under the regime which he proposes to establish he will be taught to know his place. He is not to be allowed life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. He is not to be allowed the same right of locomotion as is accorded all other race varieties in this country. The race is to be levied on and confiscated as contraband of war and worked under the direction and supervision of government taskmasters, and this proposition is coolly put forth by a Negro who has demonstrated his ability to organize and engineer schemes of the most daring and shameless graft in the name of the Negro race. Jackson doesn't care the snap of his finger whether the Negro leaves or remains in the South. He is wholly unconcerned as to whether the Negro can be used as a contributing factor to the success of the Nation in its present struggle. He sees in the situation an alluring chance for Jackson, and for Jackson he is working. He is willing to barter, trade, sell the race into slavery if by so doing he can promote his own selfish, avaricious ends. He said that the Negroes had been lured away to the North and could be persuaded to come back by Negro agents if the latter have the authority of the government back of them. What sort of authority can the government confer on such agents by which they can compel Negro laborers to return to the South or to any other section of the country? Is not the Negro a free man? What

authority has the government to supervise and control his movement? "Think of it," said Col. Jackson, "sons of cabinet officers and congressmen, the chivalry of the North and South, working for their country while big, strapping black men are idle." Such blatant sophistry; such disgusting sycophancy; such contemptible hypocrisy, happily for the Negro race in America, is traceable to one source and one source only and that is Col. Giles B. Jackson. We verily believe that Jackson is the one Negro in this country who could have uttered such sentiments. The regret is that decent white men, men of intelligence and high character, can be taken in by such transparent charlatanism.

Col. Jackson is not unknown to many hardworking, patriotic Negroes of this country. Many of us put hard earned dollars into his pocket at the time the Jamestown Exposition was being worked up, under the solemn assurance that the investment was absolutely safe and would be promptly returned at the expiration of the Exposition with interest. Thousands of dollars were collected under this guarantee. If a dollar has found its way back to any of the investors we have yet to learn it. His administration of the Semi-Centennial Exposition of Negro Emancipation which took place in Richmond three years ago is too fresh in the minds of those who took part in that affair to need repetition here. So long as the Negro is a free citizen and obeys the laws neither Col. Jackson nor the United States government has any authority over his movements not possessed over the movements of other citizens. And the sooner white people of influence and character withdraw their countenance from such characters as Col. Jackson the sooner will they be in a way to exert themselves in a serviceable way both to the Negro and to their country.

HOMES IN SOUTH AWAIT NEGROES

Constitution 7/15/17

Who Have Gone to North. The Richmond Delegation Asks Government Aid to Induce Return of Blacks.

By John Corrigan, Jr.

Washington, July 14.—(Special.)—A program for a movement to return to the south the tens of thousands of negroes who have been led by various inducements, many of them fraudulent, to seek work in the north, was laid before Secretary of Labor Wilson this week by a delegation from Richmond, Va.

Representative William Schley Howard, of Georgia, accompanied the visitors, having become interested in the plan through hearing it outlined by Giles B. Jackson, a negro of Richmond, and one of the most dependable members of his race, according to the white members of the delegation.

Mr. Howard said that thousands of negroes had been lured away from the south by fraudulent promises. He spoke of circulars pledging high wages, which did not materialize. False stories of the existence of social equality in certain sections were spread before gullible black men. Another device used to good effect was a flaming poster telling how the white troops, when they were mobilized, expected to kill all the black men before going off to the war.

Outline of Plan.

The originators of the idea of having these negroes returned propose the establishment in the department of labor of a bureau which will employ negroes to visit the members of their race in the industrial centers of the north and ascertain whether they have work and are comfortably housed, and if not, induce them to return to the south.

William T. Dabney, business manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, said the issues involved were national in scope, and that the whole country would profit from a proper settlement, which he indicated would be to have the government aid in returning the negroes to the southern farms where they were so much needed.

Even where the negroes are apparently well placed, said Mr. Dabney, they are in an abnormal situation, as was proven by the recent outbreak in East St. Louis.

Giles Jackson, who made the principal address, was formerly a slave. He said he had never been inside of a school house in his life, but has not only acquired an education, but been admitted to the bar. He was commissioned by President Roosevelt to take charge of the negro exhibit at the Jamestown exposition.

To Provide for Future.

Jackson said plans should not only be made to meet the present emergency, but to provide for the future. He thought a negro should be placed in charge of the bureau and report directly to the secretary of labor.

"The colored people belong in the south," he began. "They are more useful there than anywhere else. They can produce more commodities there of value to the nation. Yet the colored people by tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands are leaving the south, leaving the horse and the mule standing in the furrow. Why are they leaving? Because they have been told they can get better wages in other sections. Agents have gone through the sections where they live and told these black people about the high wages and the schools where their children and the white folks' children meet on equal terms.

"I have lived in the south for 71 years. It is the only home I ever had. The relations between the white people and the colored people in Virginia are good. We have two banks and four insurance companies in Richmond owned by colored people.

Government Bureau Proposed.

"I believe a government bureau made up of negroes to work among negroes, could accomplish good. A white man could not handle the situation as well as a colored man could. The bureau could also work to get the negro farmers to co-operate in the government's food production plans. We could find out where the colored boys have gone to, and write him to come back to the farm where he belongs. I believe many of them would come if they were only helped.

"On a trip to Philadelphia recently I saw hundreds of colored men who had nowhere to sleep. Go up to 134th street, New York, some night and you will see tens of thousands of negroes who are mighty close to the bread line. You might ask 'Why do you want these people back if they won't work?' I say, we can make them work."

"In Georgia we are plowing up our cotton to plant grains," said Gov. Nat E. Harris. "If we could be assured of enough labor to properly take care of our crops, we could make Georgia the granary of the south. But our labor is leaving us."

Other southern representatives expressed themselves along similar lines.

The department of labor is now considering ways and means of remedying the situation. Secretary Wilson's suggestion that the "idle time of the city toilers be converted to country uses" has met with general favor with the governors.

GOVERNORS RECEIVE FINAL WAR LESSON FROM U. S. LEADERS

"Plant and Conserve," Is Motto Emphasized to State Representatives

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The governors and accredited representatives of the 48 states of the union took their second and final "war lesson" today from men who are directing the course of the nation's arms. Tonight they will depart for their homes with the slogan of "plant and conserve" impressed upon their minds. Everywhere they have been met by this advice, from President Wilson down.

A busy day of speechmaking and conferences was ahead of the governors today. Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Howard E. Coffin of the council of national defense, were among those scheduled to speak.

The problem of getting sufficient labor to harvest the coming crops apparently is the largest worry which the governors will take back home with them. Especially the southern representatives are apprehensive concerning this. They have told officials of the government that the labor of the south, principally colored, is fast leaving for the more lucrative labor channes of the north, and that the situation will become serious before long.

Washington, April 24.—Plans for supplying two million workers, most of whom will be colored, for the country's farms this summer were announced by Secretary of Labor Wilson. Working with the Department of Agriculture, the Labor Department's employment service will comb the country for men to till the soil.

A preliminary census has disclosed that some two million men will be needed. Orders went from the department to twenty zone offices and ninety employment stations scattered through the country to begein preparations for finding that number of men. The first efforts are expected to prouuce from half a million to a million.

The vast army of farm workers to be mobilized will be assisted by a great army of boy workers, plans for whose mobilization were completed by the Labor Department.

"It is hoped," said the Labor Department announcement, "that with the assurance these arrangements give of ample and steady supply of labor, the farmers of the United States will largely expand their planting operations.

New York News 4/26/17

A farming survey by the Agricultural Department will be made by thousands of county agents and agricultural demonstrators. Co-operation will be given by State agricultural institutions, other State agencies, voluntary associations and individual farmers who are willing to help.

The freight car shortage, which threatens to become one of the most serious obstacles in the distribution of foods, is beng handled by the joint efforts of officials of the Department of Agriculture and the Transportation Committee of the Council of National Defence.

WANTS NEGRO LABOR BUREAU.

N Y C COMMERCIAL
JULY 14, 1917

Southern Business Men Urge Action on Growing Labor Problem.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Creation of a negro bureau of industrial economics, to handle the labor problem in the South growing out of the migration northward of thousands of negroes, mostly under the lure of better pay, was urged on Secretary Wilson at a conference yesterday with Representative Howard, of Georgia, and a delegation of business men of Richmond, Va.

The proposal was that Secretary Wilson approve, as a war emergency proposition, the introduction of a bill to establish in his department of labor such a bureau with a negro at its head. He told the delegation that an investigation by the Department, though not as thorough as he would have liked, showed that agents from the North had travelled through the South, with misleading representations. He said there was nothing in the law to prevent the movement northward of negro labor, but that the Government could act to stop the misrepresentation under interstate commerce laws. He believed there was merit in the suggestion of a negro bureau and said he would be glad to receive a detailed memorandum which the delegation agreed to submit.

WILL TRY TO INDUCE NEGROES TO GO SOUTH

DETROIT MICH. NEWS
OCTOBER 21, 1917

The government will bring pressure to bear to induce thousands of the Negro cotton pickers who migrated from the south last summer to the north to return to the plantations, where there is a shortage of labor. Benjamin F. Sand, director of the government employment bureau, will recruit colored men in Detroit for the southern cotton fields. He says that plantation owners in Arkansas particularly need cotton pickers badly.

Arkansas plantation owners are offering colored laborers from 75 cents to $4 a day. Mr. Sand expects to make up a large number of parties of colored laborers and ship them south this week. A large number of southern Negroes who came to Detroit last summer already are going back south, railroad officials say. The cold weather will drive thousands more from the north, railroad men predict.

Investigation Finds Exodus of Negroes to the North

MERIDIAN MISS STAR
AUGUST 3, 1917

W. T. B. Williams, a negro, who says he represents the department of labor at Washington, was in Meridian Friday investigating the exodus of southern negroes to the north in an effort to stop the movement and keep the colored people in the south. During his stay in the city Williams interviewed a number of white and colored citizens, trying to find out why the negroes are leaving and what is necessary to put a stop to the exodus.

Williams said that the department of labor is making a vigorous effort to stop the northern movement of negroes, and if the cause of their leaving is found, steps will be taken to so change conditions that they will be satisfied to remain in the south. Williams is making a tour of this section collecting information from white and colored people.

MISSISSIPPI AND NEGRO PROBLEM

BOSTON MASS. CHRISTIAN MONITOR
JULY 27, 1917

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss—The Department of Justice is having a thorough investigation made of the Negro labor problem, and Prof. R. H. Leavell, special agent for the department, has been mailed to this State to ascertain, if possible, the causes of the exodus of negroes to the Northern States. His investigation will be very thorough and its purpose is not only to find out the cause of the exodus but try to find a solution of the problem.

Labor - 1917

Migration

Return South

WHAT NEGROES ARE DOING

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS OCTOBER 7. 1917

OSCAR W. ADAMS.

PROF. A. J. HOBSON is here from Rotterdam, Holland. He spent twelve years in London, England, leaving this country when a young man. He has visited the Holy Land, Germany, France, and has seen the conditions in the war zone just as they are. Professor Hobson will speak to the people Tuesday night at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church on the subject of the negro's part in the war and his relation to this country. This lecture will be under the auspices of the Junior Social Service Association of that church.

One or two white men with military and war experience may also speak. Music will be rendered by select talent of the city, and the choir is expected to sing also.

Professor Hobson is an unusually intelligent colored man. He has made a study of the races in foreign countries and his home, the United States. He tells many interesting things about the natural traits of the colored man as compared to the traits of other races, and from his explanation there is quite a striking difference in the attitude and disposition of different people.

* * *

Civic League Being Formed.

The Civic League, an association of colored men, in course of organization, had a very interesting and instructive meeting last Thursday night in the agent's hall room of the Union Mutual Aid Association. The movement for such an organization has become generally known throughout the district, and the colored men are really, as never before, for its perfection. Thursday night they discussed plans for the immediate perfection of the institution, and outlined to the satisfaction of a large number its purposes and plans. At this meeting the conference was addressed by three very distinguished white gentlemen, who encouraged the idea and expressed great hope for the future of all the people in Birmingham and throughout the country generally. For the past month the temporary Secretary has been busy enrolling names of well wishers of the institutions, and those who are making up the membership roll. It was decided at the last meeting that the organization would take permanent form at the next meeting Thursday night, October 11. The meeting will be at the same place and at the same hour in the hall rooms of the Union Mutual Aid Association.

Dr. H. C. Bryant, by motion of Prof. W. B. Driver, responded to the remarks of the white gentlemen, and explained that the colored people of Birmingham in this movement would seek no special provisions, no special treatment, but they would insist on such treatment as is accorded decent humanity. Others who spoke, Attorney P. J. Clyde Randall, Dr. C. W. Brooks, Dr. W. M. Gladden, Dr. B. J. Anderson, Dr. J. C. Johnson and a number of other prominent men. Dr. P. S. Moten introduced the visitors.

* * *

Dr. Burwell Appointed.

Dr. L. L. Burwell, of Selma, has been appointed chief medical examiner by Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama, according to a notice received from Grand Master Wood of Mobile, who was authorized to make the appointment by the grand lodge in session at the Tuscaloosa meeting. The honor comes to Dr. Burwell in the nature of a surprise, but the honor is more appreciated than the compensation that will be received for services rendered. It ranks the distinguished colored physician among the grand officers of 14,000 colored Masons of Alabama.

According to the decision of the grand lodge, all applications signed by the local medical examiners will have to be approved by the chief medical examiner.

Dr. Burwell is the well known colored physician of Selma, who has built up an extensive practice, owns a large drug store and a sanitarium and is one of the wealthiest colored men in the South.

* * *

Farm Is Successful.

The Tuskegee Institute farm is composed of 400 acres of cultivated land and pasture lands. According to reports from the agricultural department of the school the students enrolled in this division during the past year have produced 1,350 bushels of oats, 5,000 bushels of sweet potatoes from 80 acres; picked 60 bushels of velvet beans, and 125 bushels of cow peas for seed, raised over 200,000 sweet potato slips; gathered over 84 tons of corn stower and velvet bean hay, built six new hot beds; sowed 250 acres of oats for cutting and grazing purposes; and thrashed several hundred bushels of peas, velvet beans and corn for the people living in the surrounding community.

Fifty young men receive training in this divsion each year.

The service rendered amounted to $20,768.20.

The Farm Repair Division of the Institute has charge of the general upkeep and repair of all fences and houses in the agricultural department. Students in the division receive practical training in building and repairing fences, locating, constructing and tearing down farm buildings. During the year sixteen students received instruction in this work.

* * *

To Entertain Soldiers.

J. B. Hebberd, war secretary of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, met with the representatives of the central committee of colored citizens at Dexter Avenue Baptist Church at 7 o'clock last Wednesday night and delivered an interesting address pertaining to the work of arranging various forms of entertainment for the colored soldiers encamped here. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and many leading colored citizens were present and are actively cooperating in the work.

* * *

Auto Device Patented.

Charles V. Richey, colored inventor of the slot piano player (electric) which is being used by some of the largest piano factories in the United States, has perfected another invention related to automobiles, which has been approved by the Motor Age, Popular Mechanics Magazine and several of the large automobile manufacturing concerns. According to reliable information, this invention is a simple and practical device which makes it unnecessary for persons operating cars to change speed by shifting the gear, thereby eliminating the wear and tear on the mechanism. Also the commonly used clutch in the Richey invention is used only for reversing or first speed forward, and becomes unnecessary to be used in changing to other speeds. It is said that by using this device automobile owners save 25 per cent not only on the wear and tear on the machinery but on tires, oils and fuel as well.

* * *

Living on $6.50 Per Month.

How to live on $6.50 per month and have plenty of the most healthy food the year round is a tremendous problem in these days of high cost of foodstuffs, but that all-important problem has been worked out, or rather lived out, by Prof. John T. Arter, principal of the Arlington Literary and Industrial School for Negroes, located at Annie Manie, Wilcox County, two miles from Arlington Station on the Southern Railway.

That school boards students and teachers on $6.50 per month, and, what is more, the students are allowed to pay part of that amount in work.

Fourteen years ago the Freedman's Aid Bureau of the United Presbyterian Church, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa., placed in charge of this school Professor John T. Arter, a colored man of fine training and remarkable executive ability. Beginning with a few pupils and a small tract of land, the school has grown to more than 300 students of both sexes in charge of twenty teachers and instructors, 510 acres of land and ten houses, including dormitories for students and teachers.

Two hundred and forty acres of the rich farming land are cultivated by the students.

That is the secret and solution of the problem. They get their foodstuffs from the soil.

Crop Valued At $10,000.

A liberal estimate of the products of the farm and truck gardens, made by Rev. A. F. Owens, of Selma University, who made a recent visit to the plant, shows the value of this year's yield to be $9,580. This estimate includes 100 bushels of sweet potatoes, 1,800 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of peas, 30 bushels of peanuts, 300 bushels of oats, 60 bushels of white potatoes, 80 tons of ensilage, 16 tons of hay, 10 tons of velvet beans, 2,000 gallons of molasses, 7,000 quarts of canned fruits and vegetables, and broom corn, milo maize, Kaffir corn, pumpkins, sunflowers, tomatoes and watermelons valued at $5,000, besides vegetables of all kinds which are grown the year round.

The land, dairy barn, saw mill, shingle mill and grist mill, brick plant, buildings, mules and horses, cattle, milch cows, hogs, poultry, including large crops of turkeys; farm implements, equipments for the saw mills, house furnishings, timber on uncultivated land, are valued at $57,650 and all out of debt.

This shows how Professor Arter boards teachers and students on $6.50 per month, or 22 cents per day for three meals. And too, this includes expense of lodging. On their tables they have milk, butter, meat raised on the farm and bread from their own mill.

All the improvements, with material from the saw mill and brick plant, are made by students' labor.

Trades Taught.

Besides the literary work, which includes all grades from the primary to the normal course, the students are taught farming, trucking, broom making, mattress making, brick making, saw milling, carpentry, blacksmithing, laundrying, domestic science, wheelwrighting, canning, upholstering, house painting and housekeeping.

They make wagons, buggies and surreys. They generally work two days in the week and attend school four days.

This great school in the Black Belt is an object lesson to the colored farmers in the community, who own some 12,000 acres of land.

It is one of the five similar schools in Wilcox County founded and supported by the United Presbyterians, the other schools being located at Camden, Miller's Ferry, Canton Bend and Prairie. The teachers and instructors are experts. Students attend from all parts of the State and some from abroad.

* * *

Baptists Adjourn.

The Peace Baptist Association, Dr. G. L. Thornton, moderator, composed of colored Baptist churches in Birmingham, Bessemer, Ensley, Pratt City, Brighton, Rising, Wylam, Edgewater and other places has just closed its sixth annual session with the Evening Star Baptist Church, Edgewater, Rev. A. T. Allen, pastor.

The two days' session was visited and addressed by Dr. J. H. Eason, president of the Birmingham Baptist College; Rev. John W. Goodgame, D. D., Rev. R. N. Hall, Rev. W. L. Boyd, Rev. Talmage Spurgeon Johnson, D. D., of Birmingham; Rev. W. A. Tutt, of Pratt City; Rev. S. L. Belser, of Bessemer; Dr. C. O. Booth, of Birmingham, and Rev. A. F. Owens, of Selma University, Selma, Ala., who conducted the Bible conference under the auspices of the Home Board of the Southern Baptist convention, white, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

Strong sermons were preached by Dr. J. H. Kelly, of Birmingham; Rev. J. J. Smith, of Ensley; Rev. T. J. James, of Bessemer, Ala.; Rev. G. L. Lewis, of Brighton, and Dr. G. L. Thornton, the moderator.

The song service by the trained choir was conducted by Dr. Kelly, pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church, Birmingham.

The association collected for education and missions $250, and donated $31 to the Birmingham Baptist College; the same amount to Selma University; $25 to the Jubilee Rally for the Alabama Baptist State convention, and liberal gifts were made to home and foreign missions and community work.

The next session will be held with the Shiloh Baptist Church at Brighton. Rev. G. L. Thornton, D. D., moderator; Rev. A. T. Alle, vice-moderator; Rev. T. J. James, recording secretary; Mrs. Johnnie M. Meadows, corresponding secretary; Rev. J. J. Smith, treasurer.

* * *

Bishop Cleeves To Talk.

Bishop N. C. Cleeves, of the C. M. E. Church will deliver the opening sermon for Miles Memorial College today at 3 o'clock. Bishop Cleeves is very highly respected in this district and has done much for the work of Miles College. He put on a rally a few weeks ago and raised for the school $5,000. Music will be rendered by the college choir.

* * *

Mt. Pilgrim Baptists To Meet.

The Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Association will convene at Cleveland next Tuesday. Among other important activities the election of a moderator will be one of the chief efforts. Rev. S. M. Hall has been president for a number of years, having left the State and now pastoring at Lansing, Mich., opens the way for much speculation for this office.

Dr. John W. Goodgame, of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, is being generally discussed and is endorsed by the Baptist Leader, the church organ.

* * *

College Opens For Term.

Birmingham this week added to its educational facilities when the Birmingham Baptist College opened for the reception of students. The school is located near Cleveland Station, and has one very attractive three-story brick building. The enrollment showed the first day sixty pupils. Dr. J. H. Eason, former president of the State Baptist Association, is president of the college and expresses great hope for its future. A large number of Baptist members and friends were present and encouraged the work.

* * *

Negro Exodus Discussed.

In its editorial opinion, the Birmingham Reporter, the leading publication in the State for colored people, discusses the negro exodus from another viewpoint and describes what is being done by a certain element, and calls it the shame of the exodus. The editorial makes these expressions:

"Every question of humanity has its many sides, its many positions, its bitters and its sorrows, its pain, its sweets and its comforts. The exodus of the colored man in the South is not excused from the natural and necessary causes.

"Just a week, or perhaps three weeks, ago the tide of the negro exodus began to wane and the flood on the part of the travel of human beings of color turned toward the land of their activity, the land of Dixie, the land and the good old State, Alabama.

"Every colored man speaks in bitter terms of the horrors of human slavery. They call it a curse, they abuse the men who practiced it, they curse the men who caused it to be practiced, they call it a sin, and at this time should be punishable by death if practiced by any people, let them be white or black.

"Now comes the shame of the exodus, and the pitiable situation is that negro men in Birmingham, in Jefferson County, are trafficking negroes from place to place worse, yes, worse, by far than they were trafficked when sold in the days of slavery. It is charged that certain negroes here in this town who will go to one section and bring negroes here, and less than 24 hours they will have that same, or a portion of that same bunch of men en route to some other section. The negroes sleep on the train, and hardly board anywhere. We are not complaining against labor agents particularly, but we do complain most seriously against this foul practice. It is unfair to the race, it is unfair to co-operation, it is unfair to labor, it is unjust to humanity to handle humanity in this style.

"A few days ago a negro labor agent said to a representative of this publication: 'There is a carload of negroes there. A large number came in here a few days ago, and I tell you they are gone back. It's free transportation, and you can pick them up any time you want them.' This is the shame of the exodus. This is the disgrace of the exodus. This is a thing that is going to put a stain, a suspicion on negro labor that has never been on it before. This one spirit of the wholesale migration of the colored men is going to hinder the one developed field by the black man which is peculiarly his, the field of labor. These are the bitter points. Here is where we practice human slavery because of the unfathomed ignorance existing among us. Here is where we

sell our own race for a price. Yes, for a mess of porridge. Are we worth of the consideration of any people when we take advantage of the most ignorant class among us and the most ignorant class of the country?"

RETURNING TO TENN.

The Guardian

CLAIM MADE THAT LABOR MIGRATION HAS TURNED BACK TOWARD SOUTH AGAIN—"TOO EASILY EXCITED RACE PREJUDICE" IS ALLEGED REASON.

8/25/17

Chatanooga, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1917—The "gwine back to Dixie" move on the part of Negro laborers is now unmistakably under way, according to the local employment bureau of the Manufacturers Association. Every train entering Chatanooga discharges some of these former colored citizens who are returning from Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and other northern cities to which they had recently migrated. Among the various reasons the predominating one seems to have been the "easily excited race prejudice against them" in certain sections of the country where they had hoped to secure congenial employment and higher wages. Another explanation for their coming back to the South is that the "labor bosses" in the northern business centres were much more exacting, and drove the men to work at higher pressure than the Negroes were accustomed to in Tennessee.

NEGROES RETURNING IN LARGE NUMBERS

Unkind Treatment In North Is Bringing Them Back—Demand For Labor Keen

ROME GA TRIBUNE-HERALD
JULY 10, 1917

The negroes who left the South in spring for the east and central west are beginning to return. They are not coming back in flocks as they went out, but each Sunday will find from a dozen to fifteen on each train coming south. There is every reason to believe that in a week or so they will return in numbers as large as those that left. There is plenty of work for them to do here in Georgia.

The troubles in St. Louis were wirectly attributed to the large numbers of negroes that went from Southern states to that section. Those have not yet started back, but undoubtedly will do so. It seems as though the negroes did not receive the treatment they had been led to expect. They were unsuccessful in their efforts to form a labor union or affiliate with the unions already established. The railroads are now trying to persuade them to return to the South. They have stopped furnishing special cars for them. Every effort was made by the authorities to persuade the railroads to do this in spring, but they were not willing until their own road gangs began to suffer from the effects of the migration.

"The negroes should by all means return," said a local official. "They are not accustomed to Northern methods and customs. They will not be able to find satisfactory work there, and their services are needed here. With city work taking most of the negroes by paying higher wages than can be paid in town, serious labor conditions have been caused here. The South has always been accustomed to depend on negro labor, and when this is taken away it is in a way helpless. It is with a feeling of relief that it now learns that the reports show the negroes are beginnings to return."

NEGROES GOING BACK TO SOUTH

BOSTON MASS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OCTOBER 27, 1917

Reports of Unprecedented Prosperity Drawing to Georgia Many Who Left in Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The approaching winter and reports of unprecedented prosperity among Georgia farmers, both Negro and white, appear to be drawing back to Georgia hundreds of the Negroes who went away to seek their fortunes in northern and middle western states during the spring and summer.

These Negroes, a large percentage of whom came from the country, have been hearing stories up in their northern homes, it is said, of a season of plenty in the South—stories of Negro farmers and their families riding in new automobiles; of colored farmers with growing bank accounts; of peanuts selling at $1.50 a bushel, cotton at 27 cents a pound, and cotton seed for enough to make a bale of the staple worth $200 to the planter.

The interesting feature of these stories is that they are not exaggerations of the truth. Farmers of the South are experiencing the greatest prosperity they have ever known. Many are clear of debt for the first time.

NEGROES FLOCKING BACK TO SOUTH
BUFFALO N Y COMMERCIAL
NOVEMBER 1, 1917

Prosperity of Georgia Farmers Attract Them to Old Home.

Two powerful influences appear to be drawing back to this part of Georgia hundreds of the negroes who left during the spring and early summer to seek their fortunes in Northern and Middle Western States. One is the approach of winter, and the other is the unprecedented prosperity of Georgia farmers, both white and black.

A large percentage of the negroes who went North this year and last were from the country. The labor agents found them more credulous than the more sophisticated town dwellers, and the farms suffered most severely from the exodus of colored labor.

But now the darkies who went fortune-hunting on the other side of the Mason and Dixon line are coming back in surprisingly large numbers, and it develops that they have been hearing stories up in their new homes of the season of plenty that is being experienced on Georgia farms—stories of colored farmers and their families riding to town on Saturdays and to church on Sundays in new and shiny automobiles; of colored farmers' bank accounts that make old-time ideas of prosperity look like the prevailing three slick dimes; of peanuts selling at $1.50 a bushel, cotton at 27 cents a pound and cotton seed for enough to make a bale of the staple bring the owner more than $200.

The interesting part of these stories which drift to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois is that they are not exaggerations of the truth. The greatest prosperity they have ever known has come to farmers, white and black, in this section this year. For the first time in their lives many of them are absolutely clear of debt, have their places well stocked and can check on their banks for hundreds of dollars. The farm districts fairly breathe prosperity, and plans are already being worked out for the greatest year of agricultural development in the history of this section in 1918.

Another potential influence in stimulating the return of many dusky prodigals is the increasing death rate among them as colder weather sets in in the northern part of the country. Nearly every day word comes that another victim of pneumonia has passed in his checks, and when the bodies are brought home for burial, as is frequently the case, the enthusiasm for home-seeking in the land of promise and of frost drops several degrees among those who have been almost persuaded to leave Georgia.

The south Georgia negro who has stuck to his farm this year and worked his crops faithfully is just about the best-satisfied man in the country. He couldn't be pulled north by a team of oxen.—Atlanta Constitution.

NEGROES ARE RETURNING TO BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT

The Constitution 8/11/17

Birmingham, Ala., August 10.—Several hundred negroes, many of whom were formerly employed in the coal mines in this section, have returned to the Birmingham district, and others are coming as quickly as transportation can be arranged. Dissatisfaction in their new places, ill treatment and anxiety to return to Alabama are given by the negroes as reasons for the wholesale reflux.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
SEPTEMBER 16, 1917

Negroes Returning From the North

THE exodus of negroes from the south to the north last spring was greatly regretted by owners of farm land and by employers of labor in the cities and mining districts. Various causes were assigned for the migration. In the cities the complaint was harsh treatment on the part of the police and sheriff's deputies.

In Birmingham not a few negroes left because of the street tax. That was the most unpopular measure ever enacted into an ordinance. White as well as colored citizens protested against it, and now that it has been repealed it will never be resorted to again.

The negroes who left the mining district gave as a reason for moving into a new section of the country that they could make more money in the north than here. In this they were mistaken, if the cost of living were considered. Those negroes who left the farm could give no excuse. They simply got tired of letting well enough alone and without stopping to think, followed the crowd. Leaders of the race urged the negroes not to leave the south, but being told by labor agents how much more prosperous they would be in the north than they had ever been in the south—how much more money they would make—they jumped at the chance of finding the pictured El Dorado. While there is no way of ascertaining how many negroes left Alabama in the exodus, the number was considerable.

For a month past many of those who went away from the south, in spite of the advice of friends, have been returning. Many of them were disappointed with their new surroundings from the start. The East St. Louis riots and other race troubles were rude awakenings. And now, with a touch of frost in the states north of the Ohio river, the negroes are reminded of winter. They are shivering with the cold. All those who joined in the exodus may not return this fall, but it is safe to assume that a majority of them will. They will have no trouble in finding work either in the cities or in the agricultural districts. Once "back home" they will be apt to spend the remainder of their days in Dixieland.

AIDING IN MOVEMENT TO BRING BACK NEGROES

RICHMOND VA TIMES DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 27, 1917

Giles Jackson Returns From Campaign in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Giles B. Jackson, president of the National Civic Improvement Association, has returned to Richmond after a tour of Eastern Pennsylvania, where he has been conducting a vigorous campaign among the negroes. His main purpose has been to bring to their realization the necessity of mobilizing themselves so as to best serve the interests of the country, and themselves as well, during this most important period of the country's history, and he is greatly encouraged by the enthusiasm aroused everywhere through his lecture, "Past, Present and Future of the Negro of This Country."

The association has been creating much favorable notice in its endeavor to solve the migratory problem, which of late has been causing grave apprehension in the minds of those at the head of industrial and agricultural operations in the South.

Encouraged by their success in the campaign just ended, the association is planning an itinerary for the months of January and February which will embrace the western part of Pennsylvania and the whole of New York, and are enlisting the aid of their best speakers to impress upon the negroes in those sections the advantage to themselves and the nation which would result, were they to return to the farms and industrial plants in the South, where they can realize fully as large returns for their labor as they can in the North. The balance of power is in their hands at this critical time, and it is up to them, says Jackson.

DETROIT MICH NEWS
NOVEMBER 8, 1917

NEGROES MOVE SOUTH; BOTHER DRAFT OFFICERS

The migration southward of Negroes who came to Detroit early last spring in the hope of obtaining work and liberal wages has caused much trouble for Uncle Sam's agents. Hundreds of the southern Negroes were in Detroit on draft registration day, June 5, and when the call came for Negro soldiers for Camp Custer, draft board officials learned that a large number of colored draft eligibles were missing from their Detroit addresses.

Investigators learned that most of the Negroes had flocked southward and that federal officials in remote towns in the south were notifying draftees to return to Detroit for conscription.

The Negroes, it was found, had no intention of evading the draft.

Labor – 1917

Migration

NEGROES GOING NORTH AND RETURNING SOUTH

Present Situation and Future Problems Discussed by Member of Race—Emigrants for Winter Returning.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
NOVEMBER 9, 1917

By H. L. KEITH.

The singing of Negroes on a job in the South sometimes will outdo that of the singers in the Anvil Chorus of Il Trovatore. They have made music while swinging their picks and shovels at grade work. Their musical notes have been the signals for lifting and dropping the heavy steel rails used in railway construction. Walking between the plowhandles and behind the mules on the plantations of the South, they have always been singing. Their sorrow songs in the workhouses and prisons have been constant reminders that by some unfortunate circumstance Negroes were in the majority there. Their music has been alike evidence of happiness at work and sorrow in adversity. It has been their salvation in a way. They have worked well while singing and even when pressed the hardest by circumstances they have been able to work and sing away their sorrows and disappointments. The Southern climate has helped them. They like it. Some could not do well without it, for their energy, efficiency and general disposition all depend upon the state of the weather.

Winter is coming on in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, as everywhere in the North. Many of the colored people who have settled North and East during the past summer had no idea of the severity of a Northern winter. They were poorly prepared to endure its rigors and hardships. They are coming back South to remain, "until the weather begins to clear." During the past three weeks two-thirds of a carl oad of immigrants from the South were so demoralized at the sight of a Northern snow storm that they could not be persuaded and finally had to be forced to leave the train on which they arrived. They sought shelter at the railway station until arrangements could be completed for their immediate return. From the region of Indiana Harbor and the great industrial districts of western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois they are returning South almost as regularly as they arrive in the North.

The colored people returning South are largely former residents of the Gulf States. They have been doing well while weather was agreeable. Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and other Southern states bordering the North are supplying the labor necessary to keep the depleted ranks filled up. Virginia is furnishing more of the immigrants just now than any other state. Oklahoma and Arkansas are being drawn upon to fill up the depleted ranks of labor in the far West and the Northwest.

APROPOS
The Savannah Tribune

A white farmer of a near-by county, begging his erst-while Negro foreman to return to him from Newark wrote "Tom I really can't get along without you" The farmer set up the many things that have gone awry since Tom's departure. Tom replied that "If you will give me an iron-bound contract, witnessed by Messrs ——— and———, and granting me $35.00 per month, for twelve months, and board, I will return."

The farmer was found in the Savannah post office this week enclosing the contract and a ticket to Tom.

How things change!

Ladoga

Birmingham Ala.

NEGROES FLOCK BACK TO SOUTHWEST GEORGIA

Stories of Unprecedented Prosperity Turn Longing Faces Toward Home.

Albany, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—Two powerful influences appear to be drawing back to this part of Georgia hundreds of the negroes who left during the spring and early summer to seek their fortunes in northern and middle western states. One is the approach of winter, and the other is the unprecedented prosperity of Georgia farmers, both white and black.

A large percentage of the negroes who went north this year and last were from the country. The labor agents found them more credulous than the more sophisticated town dwellers, and the farms suffered most severely from the exodus of colored labor.

But now the darkies who went fortune-hunting on the other side of the Mason and Dixon line are coming back in surprisingly large numbers, and it develops that they have been hearing stories up in their new homes of the season of plenty that is being experienced on Georgia farms—stories of colored farmers and their families riding to town on Saturdays and to church on Sundays in new and shiny automobiles; of colored farmers' bank accounts that make old-time ideas of prosperity look like the proverbial three slick dimes; of peanuts selling at $1:50 a bushel, cotton at 27 cents a pound and cotton seed for enough to make a bale of the staple bring the owner more than $200.

Return South

The interesting part of these stories which drift back to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois is that they are not exaggerations of the truth. The greatest prosperity they have ever known has come to farmers, white and black, in this section this year. For the first time in their lives many of them are absolutely clear of debt, have their places well stocked and can check on their banks for hundreds of dollars. The farm districts fairly breathe prosperity, and plans are already being worked out for the greatest year of agricultural development in the history of this section in 1918.

Another potential influence in stimulating the return of many dusky prodigals is the increasing death rate among them as colder weather sets in in the northern part of the country. Nearly every day word comes that another victim of pneumonia has passed in his checks, and when the bodies are brought home for burial, as is frequently the case, the enthusiasm for home-seeking in the land of promise and of frost drops several degrees among those who have been almost persuaded to leave Georgia.

The south Georgia negro who has stuck to his farm this year and worked his crops faithfully is just about the best-satisfied man in the country. He couldn't be pulled north by a team of oxen.

South Is the Place for Negroes

W. P. Leggett, who has been working among the negroes in Lauderdale and Kemper counties for farm co-operation, urges a close cultivation of the land and says that the south is the place for the negro. Many negroes who went to the north are anxious to return, and are writing letters for money with which to come home. Others have returned and will stay. Some interesting illustrations are contained in the following:

Many of the colored people in this section are smiling that broad smile. The high price of cotton is affording much satisfaction to many of the farmers. A good crop of potatoes, a fairly good crop of peas and an abundance of corn are just grounds for broad smiles covering their faces. The sorghum cane crop is turning out molasses so fast until many are unable to get barrels for the same.

The negro that went north last spring has seen his own mistake with his own eyes and many are coming back home as rapidly as they can get here. Many are unable to come on account of not having the "wherewith" with which to pay the fare. Others are writing to their friends south to please send them money to come home. I am not talking this because I advocated a stay-home proposition last spring while the northern fever was raging, but because I have the facts in the matter, and can produce them at any time.

Ben Clark writes his father from East St. Louis, Mo., that he is making $3.70 per day and is not able to move back home, and if he should come would not have support. His father is a hard-working negro farmer living near Mt. Nebo, in Kemper county. I read the letter myself.

Clarence Stewart, a young man living in the Kemper Springs, Kemper county vicinity, spent two months in the north and declares it is best to stay home.

Abner Love withstood all temptations and persuations to go north and planted a crop. He stuck to his crop while most of his associates went north. This young negro has made up already 300 gallons of sorghum cane molasses from one and a half acres of cane. He has picked two bales of cotton and will have a hundred or more gallons of molasses from his sugar cane patch, besides the heaviest corn crop in all his life. This young man lives seven miles west of Lauderdale, Miss., Route 2.

It is reported that Matthew Jenkins, another negro that was caught by the northern migration movement, is writing to the white people with whom he once lived, to please send for him. He is in East St. Louis.

It is clear to the mind of the dullest people that the man who remained south and tilled the soil has been the winner this time. Many are taking cognizance of this fact and are asking for land to work another year.

One of the strangest things that ever happened in this community occurred some time ago. Daisy Watson, a colored woman, hearing a noise among her chickens ran to see what was the trouble. She found a mink rapidly chasing a hen and her brood. The little animal was determined to have its breakfast, and gave a battle for the chickens. She succeeded in driving it away, but in a few minutes, while walking through the weeds, Daisy found the mink lying fast asleep when with a blow of the hammer she ended its career. Just a few months previous to this, she killed a hawk with the very same hammer right about the same spot with a heicken in its claws. Some of the people are having peculiar thoughts about this hammer.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
AUGUST 15, 1917

Negroes Returning.

Southern negroes are returning by the carload, several hundred arriving in Birmingham during last week.

The call of the whirring wheels in factories, of busy times in mine and mill, and, above all, the abundant harvests of Alabama sound as music in the ears of Southern negroes. The expatriated ones in the North wish to be back at harvest time; they are more than willing to return to the land of their fathers. One bleak winter in the North has been sufficient for the heat-loving black. One taste of the ire of Northern whites resentful of negro competition has intensified the natural longing to once again be and live among a people who understand and are sympathetic.

The Ledger was among those newspapers which took a serene view of the negro exodus, believing that no natural movement of large numbers of people should be artificially hampered. The outgoing began with the boll weevil and the crop-devastating waters. Superior wages offered in the North, coupled with a natural bent to travel when travel comes easy, added impetus. Now that the negro has had his little jaunt and since residence in strange lands has shown him their inhospitality, he is coming here by the carload. His experience has made him a more thoughtful and a more useful citizen.

We welcome the wanderers. We have employment for them at good wages, and we have food in plenty. No negroes on earth will be happier this fall and winter than those who returned to Alabama from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. They were not wanted there; they are here.—Birmingham Ledger.

NEGROES GOING BACK TO SOUTH

NEW HAVEN CONN UNION
NOVEMBER 2, 1917

Reports of Unprecedented Prosperity Drawing to Georgia Many Who Left in Spring

The approaching winter and reports of unprecedented prosperity among Georgia farmers, both negro and white, appear to be drawing back to Georgia hundreds of the negroes who went away to seek their fortunes in northern and middle western states during the spring and summer.

These negroes, a large percentage of whom came from the country, have been hearing stories up in their northern homes, it is said, of a season of plenty in the south—stories of negro farmers and their families riding in new automobiles; of colored farmers with growing bank accounts; of peanuts selling at $1.50 a bushel, cotton at 27 cents a pound, and cotton seed for enough to make a bale of the staple worth $200 to the planter.

The interesting feature of these stories is that they are not exagerations of the truth. Farmers of the south are experiencing the greatest prosperity they have ever known. Many are clear of debt for the first time.

CINCINNATI O POST
OCTOBER 9, 1917

S-S BOARD NAMES 300 NEGROES AS DESERTERS

Selective Service Board No. 7, Wards 8, 16 and 18, gave names of more than 300 negro registrants who failed to respond for examination to the United States Department of Justice Tuesday. Many of the deserters, as they are now classed by the government, came to Cincinnati during the negro influx from the south but later returned to their homes.

Names of five men who failed to report for examination were given to Federal authorities by Selective Service Board No. 2, Wards 3 and 4.

SANDUSKY OHIO REGISTER
NOVEMBER 24, 1917

FIND COLD WEATHER DECREASES NEGRO COLONY

Sandusky's negro population has shown a marked decrease since the beginning of cold weather. Evidences of this fact have been reported from several sources. Contractors who have outdoor work on hand say negro laborers are growing scarce. The attendance of colored children at the public schools has also shown a decline. It is believed that many colored families have decided to escape the rigors of cold weather by moving back south.

INDIAN MISS STAR
OCTOBER 20, 1917

ANNISTON IMPORTS NEGROES FROM THE NORTH NOW

ANNISTON, Ala., March 29.—(Special.)—Fighting the northern employment agencies with their own tools, Anniston industries are beginning to go north to secure negro labor.

Probably for the first time in the history of Anniston, negroes have been brought from the north to work in a mill here. A number of negroes arrived this morning from Kentucky to work in Woodstock furnace. These negroes were obtained by Frank McGraw, who returned yesterday from a trip to Kentucky, and it is understood they will take the places of the negroes who have gone north.

IMPORTING NEGRO LABOR.

Gadsden Journal. advertiser

The spectacle of a southern city importing negro labor is unique, but that is exactly what is happening at Anniston.

A news dispatch says that an agent for the Woodstock furnaces in the neighboring city has just returned from Kentucky, where he secured an entire carload of negroes to work for his company. 3-26-17

This action, it is claimed, was made necessary because of the exodus from Calhoun county recently of several hundred negroes.

This should be a lesson to Alabama negroes. Before listening to the tales of northern labor agents, they should look about them, and take advantage of some of the opportunities offered by Alabama corporations.

SAVANNAH GA NEWS
OCTOBER 7, 1917

Most of the negroes who were lured away from Savannah several months ago with glowing accounts of the Arcadia to be found in the North, and who have again returned home, practically with one accord agree that it is "better to bear the ills they have, than fly to others that they know not of."

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

NEGROES FLOCK BACK FROM NORTHERN COLD

WAYCROSS, Ga., Jan. 13.—Cold weather in the north is causing many Negroes who left the south on promises of good pay and steady work to return to their homes here. Some of the Negroes are arriving on trains and some on foot. Those who have returned say that others will come back south just as soon as they can get transportation. Many letters appealing for railroad tickets have been received from the Negroes who went north in the fall.

Hartford, Conn

NEGROES FLOCK BACK FROM NORTHERN COLD

Cold weather in the North is causing many negroes who left the South on promises of good pay and steady work to return to their homes in Georgia. Some of the negroes are arriving on trains and some on foot. Those who have returned say that others will come back South just as soon as they can get transportation Many letters appealing for railroad tickets have been received from the negroes who went North in the Fall.

Hartford, Conn
Compiler
World

COURANT

Hartford, Conn

FEB 2 3 1917

It was to be expected that the larger part of the negroes who came North last fall would be back in the South again before spring. The "Savannah News" says it knows of 1,000 Georgia negroes who are anxious to return to the state that they left under such rosy promises last year. One of them, spokesman for the crowd, wrote asking if there was work for them. The largely increased wages received does not seem to make up for the inconveniences of snow and ice, and the peach blossoms of Georgia are far more attractive to them.

Labor-1917
Migration

Results in South

Meeting the Crisis in the South

Tuskegee Student 3-1-17

Principal Moton makes Helpful Suggestions for Co-operation

THE Principal of Tuskegee Institute has received so many communications requesting information and suggestions regarding present unsettled conditions in the South, that it has seemed wise and appropriate to publish the following correspondence between him (Principal Moton) and Mr. Frank Pearson of Jackson's Gap, Alabama. The suggestions Dr. Moton offers to Mr. Pearson might be helpful to other communities. Mr. Pearson's letter follows:

Jackson's Gap, Alabama,
February 14, 1917.

Dear Sir:

I was reading the Southern Letter last night and it made me feel glad to know that you all mean to stay in the South and make some cotton and plenty of food stuff. That is good news. I wish I could say the same, but there is a lot of us here that was born here and don't know anything but here and will be forced to leave without some help. The boll weevils got the cotton and the high water got the corn and our merchants cannot run us on and we will have to do something. Can you find some way to help us and let us stay in the South? We have our church and school paid for and we hate to leave them as well as our State.

Please let me hear from you at once so I can tell my people what to do. I know this is new to you, but this is true. We are uneducated and we don't know what to do. If you can fix some way for us, I will be glad.

(Signed) FRANK PEARSON.

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala.,
February 20, 1917.

Mr. Frank Pearson,
Jackson Gap, Alabama.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of February 14th has been received, and what you say with reference to conditions in your community indicates an extremely discouraging situation as the result of the boll weevil ravages and flood disasters which the South has suffered. I wish that I felt competent to advise you what steps to take under the present trying situation which you have described.

Just as we said in the article which you read in The Southern Letter, our belief is that the present bad conditions in the South are not going to obtain indefinitely and if some plan can be evolved to temporarily adjust matters, the conditions which must follow the termination of the European War and an improved method of combating the boll weevil will insure a future of unusual progress and prosperity for both white and colored people.

It seems to me that a good suggestion to offer would be to have the leading white and colored men of your community come together to talk over the present distressing situation and from this conference outline some definite plans to tide over the farmers during this crisis. I have talked with a number of Southern white farmers and in each instance they have indicated their willingness and desire to help the colored people wherever and whenever they could. I believe that the planters and merchants in your community like the white men with whom I have talked will appreciate the colored people coming to them in this frank way to solicit their counsel and advice.

You said in your letter that the colored people in your community had completed payment on their church and school building and did not desire to leave their homes for the new and untried conditions of the North. This is a very wise conclusion and I am confident that when the white people understand your attitude they will be all the more anxious to aid you and your friends in any way they can. If after consultation with the colored people of your town, you decide to go to the white people for a conference over this situation, I shall be very glad to have you write me what results you may realize from this meeting.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,
(Signed) ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal.

TO OUR FARMERS AND LAND OWNERS.

The letter to the Mayor of Montgomery, from Cincinnati, published in The Advertiser Thursday morning, announcing that many of the negroes who went North some months ago from Alabama are now anxious to come back, is occasion for thought on the part of our large land owners and a stimulus, perhaps, for practical action.

Do the land owners and farmers want the negroes returned to the farms and plantations? They would like to have at least a part of these negroes back on the farm. If there was any doubt before, it has been proved that the farms and plantations must have negro labor or they cannot be operated with profit to the owner and to the community. The land owners recognize the fact that they must have negro labor or they must ultimately sell their land at a sacrifice. Since the exodus of the negroes, a period of only a few months—certain new economic conditions have come into being. First of all cotton has gone sky high and then dropped back some. Every product of the farm has greatly increased in value. The worst of the boll weevil invasion has been passed and it has been demonstrated that cotton can be grown under boll weevil conditions. And it has also been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the cotton planters that the present high price of cotton must endure for several years, for this country and the world is nearer a cotton famine than ever before. In the meanwhile thousands and thousands of acres of rich land through Middle Alabama have been lying idle and useless with taxes and interest steadily increasing.

At the time of the negro exodus, negro farm laborers and the land owners were equal sufferers from adverse farming conditions. Neither was to blame for such conditions, and neither could help each other much.

Two years of bad crops accompanied by flood and boll weevil, ate up all capital and surplus of the average farmer and it reduced many of the negro laborers to a condition that was only one degree removed from starvation. At the same time, the unparalleled demand in the North and West for unskilled laborers, a demand due to conditions created by the war, naturally induced the Southern negro to go North by the thousands and to fall easy victims to labor agents. Thousands of these negroes have found that they were deceived or that conditions in which they live are too hard for them, although their wages in money are higher than the wages they received in Alabama. Now thousands of these negroes have been coming back South singly or in little groups, by their own efforts.

The time has arrived in the South when the land owners should decide if it is not worth their while to make some organized effort to bring back such negroes as are dissatisfied with conditions in the Northern industrial centers. No doubt many of these negroes feel that they are doing well and should stay; if so, nothing could or should disturb them. On the other hand thousands of negroes do not like the new life in the North; they miss living in the country and they miss most of all their societies and their churches and the association of their own race. As this letter from Cincinnati indicated, these negroes want to come back. Would it not be worth while for the land owners to adopt some practical means of assisting these negroes to return to their former life? It should be understood that the land owners who should be beneficiary in the returning of the negroes could take the initiative in any movement to return them to the farms. On the other hand, land owners should receive the encouragement and co-operation of the business men of the towns and cities.

We are never to forget in Montgomery that this city is supported by what is raised on the farm—by what comes from the soil—and we have already had an experience which teaches us that when plantations produce their minimum crops, business in Montgomery drops to a minimum. The Advertiser, to be perfectly frank, thinks this to be a matter of some importance and it would gladly assist in any movement that the farmers and land owners should inaugurate to return some of the negroes to the farm. It is not necessary that these negroes should be the same as those who abandoned the farms in Montgomery to go North; it is only necessary that they should be Southern negroes who want to get back to their own people, and who are willing to work.

NEGRO EXODUS TO COTTON FIELDS DISRUPTS WORK

DALLAS TEX EVE JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 10, 1917

Construction Gangs Depleted by Farmers, Who Take Away Auto Loads.

When several construction gangs began work this morning in the downtown district they found they were many negro laborers shy. Farmers had come into town over Sunday and carried hundreds of negroes to the cotton patch.

Along Pacific avenue yesterday afternoon were automobiles, wagons and buggies by the score, lined up waiting to be filled with men and women who were attracted by the unusual compensation of $1 per hundred for pickers.

The farmers would fill up their touring cars in a short while, and give way to others who would come in to take their places.

"We just had enough men to start to work this morning and that's all," said the superintendent of construction on a large downtown office building. "We lost close to sixty negro laborers over Sunday and many more are talking about leaving tonight."

It was the same thing at most every place where large forces of laborers were employed and an urgent demand for white labor is being made.

N.Y. Age

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN 11-15-17

Down in Mississippi they are having what they think are labor troubles. Now, labor troubles in Mississippi are entirely different from labor troubles in Massachusetts. Labor troubles in Massachusetts imply a strike or an absolute scarcity of men. I do not suppose that the whole history of Mississippi records such a thing as a strike; and I do not doubt that there are two men for every decent job in the state.

What then constitutes the labor troubles in Mississippi? These troubles particularly affect the farms, and are caused by the fact that there is not a surplus of labor; by the fact that there are not four or five men for every job.

This deplorable state of affairs has been brought about by the Negro exodus. Formerly the white Mississippi farmer who has had his land worked on shares or by tenants has been able to get it done for practically nothing and to pocket all the profits; at least, I have never heard of any Negro who ever made any profits by working as a tenant on a Mississippi farm. This the white land owner was able to do because of the great surplus of Negro farm labor.

At present these land owners find that there is just about enough labor to go around; and, naturally, that calls for higher wages and better working conditions. These Mississippians have never been confronted with such a problem before. They have always been able to get as many Negro hands as they wanted and on their own terms. In their dilemma, they called in expert advice.

The expert was Director E. R. Lloyd of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. He addressed the farmers at Starkville and told them that they needed to take immediate steps to hold their labor through the winter. He pointed out that the movement of Negroes from the State was still going on and that it would increase as soon as the farm work was completed unless steps were taken to keep the labor at home by supplying year-round employment. He then proceeded to unfold his plan for securing the desired result. This plan falls into two sections, one for the indefinite future and the other for the immediate present. Here is the plan as presented for the indefinite future:

"To meet this condition we farmers must reorganize our systems of farming to make them provide profitable work the year round. When we have done this we will not only be able to keep plenty of labor, but will find the farm bringing in an income every month in the year."

No fault can be found with that. It is progressive and is founded on solid economic principles that could not possibly fail. But here is the plan for the immediate present:

"For the time being, however, the farmers need to provide emergency work such as fencing, ditching, clearing and fall plowing in order that they can make definite yearly contracts with their Negroes during the next 30 days."

Yearly contracts for work on a Mississippi farm. It is to laugh. Would these "contracts" bind the planters to furnish their hands with steady employment and wages throughout the year? Not at all. These "contracts" would simply give the planters an option on the labor and time of these men; and under such a "contract" any Negro who for whatsoever reason quit his job could be arrested and eventually thrown into the chain-gang and make to work for nothing.

Inspector Lloyd, instead of urging the Mississippi farmers to adopt at once progressive methods, is advising them to take advantage of what is nothing less than a form of peonage.

Let the intelligent colored people tell these farm hands not to sign any sort of a contract. There is too great a demand for free labor all over the country at good wages for any able-bodied man, even a farm-hand down in Mississippi, to subject himself to any such feudal conditions as are proposed by Director Lloyd.

OFFICERS HAVING HARD TIME IN CLEANING STREETS

Stough Makes Statement Showing Difficulties That Are Faced

1917

Advertiser 10-28-

Inability to get labor and a scarcity of chauffeurs to operate the city garbage wagons has handicapped the sanitary department seriously of late in the collection of garbage in Montgomery. That a problem faces the department but that everything is being done to relieve situation is manifest in a statement issued Saturday by Dr. T. J. Stough city commissioner in charge of the city sanitary service.

Stough Makes Statement.

"I want the people of Montgomery to know that we are making every effort to keep the city clean and collect the garbage," said Dr. Stough. It has been impossible to collect the garbage every day during the past month and many citizens cannot understand why it has not been done as heretofore. We are short of laborers, notwithstanding the fact that we have raised the wages. It seems that it is impossible to get such labor at present. Then, again, we cannot get chauffeurs to run the garbage trucks no matter what price we offer.

"I realize the existing conditions, but the people must also remember that there is more garbage in the city of Montgomery now than ever before in its history. The merchants in the down town district are doing more business and as a result the garbage trucks and wagons make several trips a day to clean up the business section, when in the past it only took one or two trips.

Men Work At Night.

"We have had our men working several nights, all night long, collecting garbage. We have called upon other departments for assistance and have used some of their men and equipment. But, as I stated before, there is more garbage now in Montgomery than ever before been known

"I want people to know the conditions and to let them know that every effort is being made to remedy these conditions and I hope that it will only be a short time before every thing will be running smoothly again and that the garbage will be collected every day as heretofore."

OHIO NEGRO WITH SOFT HANDS GOES TO PRISON

ATLANTA GA INDEPENDENT SEPTEMBER 22, 1917

There was no rest in Atlanta for Fish Bush, Ohio Negro, who came here Monday. He was sent Tuesday to the city prison by Acting Recorder Johnson, of the Fifth Ward, for 30 days on a charge of being unemployed.

"There's no sense in loafing about the streets," said Judge Johnson. "We don't need Negroes here with such uncallouseed hands as you've got."

The above is a verbatim clipping—headline and report—printed on the third page, home edition of The Atanta Georgian, Tuesday, September 18, 1917. The facts reveal a most outrageous state of affairs. Bush only gets to Atlanta Monday; he is arested Monday night for being unemployed; he came from Ohio; he is sent to the stockade Tuesday morning for 30 days, without a fine. Such publications (and such facts if possible), cause more unrest among lowly colored people, and create more indignation in the breasts of intelligent colored people, than any other pest of which we know. If you seek immigrant agents who are doing effective work in Georgia, you don't have to go far; just read just such news items and you have the agent beyond a doubt. It is scarcely believable. The Independent knows that there is no law, state or municipal, which punishes as crime, acts described by the facts described in the Georgian; if this Negro was punished as the article alleges, certainly the Negro is not the lawbreaker, but the authority supposed to administer the law is the destroyer of the law. The Negro, under the facts, is clearly victimized, and if sympathizing with him is "condoning crime in the race," the Independent is proud to admit to the world that it is certainly condoning and sympathizing and everything else.

WAR AND FAMINE IN DOGS CAUSES GAME INCREASE

Negro Migration, Says John H. Wallace, Chief Cause

12-24-17

Advertiser

High price of ammunition, the thousands of young men called to the colors, the migration of negroes with their dogs have caused Alabama to become the home of more resident and migratory game than the State has known in more than 50 years.

Report From Wardens.

This declaration was made yesterday by John H. Wallace, state game and fish commissioner after having received reports from game wardens in practically every county in the State.

Mr. Wallace predicts that if the war lasts another year with the increased difficulty in obtaining powder for sporting purposes that game will be more abundant in Alabama than ever before in the history of the State.

Dogs Foe of Birds.

However he believes that the present large stock of quail, doves, duck and geese is more attributable to the negro migration than to any other one cause. The negroes' dogs disappeared with the negro and these dogs had been the greatest menace to Alabama's bird life. They were adept in discovering nests and more than adept in destroying them according to the commissioner.

Hunting licenses for the new year will be in the hands of probate judges Wednesday.

Negro Orderlies Quit Parkland For Cotton Patch

DALLAS TEXAS HERALD SEPTEMBER 3, 1917

Practically every negro orderly at the Parkland hospital gave up his position for the cotton patch during the past week. Saturday night found only one orderly left. Nurses and internes were acting in that capacity and doing their own duties Monday morning. Negroes said they could earn more money picking cotton.

City Health Officer A. W. Carnes now proposes to place a white man in charge of that department, and if the negroes who have been appointed fail to come up to the standard required will eventually have all white orderlies.

Labor — 1917

Results in South

Migration

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
JULY 13, 1917

Negroes Scarce But Crops Large

IT was feared that the negro exodus from the south in the early part of the year would make it difficult, if not impossible, for Alabama to increase its food crops, so earnestly urged by the United States agricultural department. But the corn crop of this state promises to be the largest in its history; something like two million bushels more than that of 1915, which was a record breaker. Other food crops are larger than usual and as for the raising of live stock, there is a great gain over last year.

Since crop diversification has come to be the "policy" of the south, and especially of Alabama, the cotton acreage is comparatively small. If a normal crop of cotton had been attempted the negro would be more missed than he is. He made a mistake in leaving Dixieland, and when he returns, as "many of him" will, he will be welcomed.

But the white people of the south can do wonders when they try, unaided by colored labor. And the harvest of this year will prove it

Exodus of Southern Negroes Causes Great Shortage of Labor

ATLANTA, GA., April 2.—The exodus of Southern negroes to Northern manufacturing centers is cited in the regular report on business conditions in the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank District by M. R. Wellborn, chairman of the board, as the cause for "the growing scarcity of labor" in this district. The report made public here today is the first official recognition of the movement which according to press reports has been going on for more than a year and has taken thousands of negroes out of the South.

Promises by labor agents of higher wages and social advantages in the North are cited as the cause of the movement in the report which also touches on the freight embargo and car shortage as "an additional source of serious consideration." So far as is known there has been no official investigation of the number of negroes who have left the South, the particular sections from which they have gone, nor conditions which they have found in the North.

The departure of negroes is taken up in the first part of the report which discusses the necessity for labor, industrial and agriculturol development. Regarding the scarcity of labor, the report says: "This shortage is being felt by almost every industry and apparently there is no relief in sight. The exodus of Southern negroes to Northern manufacturing centers has continued with steady flow during the winter months. Little of this labor has drifted back with the coming of spring."

NEGROES MUST WORK OR GO TO STOCKADE, RULES POLICE CHIEF

Constitution

In pursuance of complaints registered by several prominent local business concerns to the effect that negro labor demands and secures such high wages now that the average negro will only work about four days in the week and loaf the remainder of the time, Chief Mayo, of the Atlanta police department, has issued orders to the entire police force to make cases against negroes in all instances where it is found that they can secure work.

"When there is abundant work for a negro and he deliberately idles on the streets," stated Chief Mayo, "he is guilty of vagrancy, and we are going to make him work—at a regular job or in the stockade.

In this day and time it is the duty of all, whites and blacks, to work, and the police department will do its duty in seeing that loitering ends."

[illegible] AUGUST 1, 1917

Crops and Negroes

Down in Wilcox, one of the richest counties in the world, it is stated that coincident with the migration of many negroes, the food crops are larger, very much larger, than ever before. It is thought that the most profitable crop ever grown in that county is now growing.

An enormous corn crop is already made. Even if no more rain falls, the corn crop is assured. The pea crop is safe and the hay crop will take care of itself. A fairly good cotton crop is safe on the weed. Wilcox is sure of a good crop and has reason to hope for a large and profitable one.

There are several lessons bound up in this crop report. One is that food crops can be profitably raised in Wilcox. It is adapted to corn and peas, velvet beans, peanuts and is the home and best habitat of cotton. The soil will grow anything.

Another lesson is that the plantation system with an army of negroes is not necessary in Alabama. When Wilcox and Marengo can make money on farms without negroes a new era has dawned in Central Alabama.

BRITISH WITHDRAW MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FROM SOUTH

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has issued a humble appeal to the British government by cable asking them to modify their unlimited withdrawing of British capital invested in farm mortgages in the southern states. The British government has threatened to withdraw its total sum of $110,000,000 from the south unless something is done to check the exodus of the Race from that section. They have made the fact plain that they will not invest moneys in any portion of the country for the purpose of being a party to the plan to crush a struggling race. The Race has been moving with such a determined force to escape the mad orgy of cracker mob violence and lynch law that the British embassy was advised and saw fit to recall its funds, or else suffer a total loss by misappropriation by lazy white farmers who formerly robbed Race men of decent livelihoods. England's high standard of human rights would not allow her to approve of the bloodshed and strife that rapes democracy of its virtue, or stamp her approval on a second slavery propaganda. The British adopted this policy when it was informed of the migration of the Race from the south to north and the direct cause of this exodus. Southern congressmen have appealed humbly to McAdoo to use his influence to save the south from severe hardship.

HOUSTON TEX CHRONICLE
SEPTEMBER 23 1917

Exodus by Negroes Is Telling in Scholastic Decrease in City Schools

Reports from the city schools show that there are several hundred more white children enrolled in school this year than at the same time last year. This lead will doubtless grow decidedly as the year advances.

There are, however, fewer colored children in school than last year. This is partly the result of cotton picking at increased pay. It is, however, partly due to the fact that some colored people left Houston after the recent riots, and partly to the fact that Houston is beginning to feel the effects of the exodus of negroes to the North. There is not the slightest doubt that this exodus is showing its effect in the slight dropping off of the number of colored children in the schools.

Co-incident with the riot in East St. Louis, The Cotton Growers Association of the south had agents on the ground distributing literature inviting the Negro back south offering better treatment and higher wages.

WILL REFUSE DIVORCES TO NEGROES FROM SOUTH

CINCINNATI O TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 9, 1917

When asked Monday what course he intended to pursue in regard to the many divorces being petitioned by the negroes who have migrated from the South to Cincinnati, Domestic Judge Hoffman said he most assuredly did not intend to grant them.

"It is a crime for these men to run off up here and possibly leave a wife and little children destitute. No, I will not give these men a divorce. Instead, I will probably make them send money home to support their families. This divorce evil must be stopped some way."

Cutting Bureau in the World

[illegible]

FEB 7 1917

NEGROES FLOCK BACK FROM NORTHERN COLD

WAYCROSS, Ga., Feb. 7.— Cold weather in the North is causing many negroes who left the South on promises of good pay and steady work to return to their homes here. Some of the negroes are arriving on trains and some on foot. Those who have returned say that others will come back South just as soon as they can get transportation. Many letters appealing for railroad tickets have been received from the negroes who went North in the fall.

NEGROES GO TO COTTON FIELDS, MAKING LABOR SCARCE IN DALLAS.

Yesterday morning several construction gangs discovered that many negro laborers had left them since Saturday. Farmers had come into town over Sunday and carried hundreds of negroes to the cotton fields. All along Pacific avenue Sunday farmers filled their vehicles with negro men and women who were attracted by the unusual price of $1 per 100 pounds. The superintendent of construction on a large downtown office building said he lost sixty negro laborers Sunday and that many more are talking of leaving.

N. Y. COMMERCIAL

New York City

Negro labor is said to be returning to the South. Atlanta, Ga., wired: "Along Southern Railway through Carolinas, Georgia, uplands well dried out. But about only one field in twenty has been touched with plow. Opinion gathered is that acreage be increased Carolinas, north Georgia; decreased south Georgia and Alabama. Negro labor that went North drifting back. Mills around Spartanburg report fewer orders with terms less profitable."

Labor-1917

Migration

NEGRO MIGRATION EFFECTS OHIO ELECTORATE

Search-Light 6/17

Franklin County in the State of Ohio will have this fall 8,500 colored voters, or an increase of 2,500 chiefly men who have gone from the South during the last year and a half, according to published estimates. The State of Ohio, it is claimed, will have 30,000 more eligible colored voters than it had in 1916, which will swell the electorate of the State to a total of 100,000. It is further calculated that if the present ratio of increase in the number of colored men going North from the South continues through next summer and fall, in 1918 there will be 145,000 colored voters in Ohio. The 30,000 additional voters, it is pointed out, are distributed in those counties having large industrial plants.

SPRINGFIELD MASS REPUB
DECEMBER 3, 1917

NEGRO LEAGUE'S PROTEST

Replies to Reflections on Negro Alleged to Have Been Made by Mayor White of Holyoke

The Negro civic league of Springfield yesterday issued a letter in reply to statements reflecting upon the Negro alleged to have been made by Mayor John J. White of Holyoke in a political speech. The letter follows:

The executive committee of the Negro civic league notes with keen regret, according to an article appearing in a Springfield paper of December 1, that Mayor John J. White of Holyoke is much perturbed for the seeing of his political future, as evidenced by his appeal to racial passion. He is reported as having warned against voting for the employes of the Deane steam pump company, who are running for the board of aldermen, they being associated with a corporation employing colored persons, saying that if these men were elected, "dark clouds would be going through here in a way you won't like."

To make such an appeal as this is certainly beneath the dignity of what ought to be the status of the mayor of such a city as is Holyoke and stamps him as being wholly out of touch with American ideals, the principles of democracy, and devoid of the judicial temperament so essential to a public servant.

We know it to be a favorite trick in some sections when facing political defeat to take up the bludgeon and ride into fame and favor on the back of the much-abused Negro, but we never dreamed that it would ever fall to the lot of the chief executive of a municipality of this glorious commonwealth to resort to such ignominious tactics.

If such is to continue the mayor of Holyoke or any other city these perilous times, amidst the world-stirring conflict now going on, and while we are howling so loudly about making the world safe for democracy, we earnestly beseech to be delivered from it.

John W. Layton, James H. Higgins, William B. Jones, George R. Thornton, Edward L. Shephard, William C. Jackson, Robert S. Frazier, Bruce T. Bowers, executive committee.

Political Situation

NEGRO EXODUS

ITS POLITICAL AND MONETARY EFFECT

The Southwestern Christian Advocate 11/7/17

By D. J. Gilmer

There has been recently a man in the South gathering data and observing conditions bearing upon the present Negro exodus and he states that within the next year there will have gone from the Southern states enough Negroes to justify the reduction of seventeen congressional districts of the total number now represented in the Congress from the South.

Seventeen congressional districts represent a total of 3,601,909 people. Of course such a political loss to the South must be alarming, but let us consider for a moment the monetary loss. If three million and more people are worth as much to the Southern states from which they are constantly going as they will be to the Northern section now seeking them, then the South will have lost in the first year of their absence $465,192,551, and the merchants of the South will have lost in the same period of time in profit alone $86,519,255.04, and the banks will have lost in clear profits $6,977,888.25. With these conditions confronting the South it would seem that logical and righteous steps should be taken to remedy the evil consequences of such an exodus. Before an evil can be remedied, however, the cause must be located.

Now, therefore, what is the cause of the exodus? The shortest answer is this: Oppression and an inadequate wage.

How is the proof of an inadequate wage to be obtained? As follows: From a United States ration table the rations, etc., per day for one healthy man, according to the present price of food products, cost 82 cents; fuel, 17; house rent, 27; illuminating supplies, 8; clothing and laundry, 23; total, $1.57. For insurance, 5 cents; incidentals, 15; church and lodge dues, 7. Total, 27 cents. Grand total per day for one laborer, $1.84.

From the above figures one dare not question too seriously the truthfulness of the statement that "many laborers of the South have been compelled to dart with cunning through the cordon lines of a vigilant police force between the hours of midnight and day, and many of the weaker sex have been forced to sacrifice their all upon an altar of sustenance, because of an inadequate wage.

The present exodus seems to be thoroughly planned and there is no Negro leadership competent to stop it.

Letters are coming back from many of those already gone, and whether the statements contained therein are true or not they are alluring. This and the impellent effect of the exodus will certainly carry great numbers away who might not now contemplate going.

Greensboro, N. C.

SUN

New York City

NEGROES FLOCKING NORTH FOR VOTES

500,000 Said to Have Migrated From South in the Last Ninety Days.

ALL SHOW PATRIOTISM

Great Movement of Blacks Revealed at Meeting to Honor J. C. Manning.

Southern negroes, hopeless of ever being permitted to vote in States of their birth below Mason and Dixon's line, are migrating in enormous numbers to Northern States, and particularly to communities where the political balance is delicate and where, therefore, they hope to achieve real importance as voters.

This statement, with figures to back it up, was made yesterday afternoon at a meeting of negroes in the Palace Casino, at Madison avenue and 135th street, a meeting held to pay honor to Joseph C. Manning of Birmingham, Ala., who said he had labored for thirty years to protect the negroes of the South from disenfranchisement. More than 2,000 attended the meeting, which was characterized by patriotism of camp meeting fervor.

Mr. Manning himself, as well as other speakers, revealed that 500,000 negroes have transferred citizenship to Northern States within the last ninety days, 150,000 coming to New York alone, perhaps 100,000 to Philadelphia and the others scattered among various communities in the East and North. Mr. Manning gave two principal reasons for this migration, which, he said, was rapidly growing.

"When President Wilson was reelected," he said, "the negroes of the South understood that all chance of their regaining the ballot was destroyed. It was not that they consider the President personally and individually to blame for their political serfdom; conditions existed before the President came into power; but they felt that he would never give encouragement to national action toward compelling the Southern States to allow negroes to vote. They saw that the situation was hopeless. Therefore they beagn to move north, and they are still moving.

Result Soon to Appear.

"This extraordinary migration is one of the big political facts of the times, and its importance will shortly appear. These negroes from the South, arriving in immense numbers, have a traditional and practical dislike for the Democratic party. They may be counted upon to support Republican principles and Republican candidates against any influence to the contrary. The result will shortly be seen—will certainly be seen in the next Presidential election.

"Another reason for the northerly movement of negroes lies in the new and attractive employment opportunities in the North. The negro is finding out that he can better himself immensely by getting out of the Southern atmosphere. There are good jobs here in the North for steady men, jobs at good pay. The farms are absorbing many of these workers. Factories are taking many. This economic reason is important, but it should be kept in mind that the basic reason for the migration is political. Men robbed of their rights are forced to turn their backs on their old homes. Nothing else is left for them to do."

George Wibican, who presided, introduced Mr. Manning with the comment that the guest of honor had spent a generation in defending the rights of the negro. He recalled that Mr. Manning was the leader of the Populist-Republican fusion in the South which lasted from 1892 to 1898; that Mr. Manning gathered evidence which resulted in the unseating of many fraudulently elected Democratic Congressmen, and that he has spent almost a lifetime in other efforts to better the condition of negroes. After Mr. Manning had spoken of the migration and given the reasons therefor he spoke for half an hour about the inability of black men in the South to cast their ballots, and pointed out that the Constitution of the United States is

cynically set at naught by the lily white laws of Southern States.

All Show Patriotism.

Col. William M. P. Bowen of Providence, R. I., chairman of the Republican city committee of that city, said there is a growing discussion of suggested changes in the national election laws so as to prevent "the wholesale robbery of the Federal franchise by one part of the country in order to maintain its political ascendency at Washington." He was wildly cheered when he said:

"Southern suppression of the national ballot, both black and white, is playing the game with loaded dice and doesn't give the rest of the country a fair shake. Our property and our human rights are handled in such a way as the preponderating South and its allies may dictate, irrespective of what the actual majority of the whole people in this country may desire. The tail wags the dog. The dominant political organizations of the South have smiled amiably, filed protests away in the attic with grandfather's clock, thrown out harrowing suggestions that we should not wave the 'bloody shirt' or 'stir up sectional feeling,' and continued carefully to hang on to what they already have.

"We must have in the South a national election law that recognizes the right of every citizen to vote for national candidates. Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment must be made a living force, not a mere scrap of paper. We talk about war with Germany to protect American rights abroad, but as a nation we have remained too indifferent to the rights of some Americans at home."

From time to time the patriotic note was loudly sounded, and almost in the same breath that they protested against Government inaction in supporting voting rights of Southern negroes the audiance cheered the flag and pledged their every ounce of loyalty and support to Uncle Sam against any enemy that may arise.

Among the speakers were Edward F. Cragin of the Republican Club, Isaac H. Nutter of Atlantic City, Butler R. Wilson of Boston, Thomas O. Marvin, editor of the *Protectionist* of Boston, and John E. Milholland.

Age HERALD

mingham, Ala.

MAR 2 4 1917

ANNISTON REPORT STATES GERMANS INFLUENCE NEGRO

Authentically Stated That Exoduc From South Ie Being Augmented by Agents of Kaiser

Anniston, March 23.—(Special.)—That German agents are in this section and are partly responsible for migration to the north of southern negro workmen, to whom they represent alleged mistreatment of the negroes by the southern whites, urging them not to enlist in the United States army and holding out the hope of transportation to Germany and social equality there after the war, is the substance of a seemingly authentic report in this city. The story is told for a fact by many negroes.

The story was first learned from an old and reliable negro "mammy," who is cooking for a white family. The fact that she did not seem to attach much significance to it, together with the further fact that other negroes, unacquainted with her, have told practically the same story, is taken as an indication that there may be some truth in it. The police have been carefully working on the matter for sometime, and while they have arrested and convicted three men for soliciting labor without a license, they are aware that they have not yet got hold of the man "higher up," who has been in the city directing the work of the three men now in jail.

Indorsing a suggestion made sometime ago by Congressman Fred L. Blackmon, who offered a subscription towards that end, Sheriff A. H. Borders is making an effort to secure a pair of trained bloodhounds to trail some of the negro criminals who so easily escape after committing a crime. There have been several murders perpetrated by negroes during the past few months in this section and in nearly every instance the guilty man has escaped, although he could have been caught if hounds were available.

It is probable the matter will be taken up with county commissioners and city council, with the view of having a joint appropriation made to purchase a pair of good hounds.

John Jackson, a negro, is at St. Luke's hospital and is not expected to live as the result of a fractured skull secured in an affray with Richard Blunt and another negro early Friday morning. The two negroes have been employed at Central foundry and were in the yard of that plant this morning before the whistle blew to start to work. They got in an argument over some trivial matter when, according to witnesses, Blount picked up a heavy hammer and dealt Jackson a terrific blow on the head. Blount immediately took to the woods and although he was tracked for nearly a mile the police and deputy marshals were unable to locate him.

~~TAX~~ RECEIPTS GIVEN NEGRO NEWCOMERS

Three, Held for Court, Say Magee Henchman Supplied Them With Certificates.

PITTSBURG PA TELEGRAPH
OCTOBER 12, 1917

That Magee henchmen resorted to all sorts of election tricks was shown today when three Negroes were held for court by Magistrate John A. Fugassi. The accused men, Robert Ford, John Dunlap and John Malone, admitted they received 1915 tax receipts to enable them to vote, notwithstanding that they did not come to Pittsburgh until the spring of this year. They are employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and live in a camp car in the Fifteenth ward.

Robert Bledsoe and Archie McKnight, also arrested in connection with the fraud, were released. They had no knowledge of any wrongdoing. Bledsoe testified that H. R. Williams, a Magee leader, asked him to get the names of the Negroes in the camp cars. Later he says Williams furnished him with tax receipts to be distributed among the Negroes.

William Meader, of the Fifteenth ward, testified that he registered at the solicitation of Joseph Stevens, another Magee worker in the Fifteenth ward. He said Stevens told him to give his residence as 3848 Second avenue. Meader never lived at that address. He was held for court.

MIGRATION SWELLS NEGRO VOTE IN OHIO

New York Times 3-13-17

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—There will be 2,500 more colored voters eligible to vote in Franklin County this fall, giving the county a total of 8,500 colored voters. These 2,500 new colored voters will be largely men who have come from the South during the last year and a half.

Eligible to vote this fall in Ohio will be 30,000 more colored voters than at the 1916 election. These 30,000 will swell the colored vote of Ahio to 100,000. If the present ratio of increase in the number of colored men coming North from the South continues throughout next summer and fall, in 1918 there will be 145,000 colored voters in Ohio.

The 30,000 additional colored voters in Ohio, according to information, will be distributed in those counties having large industrial plants. Part of the distribution will be: Hamilton County, 2,500; Cuyahoga, 3,000; Summit, 700; Lucas, 850; Mahoning, 500; Lorain, 500; Mongomery, 750; Clark, 400; Miami, 300.

The First Established and Most Complete Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World.

CLASS NEWS

St. Joseph Mo.

MAR 2 9 1917

It is now stated, authoritatively, that at least 500 negroes have transferred citizenship from Southern to Northern states within the last ninety days. This extraordinary migration is one of the big political facts of the times, and the result will shortly be seen—will certainly be seen in the next presidential election. These negroes, all Republican and who may be counted upon to vote for Republican candidates, have located mostly in what are called pivotal states.

Mail

Charleston, W. Va.

MAR 8 1917

Southern negroes, hopeless of ever being permitted to vote in States of their birth below Mason and Dixon's line, are migrating in enormous numbers to northern states, and particularly to communities where the political balance is delicate and where, therefore, they hope to achieve real importance as voters. Five hundred thousand are said to have migrated northward within the last ninety days.

EVENING SUN

New York City

MAR 8 - 1917

Shaking the Solid South.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The labor shortage of 1916 resulted in the migration of many southern negroes to northern cities, lured by expectations of better wages than they ever received in southern cotton fields or factories . . . Taken by and large the migration may prove to be a good thing for North and South and a contribution to the solution of the race problem. Once scatter the negro population more widely than it has been placed since the abolition of slavery and we should hear less about the "peril of negro domination" from the South, perhaps even see a disintegration of the Democratic party solidarity of those States.

Labor – 1917
Migration

AND THOU TOO, HOUSTON!

The Negro exodus, like Banquo's ghost, will not down and daily carloads of our people are leaving the South for the North and East.

At first this hegira particularly affected the Southeastern states, but now it has reached Texas and is depleting our ranks daily.

6-23-17

The state department of labor states that already 120,000 race men have left Texas and now right below our sanctum a representative of the Pennsylvania railroad company is recruiting able-bodied Negroes as rapidly as they can prove their physical fitness.

Houston Observer

Five hundred will leave Houston alone on this particular mission, going to different points in Pennsylvania, being engaged for an indefinite period.

The men are jubilant and seem anxious to leave Dixie. They are mostly men already employed and men with families, whose departure affects us both economically and commercially.

It is hardly necessary to discuss the causes.

Houston is considered and reputed to be one of the fairest and best Southern cities.

Yet if Negroes are over-ready to leave here, one can see how these "mean" towns will suffer.

There is no denying the fact that the exodus is hurting the South.

Already many rent houses are vacant right in this city, whose occupants have answered the call of the North and East.

These Negroes are not going North for social equality or any such bug-bear theory.

They want freedom and liberty; decent and respectable wages; sanitary and hygienic living quarters; excellent school facilities; playgrounds; where they will not be victims of "bullying, nigger-hating" cops and where justice is meted out to men on their merits and not on their color.

The Negro wants his family respected and protected and the South affords him precious little of either.

We do not desire to see the South crippled, but God knows that we have certainly seen our race crippled, maimed, cowed and maltreated too much already and fair exchange is not robbery.

Let the South continue to sit complacent with its haughty, bourbon, mobocratic and autocratic spirit and regard the exodus as insignificant.

Ofttimes our hindsight is better than our foresight and this will likely be an instance of such.

If the South will render the Negro's surroundings and environments congenial from all angles, exercising fairness and justice on all sides, this Northern migration will dwindle down; if not, then it is going to assume even larger proportions, if the North needs the labor.

Places from Which Migrants Went.

READ THIS BEFORE YOU MOVE NORTH

The migration of the Negro Northward continues to be a serious problem. Three hundred left on one boat from New Orleans for New York a few days ago and a train practically loaded at the same time left for Chicago. The situation around Norfolk is more serious, where the Negroes have plenty of work with good pay. One company where Negro labor has been employed for fifty years expended last year for labor more than $1,500,000 in the city of Norfolk, over $500,000 of this amount in wages for longshoremen and other laborers. Most of this amount went to our people.

The great mistake that some of our people are making in their moving to the North is their going without any definite place to go and with no definite employment in sight. There is enough risk when there is a bona fide offer of good positions in the North of the work that is congenial and work which our people can do, but it is a littleless than foolhardy because some of our people are moving North for others to go in a harem scarem way. Those who go without definite employment are making trouble. Going into the cities of the North they have been forced to go into temporary camps, there having been no provision made for them, housing facilities being inadequate and no immediate employment to be had.

Southwestern Christian Advocate 4/5/17

These facts lead us to say in no case should our people attempt to go North until they know where they are going, to what they are going and whether the firms that offer employment are reliable. They must not forget that there are labor agents who get so much per head for men who go North but these labor agents cannot guarantee employment for the shiftless, worthless laborer whether he is in the South or in the North.

There is another thing to which attention should be called, in perfect frankness. Our people who move North should not expect to find everything rosy. There will be considerable disappointment if they think they will not encounter prejudice in the North. There is less prejudice there of a kind. There are better opportunities for education, and there is better protection, but there is the more intense prejudice on the part of the Labor Unions against skilled workmen who are Negroes. We give a warning note to our people against this foolhardy pulling up and moving into the complications of city life without knowing definitely what awaits them.

Moreover, the city with its allurements is no place for our people who are not accustomed to city life. Many Negro boys and girls who have otherwise been innocent in the South will be victims of all sorts of schemes and pitfalls and influences for degradation in the cities. It is well, therefore, when our people contemplate moving North, before they start, that they get in touch with some of the pastors of the churches of whatever denominations in the city where they expect to go. The home pastors will be glad to inform you of the pastors in the cities of the North. Further, if our people, whether they be Baptist or any other denomination, in any section of the South, who do not know the pastor in the city to which they are going, would write the Southwestern Christian Advocate we would be glad to find out for them and give them the name and address of the pastor of their denomination in the city to which they plan to go. This applies to all denominations as well as our own.

But there is another serious thing about our people moving North. Practically the whole South is dry and this has meant a good thing for the Negro. Keep the Negro from whiskey and he prospers. Give him whiskey and he becomes a menace to society. Many of the Negroes moving out of the dry South go into the open saloon territory in the North and yield to the temptation to drink and this has become so serious a matter that the Christian Recorder of Philadelphia, calls attention to it in the following editorial paragraph:

"The greatest enemy of the Negro who is coming North is whiskey. Most of them come from states which are nominally dry, and where whiskey cannot be gotten as openly as here in licensed saloons. The temptation here is great, often too great, and as a consequence we shall have much distress and loss. Now, as never before, our ministry should concentrate its guns on the saloon."

PLAIN TALK

The Journal and Guide, 8/25/17

Migration has made the servant problem acute in Elizabeth City, N. C., just as it has in hundreds of other towns in the South. The cooks, housemaids and nurses have been hard pressed by the high cost of living and hundreds of them have answered the call of higher wages in other parts of the country. Some have decided to stay in Elizabeth City but they have let it be known that they want better pay for the services they render. The Elizabeth City Independent is in sympathy with the servant class and hands the housewives of its city some plain talk on the subject. In the course of an article setting forth the needs of the working women the Independent says:

> The Negro cooks, nurses and housemaids are demanding more money. And these Negro girls and women are going to get more pay or seek other fields of employment. Many a white woman who has never wrestled with a kitchen range or manicured her finger nails on a juniper washboard will find a new meaning in these things before the summer is over. It is going to be hard on the women for a season, but it will drive them to an acquaintance with their household affairs which will be decidedly beneficial to many and will enforce more simplified and more economical methods of housekeeping.

By paying better wages and by abandoning obsolete methods of handling the working women, the housewives of Elizabeth City and of the whole South will solve their problems of domestic service. As the standard of living goes up women require better pay in order to meet it. The head-rag and mother-hubbard type of kitchen mechanic is passing and is being supplanted by either a worse or better type of domestic. Worse if poor pay is offered and better if pay is consistent with the services required.

MR. B. J. DAVIS

The Louisville News

Writes Interesting Letter On Southern Conditions As He Finds Them Firsthand.

7/21/17

Colierville, Tenn., July 20, 1917.

Editor News:

As I promised to give you some news from this part of the State of Tennessee I will try to do so. I spent six days at Mason, Tenn., thirty-five miles from Memphis. Without one exception I found the Negroes in that section doing well. A great number owning their own farms and autos. There was one very mean white man in Tipton county who owns about one thousand acres of land and he has all Negro tenants. He works them on the shares. It takes all their part of the crop and more to pay him for advancing them through the year, and at the end of the year they are in his debt and they can't leave his farm until they are out of his debt. So he manages to keep them in his debt, and if they complain he will give them a good thrashing. So you see they are practically slaves. I have carefully investigated the reported bad treatment of the Negro in this part of the country. I find that the Negro has an equal chance to improve his financial condition and that the better class of both races are on good friendly terms; that the lynching that recently occurred here was done by dagoes and poor white people; that the woman that was killed was the Negro's sweetheart and had been for some time; she was a dago. He had become tired of her because he could not keep her supplied with the amount of finance she wanted. The Negroes in Memphis were not afraid to condemn the action of the mob and they did publicly condemn it. Several dagoes that were in business on Beale street have since closed their places because the Negroes refuse to trade with them. Several business firms have discharged their white employes that took part in the lynching.

About 2,000 Negroes have left here, but you don't miss them—only in this way, they were Negroes who were thrifty and attended church. You miss those familiar faces at the church. The Negroes called off all their grand sessions that were billed for Memphis this year.

I find that the Negro mechanics work on the same buildings as the White, and the labor unions meet jointly. The Negro brickmasons get $7 per day; carpenters, $3 to $3.50 per day. There are several large Negro contractors. All fine plastering work is done by Negro contractors. The Negroes own some very fine homes here. There is no segregation law here.. If a white man sells a Negro a home in the White district, and if the Whites don't want him there they will club in and buy him out, or they will sell out and move.

The White ministers called a consultation meeting with the Colored ministers. They took upon themselves mostly the blame for the recent trouble and urged the Colored ministers to counsel their people to stay here.

One man told me that his brother had died in Chicago. He went to the depot to start for Chicago. At the station there was a rush of Negroes trying to purchase tickets. Policemen were there, and they would ask you where you were going. If you said Chicago or North they would put you out of line and tell you that you could get a ticket; that he was put out of line and had to get his ticket the next day at the city ticket office.

Now the city officials are trying to clean up the red light district, especially the Whites. There's common talk that these women have become very bold. The color of the skin was no bar to them, and rather than put so many Negroes in jail it would be best to put the women out of business.

To my surprise I find the street car conductors very polite and there is no trouble on the cars. Every one seems to understand his place. The Whites fill up from the front, the Colored from the rear. If there are more of one race than the other they simply fill up as far as the numbers go. White physicians very often consult with the Colored physicians on serious cases. The Negro insurance companies are doing good work.

A grand reception was given me by Mrs. C. W. Herd, my sister and friends on Monday night. I am eating spring chicken at every meal. As a whole the future outlook is brighter here for the Negroes.

B. J. DAVIS.

ARKANSAS FARMERS ARE DISSATISFIED

Many Colored Families Leave Section for Other Parts of State.

2/8/17

MISTREATED BY LANDLORDS

Paid Way Below Market Price for Cotton, Farmers Seek Better Market ---Mexican Cotton Boll Weevils Destroy Crops.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

WILMOT, Ark.—The year 1916 ended with a social unrest among Negroes in Ashley County. A general complaining of not getting a good price for cotton among the tenant class resulted in a migration of about 600 families from this section of the State to other sections where Negroes believe they can get better treatment by the white people, and a higher price for cotton and other produce.

During the spring and summer months of last year, there were heavy intermittent rains in this section of the State which impeded the cultivation of crops. However, the Negroes labored patiently. Thousands had to hunt game in the forest early in the morning and late in the afternoon for food because the white merchants "choked" them off from their credits in the white merchants' stores. Thousands of acres of this rich land planted in cotton which grew from four to five feet high, some of these stalks of cotton did not have a bloom or boll of cotton on it. The Mexican cotton boll weevil had exterminated the colored farmer's future subsistence.

With a gathering of not a third of the Negroes' early prospected harvest, they were seemingly compelled to sell their cotton to the white merchants for a very low price.

Those Negroes who own farms in this section of the State sell their cotton in Pine Bluff or Memphis where they get a high price for their produce. These colored landowners come back to their homes and tell the news to their less favored comrades. The white landowners claim that the colored landowners are "demoralizing the niggers." Many farms which contain thousands of acres of tenant land shall lay waste this year in this section of the State, because the colored people are not satisfied with present conditions.

Because of the great injury the Mexican cotton boll weevils have wrought, the low economic conditions of the majority of Negroes in this section, the desire for higher prices for cotton and a good market for other produce, a movement has been started, headed by Edmund D. Washington, Jr., known as the Afro-American Agricultural Society of Ashley County. The aim of this organization is to aid in the promotion of the general welfare of the Negro; to get Negroes better cotton markets; to instruct him to raise hogs, poultry and cattle for himself; to buy farms and to teach economy and other techings for his well being.

COMPLAIN OF LABOR SHORTAGE AT DALLAS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

DALLAS, TEX.—Dallas contractors are confronted with a serious shortage of Negro labor. Work on a number of buildings is being delayed because the contractors are unable to get enough men to carry it on as rapidly as it might be were labor plentiful. The shortage has been apparent for the last week or ten days.

One large construction concern usually employs 150 or 200 Negroes, but at present it is using only about a third of that number. This concern also has a large amount of work to be done.

The fact that Negroes are unable to earn enough to meet the increased cost of living is believed to be the principal reason for their exodus from the city. The average Negro laborer draws from $2 to $2.25 a day, which is inadequate to meet his living expenses. The fact that a large number have gone to the country to work in the cotton fields also has conduced to the scarcity. A third reason advanced is that many have been imported into the Northern States through lure of an increased stipend to recruit the depleted ranks of labor in that section of the country.

One concern tried recently to secure five Negro laborers, but obtained only one.

Labor—1917
Migration

Places for which Migrants Went.

Selma Negroes Near Panic When 7 Are Brought Back From the North In Coffins

Returning Blacks Put Quietus on Exodus by Stories of Hardship and Suffering

Selma Bureau of The Advertiser Telephone 77

A degree of excitement approaching a panic ran through the negro population of the city today on the arrival of trains from the North bearing seven caskets containing the bodies of negroes who recently left this section for the north.

Negro relatives accompanied all but one of the caskets, which was sent by express and the tales told by the survivors put a quietus on the desire of any more to leave the city.

It is said that the negroes from the South are quickly affected by pneumonia on account of the hard winter prevailing in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The negroes will be buried at their homes in Selma, Uniontown and Safford.

THE SECOND EXODUS

C. M. Tanner.

A conservative estimate makes it certain that over four hundred thousand Negroes have left the South for the North and Northwest since last fall. It is equally certain that the real movement of our people from the southern sections of this country is only begun. There are hundreds and thousands of Negroes all over the extreme southern States and North Carolina who have decided and are planning to leave as soon as it is certain that the cold weather over in the North. Four thousand have left the region in and around Blakely in the last few months, and it is safe to say that the Exodus hasn't anything like its full proporportions. Thousands of our people made up their minds last fall to leave the South, but were prevented by two considerations. First: Many of them were under contract or had their crops to gather in the farming sections, and the rigors of a Northern winter also deterred them. But since the first of the year the white farmers in many sections of the South have found it impossible to secure enough help to even prepare properly the land for another year's crop. A train load of Guano and selected cotton seed pulled into Atlanta last week from the southwest section of Georgia. It had been sent to fill orders given months ago, but owing to the fact that Negroes have Negroes have left this section in left this section in such large numbers, those to whom it was assigned absolutely refused to receive it. They had no use for it. Their hands were gone. I have travelled through all parts of Georgia, and have spent some time in the southwest section of this great State, and there are plenty of plantations, large farms, that work as many as fifty and seventy-five plows that have not a single Negro hand on the place. In some instances our people have simply locked the doors of their homes and gone to the train, leaving household furniture, cooking utensils and other possessions. They were afraid to attempt to move them. In a number of instances, they have even been assaulted at the depots by their former employees who found that they were determined to leave. The same is true in Alabama and Florida.

Christian Recorder
1917

I attended a Farmers' Conference at Tuskegee, and it wos a splendid helpful meeting. No mistake was made in the selection of Dr. Moten as the successor of Booker T. Washington. He is doing a good work and speaks out in meeting when occasion demands it. Although the Conference passed resolutions advising the Negro to remain in the South. What else could it consistently do? You cannot ask a sane instution any more than you can a sane individual to commit suicide. Yet in private Conference with farmers from all sections of the South, I found out that at least seventy-five per cent. of them were thoroughly dissatisfied with the economic, political and educational conditions around them, and were planning to leave at the first opportunity. The largest migration of Negroes from Alabama, outside of Birmingham and Montgomery, is from Macon county in which Tuskegee is located.

Despite the stories carried in the papers of this country, that the Negroes of the North are starving, freezing and otherwise faring badly; despite the new stringent regulations—it costs $1000 now to be a labor agent in Georgia—that have been made to prevent labor agents operating in this section and the additional fact that in some places, friendly Conferences have been held between the leaders of the two races, and in other instances terrorism and brute force have been employed to prevent the Negro leaving; he continues to go. Although I would not dare to assume the role of a prophet, and the facts in the case are so patent that the hazy vision of the prophet need not be attempted, it is safe to say that the Northern section of this country will see by mid-summer nearly a million additional Negroes who have come from our section. I, for one, cannot believe that it is other than one of God's ways to solve this Vexed problem of race adjustment.

There are so many sides to this question, that the more one studies it, the more varied and far reaching are its phases. Who among all the politicians and economic specialists saw this as one of the outcomes of the world war. The economical, political, educational and religious outcome of this second Exodus is far beyond human vision to even approximate. The results are far more momentous than the physical emancipation given the race fifty years ago.

To-day I am finishing a book, of about two hundred pages, entitled, "The Second Exodu, or the causes leading to the migration of the Negro from the South." In this work, divided into twelve chapters, we show something of the part that unrestricted and unpunished mob violence, inferior educational facilities, disfranchisement, segregation, jim crow-ism, injustice, especially in the petty courts, and several other kindred matters have played in creating and fostering the determination of masses of our people to leave the South. I promise you it will be a plain, unvarnishhed tale.

Some in this section are wondering what is becoming, and what will become of the hordes of our people who are going North. Some time ago I read a statement coming from the First Episcopal District in which it was stated that it was alright for the people to come. There is work, opportunities for them. But with this invitation was warning that it was not best for any of our preachers to come as there were no places for them. Surely the present churches do not mean to attempt to absorb this great mass of people. New congregations must spring up and doubtless will, all over the northern sections to which they have come. It is best for the church at large, it is best for the interest of that part of the church, that new congregations should be formed.

The resolutions of welcome and the wise letters that have appeared from time to time from some of the Bishops of our church, such as the communication from Bishop Coppin, have tended to ease the minds of more than one perplexed and unsettled man and woman of our race. Strange enough this Exodus is thus far without a Moses. No one man alone seems to have stirred these people to unrest and activity. But do not let our brethren think for one moment that because no one man of our race has risen up as the leader of this Exodus, that the men of this section are cowered and silent Bishop John Hurst in Jacksonville, Florida, a few weeks ago spoke in clarion tones for equal and exact justice. The statesman-like position of Bishop J. A. Johnson in his addreesses in North Carolina have been the utterances of a courageous leader, and within the last week, right in the city of Atlanta, Bishop J. S. Flipper declared to an overwhelming crowd at Bethel Church, that it was God's hand that was at work in this migration movement; that he would rather freeze to death in the North than be burned at the stake in the South, and that where opportunities presented themselves, the people should go.

The Scripture is being fulfilled every day in our very sight, and it is certainly the intention of divine providence to make our people in this movement profit by it, or else we are desctined to be the sport of the gods and the pawn of fate.

149 Clark St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

HOW NOT TO CHECK NEGRO MIGRATION

The following editorial appeared in the Richmond Times-Dispatch in reply to a Halifax County correspondent. The editorial and the letter follow:

Richmond Planet
2/24/17

Our correspondent from Halifax County, who charges us with failure to understand the menace of Negro migration from the South, fails himself to understand our position. Against this migration, with its evil consequences to all concerned, The Times-Dispatch frequently has protested, and shall continue to protest. For Richmond's protection against unscrupulous or over-active labor agents, The Times-Dispatch has urged an ordinance fixing a prohibitive license fee, and it has printed many news articles showing what bitter disappointments Negroes who have emigrated from Virginia to the North have encountered and what hardships they have had to endure.

That is a different matter, however from arresting Negroes who decline to heed advice. Such a policy, found ed in mingled folly and injustice, and in open violation of law, is certain to do more harm than good. It will drive away more labor than by the wildest stretch of the imagination it can be expected to keep in this State. It is not only wrong, but stupid, and bound to defeat its own ends.

A Farmers's view of Negro Migration:

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I was interested in your editorial in to-day's paper headed "Justice to the Negro," and the only conclusion I can reach is that you are misinformed. You say, "We must treat him (the Negro) with justice," with which I agree. I am a young farmer, who has been stung by this migration of our farm labor to the brickyards on the Hudson River.

Last week about 100 able-bodied men left the farming section between South Boston and Danville for New York. A few of these came from the factories of South Boston, and a few have little farms in the country and are in the habit of working in the brickyards and spending their winters here, but the majority are farm laborers who have hired themselves to the farmers for the year; and the farmers have bought fertilizer, plowed their lands and started their crops.

This has been a backward spring, and many farmers have done very little work, but have kept their hands on their pay rolls just to have them when the work season opens, just to find they have no labor and none to be hired at any price. In most cases, these Negroes have families, and go off leaving their women and children here, knowing that farmers can't get rid of them. None of these Negroes had their families with them; many owe the farmers for whom they worked, money which has been advanced them to work on shares.

I am glad to see the people of Richmond and other cities doing a little toward helping make more food supplies, but there are a thousand farms in Halifax County, and any one of them properly manned would make more than every vacant lot that will be cultivated in Richmond. We have a law requiring a labor agent to pay $500 for a license, but any partner in an incorporated concern can come for the hands, and he is exempted from paying this.

They have gotten around this law this year by having two or three of their old hands notify the Negroes when they will be at our stations to take them back. We think these Negro agents get paid for the work and should pay the license. I hope you will see if you can't create a sentiment whereby a farmer could have some means of holding his labor after wintering it and meeting all obligations to it.

The employer is the man who does not get justice on the farms. The

labor is limited, and the laborer knows that he can quit when he feels like it and there is another job waiting for him; and we have no law to protect us, though our farms are mortgaged to buy fertilizers, tools and teams. W. W. WILKINS.

Turbeville, Va., April 25.

SHORTAGE IN LABOR WORRIES OFFICIALS

Constitution

Health of City May Be Endangered as Result of Insufficiency of Men in the Sanitary Department.

5-13-17

Heads of the city departments are worried over the shortage of labor in Atlanta, and Chief Jentzen, head of the sanitary department, informed Mayor Asa G. Candler, at Saturday morning's cabinet meeting, that shortage of labor might seriously impair the city's health when hot weather sets in because there were now no laborers to be secured to drive fully 16 of the sanitary wagons and trucks.

"This is a serious matter," said Mayor Candler. "We must take steps at once to remedy the situation."

Chief Jentzen told Mayor Candler that many of his laborers were leaving the city because of getting better wages in other states, and that council must increase the department's financial resources if the city's health was to be kept intact this summer

Get Better Wages.

"These laborers are leaving Atlanta for better wages," said Chief Jentzen. "They are at least leaving our sanitary department because we pay them only $1.25 a day. I have 16 wagons idle every day because of no drivers, and these wagons must be kept going every day in hot weather to remove rubbish, or the city's health is going to be seriously impaired."

Mayor Candler said he didn't know where the money was going to come from out of the city's resources to meet this emergency, but that something must be done.

Superintendent Collier, head of the construction department, criticised Police Recorder Johnson for not sending enough of the lawbreakers to the stockade for work on the roads. He declared that the shortage of labor existing in the stockade was not the fault of the police, that this department was catching just as many culprits as ever, but that Recorder Johnson was turning them loose or letting them go with very light fines.

The entire cabinet agreed to use all of its influence with Recorder Johnson during this week in order to persuade the recorder to attend next Saturday's cabinet meeting. At this time the recorder will be shown the gravity of the situation by the various city heads who are in need of laborers.

Wants Heavier Fines.

Police Chief Mayo told the city heads that extra men had been put on the job of running down agents said to be working in Atlanta to persuade negroes to leave this state for the north, telling them wild tales of getting $2.50 a day. The police chief said that already three arrests had been made, but that the recorder had fined them only $25 and costs, and that it would be hard to break up the practice and stop the immigration of laborers from the city unless the offenders were dealt with more strenuously. Chief Mayo stated that every alleged immigration agent operating without a license was being held by the police for trial under a heavy bond of $300.

Dr. Claude Smith, who has been put in charge of the two farms to be operated by the city, on one of which is the dairy, told the cabinet that corn and sorghum and peas were being planted at the Peachtree disposal plant acreage, and that corn and peas were being planted on the old Key place south of the federal prison, on which a dairy is being operated by the city. Manure from the sanitary department, the police department and the various fire departments, is to be furnished the farm lands daily.

News

NEGRO EMIGRANTS ARE LEAVING CITY

139 Negroes Left Yesterday Presumably for Charlotte, Distributing Point

Sixty-nine negroes left last night on train No. 30, northbound and 70 others left on Nos. 40 and 12. It is is thought that they were going to Charlotte which is said to be a distributing point whence they will be sent to various sections of the North and West. One of the men arrested by Sheriff Rector had a ticket affording transportation for ten persons. Another negro, believed to be an emigrant agent, may have been arrested at Spartanburg, as the authorities of that city were notified by Sheriff Recrot of his description and probable occupation, the sheriff not learning about this man in time to nab him. A large crowd of negroes went to the train to see the emigrants depart. One of the negroes apprehended here claimed that he was working for another negro, who is the man higher up.

Sheriff Rector believes that there will be a later exodus. He has been warned by the Charlotte police authoities to that effect. The railroad section foreman at Paris notified the sheriff last night that half of the men in the former's employe have left for the North.

This is the first exodus from Greenville, although there have been a number in other parts of the State, notably from Greenwood.

Will Taylor and Joe Parker, negroes, were arrested last night at the Southern depot by Sheriff Rector on a charge of soliciting labor to leave the State. They were brought to the city jail and locked up for the night. It is probable that they will be given a hearing today.

The arrest of the negroes followed some information Sheriff Rector had received. that negroes were going away on train No. 30, and that the trip had been planned by an outsider, supposedly a labor agent. The Sheriff hurried to the depot, and just before the train left, the arrests were made.

Both Parker and Taylor, when seen last night, denied having any connection with soliciting labor. Parker, who is young, stated that he came to Greenville wrom Hendersonville several days ago, and yesterday decided to go to Atlantic City. He had a ticket for that city in his possession when caught. The Taylor negro said that he had started to Charlotte and had a ticket for that city when arrested. He denied having connection with any buying of tickets for other persons.

EXODUS NORTH ALARMS GEORGIA

Legislative Aid Sought to Check Migration of Colored People

STATE BEING BLED WHITE

Dixie Lawlessness the Real Cause of Movement

Atlanta, Ga., June 2.—The situation created by the continual emigration of colored laborers to the North grows more acute daily. For the last ten months the colored population of Georgia, men and women, have been flowing away in a steadily increasing stream from the fields and factories that need their labor. At least 50,000 adults have left the State since last July and more are going. As a result of this removal of its labor, Georgia is being bled white, and prominent men all over the State who raised never an eye lash a year ago when colored men and women were brutally lynched are now getting intensely interested in the situation.

All white Georgia, with the hired colored help, is devoting its energies and its talents to checking the exodus. So far, however, attempts have been only partly effective. So an appeal will be made to the Legislature in the coming session to pass as quickly as possible a measure to check the hegira. In the meantime mass meetings are being held at which colored and white speakers are urging the colored laborer to stand by the state. Colored men attend these meetings largely, applaud the speakers enthusiastically, and continue to go North by every train.

There are several reasons for this continual emigration. In the first place, the high wages which are being paid in the North for farm labor are a glowing attraction. Then again, colored people value their lives as much as any other people, and with men and women of the race being lynched daily in the savage South, and the murderers never punished, they think both to better themselves and get protection under the law by going North. So the hegira continues.

PUBLIC LEDGER

Philadelphia, Pa.

PROSPECTS IN NORTH ATTRACT NEGROES

Better Opportunities for Work Lure Them From South, Says Investigator

Ill treatment, bad conditions in the South and the opportunities offered them in the North are largely responsible for the influx of thousands of negroes to this and other cities, according to a statement made at a conference of the committee on negro migration to Philadelphia held at the Housing Association yesterday afternoon. This committee is endeavoring to care for the negroes after they reach the city.

A. L. Manley, of the Armstrong Association, told the committee that he saw recently in the southern section of the city virtually the whole population of Glenwood, S. C., which had migrated north in a solid body.

The Rev. William K. Graham, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, pointed out that "many of the women either came from temperance States or else towns where there are no side entrances for women in saloons, and that they fairly go crazy over liquor and take far too much."

The committees and the chairmen appointed were: On receiving immigrants, Miss Mary Gilette, of the Travelers' Aid Society; housing and sanitation, John Ihlder, Philadelphia Housing Association; employment, A. L. Manley, Armstrong Association; relief, Miss Betsey Libbey, Society for Organizing Charity; education, J. R. Paul Brock, principal Durham Public School; recreation, J. Leonard Mason, Board of Recreation; churches, the Rev. W. Graham. The committee decided to publish a directory for the new arrivals.

NEGROES Going NORTH

The Raleigh Independent, 4/28/17

Large numbers of our people are continuing to go North. Stopping over in Greensboro the other night on our way from Winston-Salem, when the northbound train pulled in we found a car load of Negroes, men and women, going North. We were informed that this was a common occurrence. Northern industrial firms are placing orders for large numbers of our people at good wages and they are being attracted. We have in hand an order for 1000 men and 300 wmen at wages running from $2 to $3.50 per day. We ourselves have been offered fine inducements to go North and superintend the placing of Southern Negro laborers. We have refused for the reason that, while not discouraging those who can better their condition by going North, we prefer to use our influence in promoting conditions that will make it to the interest of Negroes to remain in North Carolina. This we are doing at a very great sacrifice to ourselves in a financial way.

Winston-Salem, and the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, offer a solution of this Negro emigration question to which we point with singular pride.

TRIALS DELAYED BY NEGRO EXODUS

DALLAS TEX. EVE. DISPATCH OCTOBER 29, 1917

"Witnesses are in Pennsylvania," was a response that grew monotonus in Judge Thornton's court today. They are supposed to have gone there in the exodus of negroes from the South the last few months.

Cases are either dismissed or continued.

Labor - 1917

Migration

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
JULY 17, 1917

THE MOVEMENT REVIVED.

The fact has developed that in a quiet way many Charlotte negroes have been leaving the city for different points in the North within the past two weeks. Included among the number are some of the better class—servants who have been getting the best wages of any class of household or office help in the city. Since July 1 about eighty of these have left Charlotte. The secret work of the labor agent is responsible for some of this migration, but there is another cause. Many of the recently departed negroes are numbered in the selective draft lists, and in some way word has been passed among them that by skipping out and "losing" themselves in the Northern cities they will be able to escape being drafted into the Army. It is known that some of the negroes who have gone away had been living in fear of the draft and this explanation of their disappearance seems plausible. But that secretly working labor agents have been active in and about Charlotte the past few weeks is a pretty well established fact, for the results are seen not only in the city, but in a renewed movement from the farms. For every darkey the labor agent seduces he gets a paltry dollar or two, and it is all the same to him whether the negroes starve or are hanged or shot. He gets his dollar and they shoulder the consequences.

TWO THOUSAND NEGROES TAKEN OUT OF TEXAS.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
AUGUST 2, 1917

Approximately 2,000 negroes have been shipped out of Texas, of which number 500 were from Dallas, since the campaign to induce negroes to work in Northern and Eastern labor centers was inaugurated, J. L. Bridges, representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said yesterday.

What is called a "recruiting office" has been operated in Dallas for about thirty days. During this time shipments of negroes have been made on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays not more than sixty-five being sent at any one time.

Negroes who were on hand to receive transportation Tuesday night when an application for an injunction restraining the further shipment of certain classes of negroes was filed in the Fourteenth District Court, thus holding up shipment that night, said that they were motivated entirely by the opportunities represented to be awaiting them in Northern and Eastern centers. They were more influenced by letters received from the North and East from friends who have gone there than by the inducements offered by the recruiting agents, they said.

"In recruiting these workmen, both negroes and Mexicans, the Pennsylvania Railroad is actuated by patriotic motives," said J. L. Bridges, representative of the road in Dallas. "The railway has pledged itself to help the Government in rapid transportation of troops and supplies, and in order to keep the lines open it has been necessary to recruit from other sections workmen to take the places of men who have left the road to work in other industries or to enter the war."

Places from Which Migrants Went.

Labor Shortage Expected to Boost Pay Unskilled N. O. Men Get 50 Percent More

NEW ORLEANS LA TIMES
AUGUST 5, 1917

The scarcity of labor is beginning to be felt in New Orleans and the surrounding territory; and in the bidding that is expected to follow, wages probably will be greatly increased within the next few months. In the last year in this district wages for unskilled workers showed an increase of almost 50 per cent, and the wages for skilled workers an increase of 25 per cent. The cost of living for the entire country is estimated to have increased more than 40 per cent in the same period.

Federated employment clearing house reports a big shortage in carpenters, common laborers and farm labor. The work on army cantonments and in shipbuilding yards is largely responsible for the shortage. Steel and iron workers are in great demand, and during the year it is expected their wages will increase in greater proportion than the wages of unskilled labor.

Army Draft Factor

Large employers are speculating on the results of the army draft and of immigration, which has practically been stopped. Figures compiled by government statisticians show that migration since the beginning of the world war has brought about a loss in industrial lines, but a gain in agricultural lines.

Negro labor will be the great advantage of the south, according to large employers. The exodus to the north has been stopped, according to the annual report made by H. A. H. Jacobson, government employment agent in New Orleans, and the movement of negro labor to northern points has returned to normal.

The bureau, of which Mr. Jacobson is head, has just completed its first year. During that time it received applications from 5524 persons, and referred 3355 of that number to positions.

Jacobson Makes Report

In his annual report to the government, Mr. Jacobson says of the negro movement:

"There has been a wide discussion of the movement of southern negroes to the north. The most contradictory views have been expressed as to its influence on the north, the south and the negroes themselves as to the efficiency of this labor and its future. Some papers in the north have declared that the negroes were warmly welcomed and proved a great relief to the large employer of labor, and that it bettered the condition of the negroes and promised to solve all race problems. Not a few of the southern newspapers heard the news with satisfaction, holding it was to the interest of the south to get rid of its excess of negroes and thereby encourage white immigration.

"The country, as a whole, they said would be benefited by a more equitable distribution of the negro. Others feared the exodus would cause demoralization and injury to southern agriculture, it would reduce its farm labor supply, and that it would be unfortunate to lose the negro labor before there were better assurances of white immigration to take its place.

Unskilled Labor Shortest

"As the shortage of labor was most pronounced in the unskilled field an attempt to solve the resultant problem was made through the importation to the north of negroes, this attempt to supply the needs of industries was not in all respects a success. In fact, it is regarded in many lines as a dismal failure. The negro is not adapted to work in factories and mills in a cold climate. Neither is he accustomed to much cash, and, as a result, the work done by the negroes was intermittant and unsatisfactory in the extreme.

"The negro in the north in 1915 spent two days of each week buying with money he had earned in the other four. Even this source of labor supply was cut off in the last month of the year by the awakened south, which in many sections enacted legislation that made the work of a labor agent an extremely risky business. In fact, work of this sort which have progressed to the point of shipping negroes to the north by carload became so profitable for labor agents that in their greed they helped to destroy the enterprise themselves.

"Many of them found it more desirable to use the same negroes over and over than to induce new ones to come north, and as a result the imposition they put upon the employer shortly discrediated the business and it became a failure.

Labor Situation Unpromising

"There does not seem much to be expected in the manufacturing centers of the country from this negro movement. The labor situation has been found to be unpromising for the future. The immigration will continue to be small as long as the war lasts, and this means a continued shortage in the unskilled labor supply until the war is ended. What will follow the war is impossible to say, and one guess on this point is probably as good as another.

"It is estimated that the increase in the wages of skilled labor during the year has been 25 per cent, and that of unskilled labor much more, but it is doubtful if anyone was much benefited by this as the wages paid unskilled labor had a demoralizing effect. Employers paid much more for labor than ever before and generally got less.

"Negro labor will, in future, have far less influence both in north as well as south, as compared with 1916. The exodus is over, and the drift of negroes northward is likely to continue on about the same lines as before in normal times."

EXODUS OF NEGROES SHOWN IN SCHOOLS OUT IN COUNTY

Assistant Superintendent Smith Cites Instances of Small Attendance

A percentible falling off in the attendance at the negro schools of Montgomery county is presumed by T. W. Smith, assistant county superintendent of education, to be due to the moving of large numbers of negro families from the rural sections of the county. Mr. Smith is confident that the large exodus of the negroes from the country is having its reaction on the attendance in the schools set apart for the negroes.

"Judging from reports that I have received so far," said Mr. Smith, "there has been considerable decrease in the attendance at some of the negro schools, and this, I feel sure, is caused by the removal from the county of many families of negroes who are seeking means of livelihood. Of course, I have not yet had the time to obtain detailed reports from all the negro schools, but only general reports from a scattering few.

"In one school, which I visited a day or two ago, the attendance was about sixty to seventy last year. It has dropped this year to about thirty or thirty-five, being almost cut in two. I feel sure that when all reports are in, they will show that there has been a very large reduction in the negro pupils throughout the county.

"Of course, practically all of our negro schools have been over-crowded in former years, and even if there is a reduction, the attendance will be somewhere about normal, and there would be no necessity for cutting down the number of teachers."

218 NEGROES LEAVE FOR LARGER CITIES

JACKSON, MISS., NEWS
JUNE 7, 1917

Many Are Wives and Children of Men Who Have Already Gone.

Despite warnings issued by the Governor, leaders of the race and government officials the exodus of Jackson negroes to northern points continues. A large crowd left the city on the Illinois Central Fast Mail last night about midnight, while several hundred members of the same race were present to see their friends off. According to railroad officials tickets were sold to 218 negroes last night, whose designation for the most part was Chicago, although several ignorant of existing conditions were going to East St. Louis.

This is the first trainload to depart from this city since the riot in East St. Louis and those who left were largely women going to join their husbands.

NEGRO LABOR EXODUS CAUSES CRISIS IN SOUTH

Savannah Tribune

West Point, Miss.—At a mass meeting of West Point and Clay county citizens, the labor situation, resulting from the departure of thousands of Negroes for the North, was discussed. A resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a committee of 20 to inform each labor agent in the county that his business is ruinous to the county and also to request him to desist from recruiting Negro labor for other parts of the country.

The labor situation in may parts of Mississippi is approaching a crisis. In fact, the whole of the South is being aroused by the daily exodus of laborers, and action, similar to that taken at the West Point meeting, is being urged in other places. Some of the more conservative employers advise less drastic action.

It is pointed out that the labor agents have the protection of the law and that complications will inevitably result if the citizens proceed with the single idea that the only way, in which they can hold their labor, is by literally ejecting the agents from their districts. Making conditions in the South more attractive to the Negro laborer will, it is said, be a more peaceful means of forcing labor agents to close his doors.

LABORERS LEAVE NEW ORLEANS FOR NORTH

(Special to The New York Age)

New Orleans, La.—Three hundred Negro laborers left here Tuesday on the Southern Pacific steamer for New York and five hundred more left here Saturday, 24th, on another of the same company's steamships bound also for New York, it is said, to work for the company. At the Illinois Central R. R. station in this city, the agent has been having his hands full taking names of colored laborers wanting and waiting to go north. Friday afternoon at 3:30 a train load of Negro laborers left for Chicago and points in Illinois and Indiana. Thousands have already left by way of New Orleans for the north and west and east, the number reaching over twelve thousand. Yet it would be untrue to say they are missed where Negroes are usually to be seen in this city in large numbers any day, notably in South Rampart street uptown and North Claimorne street downtown.

NEGRO LABOR EXODUS CAUSES CRISIS IN SOUTH

Nashville Globe

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MISSISSIPPI ALARMED BY COTTON PICKER SHORTAGE

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 28.—Despite the efforts of Dr. Redmond (who gave the city of Jackson a street sprinkler worth $1,000, and the city officials refused to allow it to be driven on the streets where persons of color resided, although they allowed it to sprinkle where they were hired as menials) and Dr. Brown, 3500 State street, Chicago (who wrote back to this city, telling the white people that there was very little difference between the wages of Jackson and Chicago after rent was paid), load after load of people are wending their way northward. Since the cold weather has begun to settle many are waiting for spring. The army draft, which took away thousands, the high wages and better living conditions in the north, and the prosperity which those who have gone have enjoyed, have caused such a shortage among the cotton pickers this year that the white plantation owners are very much disturbed and in a quandary as to how their cotton will be gathered next year. Word comes from the northland that if the Jim Crow cars are done away with, decent living conditions and better schooling for the Race, coupled with all privileges given people of color by the constiution of the United States, including the ballot, there will be no shortage, but until then there will be a still greater shortage.

Chicago Defender

BANNER

Nashville, Tenn

STRAWBERRY CROPS BADLY NEED LABOR

Visitors to the city from West Tennessee bring the information that in the fruit districts the strawberry growers are confronted with a labor problem incident to the migration of negroes from that part of the state.

As a sample of the exodus of negroes from West Tennessee that has been going on for some time, Assistant Clerk Hu Bennett of the senate said this morning, that 100 of them left Humboldt in a body last Sunday for Pittsburg and other places in Pennsylvania. These negroes gave as a reason for leaving Tennessee, that they had been offered better wages.

Speaking of the strawberry crop, Mr. Bennett said, many of the vines died out during the drouth last fall and some damage had resulted from the hard freezes of the past winter. The new settings, however, were doing well and the yield will not be much, if any, short of the average output. The most serious problem confronting the growers, Mr. Bennett says, is the question of pickers. Heretofore many negroes have adopted picking berries as a profession, starting in the states further South and gradually making further North as far in the direction of Ohio as Kentucky, but if the reports reaching here of the wholesale migration of negroes to the North is as extensive as it is said to be, the berry growers of Tennessee will feel its effects at picking time.

News

Birmingham, Ala.

NEGROES GOING NORTH

Upwards of 500 Are Leaving This District Every Week, Say Agents.

Upwards of 500 negroes and a few white men are leaving this district, mainly starting from Bessemer, every week, bound for points in North and South Carolina, Virginia or Kentucky. The labor is being gathered in the mining and manufacturing district and also from farming sections of the State.

This information is given out by J. L. Clemo, Secretary of the Alabama United Mine Workers of American organization, which organization is opposed to the migration. The labor is being taken to districts where union miners are not employed, and where conditions are not any better than they are in Alabama, it is stated.

There is some of this labor coming back into the State, but it is a small amount as compared to that going out.

DALLAS TEXAS HERALD
JULY 28, 1917

DALLAS NEGROES ARE STILL GOING NORTH.

Shortage in labor, forcing railroads to come south and contract with negroes in order that the traffic of the country may be carried on, is the reason given for taking out of Dallas so many negroes by railroad labor agents.

About 350 have signed contracts from Dallas and vicinity and about 700 more are needed for work by the Pennsylvania railroad. The negroes are promised $1.90 for ten hours' work with comfortable quarters, shower baths and a chance for promotion. Each applicant is given a physical examination and made to sign a contract. Thirty-eight negroes left Dallas Thursday in a special car. One contingent of sixty-five has been sent North.

Practically no European immigration and the return of Mexicans to Mexico on account of the draft, is given as the main reasons for the labor shortage.

AUG 5, 1917

MORE NEGROES LEAVE.

Large Crowd at Station to Tell Friends Goodbye.

Jackson's colored population was decreased by several hundred last night, when another squad left for Northern points. The majority went to Chicago, while a few others went to East St. Louis, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Detroit. All are going to make their fortunes, despite the warning of members of their race who have seen conditions in some of the Northern cities as they really exist.

Several hundred more negroes were at the station to bid their friends goodbye.

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES
JULY 4, 1917

The Post reports the third big shipment of negro laborers from Houston and vicinity to Eastern cities. The total number combed from the Houston territory in less than two weeks, according to the Post, has now passed the 600 mark and another shipment is to be made this week. Some of the negroes quit good places to join the exodus. The information is given that the man who is now shipping negroes used to ship Mexicans exclusively. With improved conditions in Mexico, the Mexicans are returning to their own country. Northern labor employers do not want the Mexicans any more because the Aztecs, as soon as they get there, go to work in the ammunition factories, where they can command first-class wages. Hence, the increased demand for Southern negroes. There is a man power shortage. It will be felt later along in the year.—Fort Worth Record

EVENING Bulletin

Providence, R.

MAR 28 1917

Negroes Coming North.

A statement given out by a negro leader at Biloxi, Miss., explains that the negroes are going North because they find that they cannot live in the South on the wages they are getting.—New Orleans States.

N. Y. COMMERCIAL
New York City

LABOR SCARCITY IN SOUTH

Negroes Lured to North by Promises of High Wages.

Atlanta, Ga., April 2.—A growing scarcity of labor is being felt in every industrial centre of the south, owing to the exodus of negroes to Northern manufacturing centres, under promises by labor agents of higher wages and social advantages. Official cognizance of the northward movement of negroes, which began a year or so ago, was taken today in the April report of the Atlanta District Federal Reserve Bank's Board. Thousands of negroes have gone North. The first were from the farms, but later departures were from mining and other industrial centres.

NEWS
Indianapolis, Ind.

NEGROES COMING NORTH.

All Industrial Centers of South Affected by Shortage of Labor.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2.—A growing scarcity of labor is being felt in every industrial center of the south as a result of the exodus of negroes to northern manufacturing centers under promises by labor agents of higher wages and social advantages. Official cognizance of the northward movement of negroes, which began a year or so ago, was taken today in the April report of the Atlanta District Federal Reserve Bank's board. Thousands of negroes have gone north, the first from the farms and later those from mining and other industrial centers.

STATE
Columbia, S. C.

MAR 28 1917

COMING AND GOING.

Negroes Leave, Others Return to Greenville.

Special to The State.

Greenville, Feb. 27.—Although many Greenville negroes have returned from the North where they went in search of better conditions and higher wages, still many others are leaving Greenville for the North, according to statements of negroes who are in position to know. This condition has at least become more serious than heretofore and the negro ministerial union of Greenville has taken the matter up, and will discuss the emigration question with the white ministerial union at a meeting to be held Wednesday.

Labor - 1917
Migration

Places from Which Migrants Went.

MOBILE ATLA REGISTER
AUGUST 23, 1917

NEGRO EXODUS NORTH PRESENTS DECREASE

Improvement in Local Conditions Ascribed as Reason.

The negro exodus to the North, according to local railroad men, has decreased to a considerable extent the past two weeks.

It was stated by railroad men in the ticket offices that there has been a decrease of at least 50 per cent in the sale of tickets to Mobile negroes for Northern and Eastern points since the first of August.

The officials ascribe this sudden cutting down of the exodus to the prospective large increases in employment due to the many improvements making and to be made here in the near future.

NEGROES RECRUITED IN TEXAS TO WORK ON RAILROADS.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
JULY 27, 1917

Hundreds of negroes are being taken from Texas through Dallas to work on the Pennsylvania railroads as section and construction hands. Two trains bearing about 400 negroes passed through here during the last two days. It is understood that the railroad labor agents are continuing to recruit negroes throughout the Southwest, and that the special trains will be operated for their accommodation until about 1,000 men have been procured to work in the North and East. The special trains consist entirely of special equipment of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Labor – 1917

Migration

Numbers Going North.

SOME OBSERVATIONS OF THE NEGRO EXODUS IN THE NORTH

S. W. Christian Advocate 7/19/17

By the Rev. W. A. C. Hughes, D. D.

In Charge Colored Work Board of Home Missions and Church Extension

Since my appointment to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension I have given the most of my time to a study of the exodus of our people from the South to Northern communities. I have visited important centers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and St. Louis in Missouri.

Where I have made investigations my plan has been as folows:

1. To reach social agencies at work among the newcomers.

2. To discuss housing conditions with real estate agencies.

3. To find what church organizations are at work to reach newcomers.

4. To talk with the employers of these people wherever possible.

5. I have sought out the city wards where the most of these people have settled and indicated the same on a city map, locating at the same time the churches in this same location.

6. Finally I have mixed with the crowd, and on railroads, at street corners, on promenades, at railroad camps in work shops at the noon hour, I have talked freely with our people. Here are some conclusions which I have reached: As to numbers this movement is too new for anyone to say definitely how many people have migrated from the South. I have the following to submit:

A member of the Chamber of Commerce in Columbus estimated that 40,000 have come to that state. Drs. G. R. Bryant and J. W. Robinson, who have studied the situation in Chicago, report 70,000 for that city, and social workers on trains report that an average of 100 children under school age are coming into that city daily. The Detroit Free Press estimates 25,000 for Detroit and 100 arriving daily.

The Rev. C. Y. Trigg, an officer for the Pittsburg Council for Social Service Among Negroes, estimates 9,000 for Pittsburg. The Rev. B. F. Abbott of St. Louis, who is identified with every agency at work for the newcomers in St. Louis and East St. Louis and whose church maintains a settlement work in a downtown section of St. Louis, estimates 10,000 for St. Louis and 6,000 for East St. Louis. There are in and about Philadelphia, Chester, Pa., and Wilmington, Del., not less than 40,000. Nearly every industrial plant in Jersey City is open to Negro labor. Newark, Patterson and other Jersey cities have large numbers, so that there are easily 10,000 in that state. A conservative estimate will put not less than 20,000 in New York. Here are 230,000, besides those who are in Indiana, Connecticut, Pennsylvania (except Philadelphia and Pittsburg), Michigan (except Detroit), Illinois (except Chicago and East St. Louis), and numerous railroad camps throughout the North with large numbers. A very conservative estimate would put 300,000 colored laborers from the South in these parts.

Employment is readily found in every industrial center. The going of so many men of foreign birth to their homes and others to army camps make a scarcity of labor, while at the same time every mill wheel is humming. This accounts for the demand for the colored laborer. In every industrial plant which I have visited he is doing satisfactory work, with but one criticism, i. e., "he is slow." A chemist in the Westinghouse put it thus: "They do their work measured by long-metre hymns."

That which is most likely to discourage and render inefficient these colored workmen is the housing conditions, e. g., in Homestead, Pa. Mrs. C. W. Posey, being interested in the influx there, found sixteen men housed in one small room, just large enough to crowd in eight cots. These men are employed in the Carnegie mills; eight men who work at night sleep in the day and the day shift sleep in these same beds at night. Men thus crowded can have no trunks, consequently few changes, with the result that they keep in their working clothes, who, forced to the street for air, do not make a good impression upon the public, who are ignorant of the conditions under which they live. This is not an exceptional case.

I do not now see how these conditions will be changed. It is to be remembered that the building restrictions in Northern cities are rigid and the cost of land and materials very high.

I have inquired of our people their reasons for leaving the South and they have invariably replied "for better wages and opportunities," but one does not talk with the stranger long before finding that his heart is in the South.

In factory and shop the newcomers are meeting the demands of the labor market, but the impressions made upon the general public is not as good as we might hope for. Poor housing conditions force many of them to the streets. An inquisitiveness which is perfectly natural leads them to see the sights of these Northern cities, this and their natural tendency to group themselves make them appear to be "street walkers" or "loungers." Here is the opportunity for the social activities of the Church.

INTERESTING FIGURES ON THE EXODUS

Southwestern Christian Advocate 1/25/17

Ralph W. Tyler, former auditor of the United States Treasury, states that from investigation of the most reliable sources he finds that 326,876 colored citizens have moved North since 1914. They go from the following states in the numbers given:

Georgia, 46,870; South Carolina, 27,500; North Carolina, 35,280; Florida, 10,806; Mississippi, 34,210; Louisiana, 15,890; Arkansas, 23,500; Tennessee, 20,620; Virginia, 45,650; Kentucky, 21,850; Texas, 10,670; Oklahoma, 5,380.

Mr. Tyler says that investigation shows that they are distributing themselves as follows:

"45,000 stopped in Ohio, 32,000 wended their way to Indiana, 54,000 extended their pilgrimage to Illinois, 18,000 went to Michigan, 73,000 stopped in Pennsylvania, 59,000 settled in the Empire State, 15,000 took up their habitat in Delaware and New Jersey. 25,000 distributed themselves over the New England States."

NEGRO COMES NORTH.

Nearly 400,000 Have Emigrated Northward Since the Spring of 1916, it is Estimated.

BUFFALO N Y COMMERCIAL JULY 7, 1917

"Upon a conservative estimate it is probable that nearly 400,000 Negroes have gone North," says Ray Stannard Baker, writing in the World's Work for July. "The earlier manifestations of the movement, which began to be widely noticed in the spring of 1916, were more or less sporadic and feverish, and due largely to the activities of Northern labor agents, especially those representing railroad companies. Trains were backed into several Southern cities and hundreds of negroes were gathered up in a day, loaded into the cars, and whirled away to the North. I was told of instances in which negro teamsters left their horses stainding in the streets, or deserted their jobs and went to the trains without notifying their employers or even going home. But this spring the movement has become more or less organized, and, while not so spectacular, is probably more widespread. Large manufacturing and railroad corporations in the North now have regular agents to direct the importations of negro laborers; and members of negro colonies already established, chiefly in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and southern New England, are drawing strongly from among their friends in the South. In certain parts of southern Georgia and Alabama, especially where the larger tenant farming is still practised, whole neighborhoods have been depleted of their men of the best working ages, and often whole families have moved. Between 75,000 and 100,000 have settled in Pennsylvania alone, a large number being employed by the Pennsylvania and Erie railroads, and still larger numbers in the steel mills, the munition plants, and other manufacturing establishments.

"The underlying cause of the movement, of course, is economic."

STATE'S POPULATION SHOWS DECREASE IN EXODUS OF NEGROES

Advertiser 7/15/17

The population of Alabama has decreased 191,857 persons since 1910, according to estimates based on the registration on June 5, giving the state now a population of 1,946,536. The 1910 census indicated a population of 2,138,093.

The war department, in its first estimate as to the number of men to be registered in Alabama, placed Alabama's population at 2,381,326, according to figures on file in the adjutant-general's office at the capitol. Registration, using the government's system as a basis, indicated the population of the state to be only 1,945,536, being 434,790 less than the war department's estimate.

The decrease is due partly to the great exodus of negroes to the North and East, it is said. There has been practically no 'slacking," declares General Hubbard, and the registration in the state on June 5 was complete in every way.

General Hubbard is compiling facts and figures on Alabama's quota in the draft for the new national army, and will make them public within the next few days. The National Guard of Alabama now has round numbers, 6,000 men and the state has given a large number to the regular army, the navy and the marine corps. Alabama's quote in the new army is placed at about 13,000.

Exrminations Completed

The examination of aplicants for physicians' licenses and for admission to the Alabama bar have been completed, and the results of the examinations will be announced within the next thirty days. There were 44 applications for doctors' licenses and almost an equal number who sought admission to the bar of the state. The examination of the would-be doctors was conducted by the state board of censors; the lawyers' exams by the state bar examiners.

NEARLY ONE MILLION MIGRATE SINCE JAN. 1917

Dallas Express 1/10/17

INVESTIGATION BY NATIONAL CIVIC IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION FURNISHES MUCH LIGHT ON EXODUS.

MANY LEAVE GOOD HOMES

Farming to Prove an Occupation of First Importance "Let Down Your Bucket Where you are."

By N. Barnett Dodson, (Optional).

That the National Civic Improvement Association of Richmond, Va., is destined to be of great service to our people throughout the country in an economic way is evident from the splendid manner in which it has entered upon its work. The first matter to claim the attention of the Association was that of race migration from the South. The result of its investigation shows that more than 100,000 of our people from Virginia, alone have migrated to the North and West since the first of January and that all told 850,000 Colored people have left the various Southern states within less than eighteen months.

Upon further investigation the Association finds that a large number of the men left comfortable homes, families and farms without providing for their maintenance or cultivation and that their wives and children are without proper protection. The farms left by many of these men are not cultivated at all and that by reason of such is a shortage of corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco. It is easy to see, therefore, that this fact alone is one of the causes of the high prices asked for these necessities.

The next step the Association took was to inquire into the labor situation with respect to the Colored people North and South. It was found that considering the conditions under which our people have to work they can realize more from their labor at home than they can in the North or West at the present time and for many years to come. The war has created a situation which makes farming an occupation of first importance.

Farm products have advanced in price from three to five hundred per cent, which enables the farmer to pay high wages, making it possible for the farm hands to receive as high wages as the ordinary laborer in the North, while at the same time, the cost of living in the North is double that in the South—it is a known fact that a man can live cheaper at home than abroad.

One breaking up his home, selling out his effects that it took him years to accumlate, for a reduced price, will not be able to easily establish himself elsewhere; to say nothing of the prestige and influence he loses which it took him years to build up at his Southern home. Instead of leaving the South, now is the time for our people to make a new beginning where they are. They should begin now to lay plans for the most intensive farming. Every bushel of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, beans and peas, every pound of cotton and tobacco, every head of cattle or swine, a farmer can raise will be worth 100 per cent and more during the war and for years after the great conflict is over. In the words of the lamented Washington, we say to our people "Let down your bucket where you are."

Giles B. Jackson, Esq., is president of the Association and H. H. Price is secretary. President Jackson has the unique distinction of being one of the speakers at the meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress, held in New York, the middle of October. Mr. Jackson was introduced by Senator Martin of Virginia.

DR. DILLARD HERE ON NEGRO EXODUS

NEW ORLEANS (La.) TIMES

JUNE 14, 1917

Sent South By Government; Finds Louisiana Emigration Not So Large

Dr. James H. Dillard, formerly dean of Tulane university, and now president of the Jeans Jeanes board and director of the Slater fund, of Charlottesville, Va., is in Louisiana and the South, investigating the migration of negroes to the North, as the special adviser of Commissioner Wilson, of the department of labor. Washington, D. C. He reached New Orleans Wednesday and spent the day here.

His observations up to the present indicate that about 250,000 negroes have migrated from the far Southern states to the states north of the Ohio, in the general exodus. "Estimates made me," said Dr. Dillard, at the St. Charles, "range all the way from 120,000 to 500,000. My belief is that 250,000 is a fair statement.

"A mistaken idea exists in the public mind that this vast army of negroes has been enticed North through the devices of labor agencies. My observation is that not one-quarter of this number has moved in that way. To my mind, it is an economic problem, and economic questions are involved in their moving northward. In many instances they have been poorly paid say about 70 cents per day. We all know what such an allowance amounts to at present prices of food."

Four Trained Men Assist in Work.

When Dr. Dillard undertok tohis important mission on behalf of the United States government, to ascertain if possible why so much negro labor was leaving the South, he was assigned four trained men to assist him: Prof. Leavell, of the University of Pittsburg, was assigned to Mississippi and Louisiana; he began work Wednesday. Prof. T. R. Snavely, fellow of the University of Virginia, will work in Alabama and North Carolina. Prof. T. J. Wooster, Jr., son of President Wooster of the University of Georgia, has been assigned to Georgia and South Carolina.

As a double check on the work in the South, Dr. Dillard has started Prof. Tinsley to work in the North, to follow up migrates and learn the actual conditions of negroes who have left the South and sought new positions in Northern states.

By investigating conditions here which may have caused the migration and by learning how the blacks have fared after reaching their new localities Prof. Dillard hopes to work out some findings that will be of real value to the Federal department of labor in reaching some adjustment of this serious Southern labor trouble.

What Investigation In Louisiana Shows.

"By far the greatest number have left the states of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia," said Dr. Dillard. "When I left Washington, I had been told that ten thousand negroes had left Louisiana. The facts, it seems to me, fail to bear out this statement. My investigation indicates that no considerable number at all have left North Louisiana, and I do not find that anything like ten thousand have left the southern portion of the state.

"In the Birmingham and Chattanooga districts, the exodus has made labor very short. At Bessemer, Ala. many have gone, but they were promptly replaced by others coming in from the farms. In Mississippi I find that much land has not been planted this year for lack of labor. Mississippi has been hard hit by the exodus.

"My investigation so far also indicates that the exodus has by no means been confined to the poorer classes. But perhaps the hardest part of the situation is that the young have gone, leaving the old to take care of themselves. In many instances, however, I find that the children have been loyal to the parents, by sending money home.

He Finds Two Likely Causes.

"Of course, we have not reached the causes as yet, but two principles to be underlying: First, the lack of labor in the North, due to the stoppage of immigration from Europe, thus offering the chance of employment and at higher wages; second, the growing discontent of the negroes and the feeling that they have little or no chance of a square deal in the South."

Dr. Dillard called on Mayor Behrman, who was largely instrumental in stopping the exodus of negroes from New Orleans, and conferred with him as to what he had learned of the movement.

Dr. Dillard left for Baton Rouge Wednesday night for a conference with about forty Jeanes fund supervising teachers of the colored rural schools of Louisiana and Mississippi, who assembled at the state capital to meet him. These teachers in Louisiana are under the direction of the parish superintendent and Prof. Lee M. Favrot, the state supervisor, while those in Mississippi work under the direction of Prof. Bura Hilbun. The meeting in Baton Rouge was held at Southern University.

"BILLY" SUNDAY ON MIGRATION

"The South is the place for the colored man just as Alaska is the place for the Eskimo. It is as naturally the home of the colored people as it is the home of cotton. This is the gist of the remarks of our old friend "Billy" Sunday before an Atlanta, Georgia, audience recently. Of course, "down there" segregation was invoked, and the colored folks were granted a meeting all to themselves—the thing that Sunday wanted to do in Baltimore, but which he was prevented from carrying out by the energetic protest of local clergymen. The South did not need to wait for "Billy" Sunday to give them that "stay down here, we are your best friends" advice. This advice is shop worn and could hardly receive any new emphasis even from the base-ball evangelist.

In spite of the years of accumulated advice latest reports show from 600,000 to 800,000 Southern colored folk in Northern cities as the result of the movement of the last few years. Only the 1920 census will give the correct total of the folk, who came North to get rid of their "best friends."

Newark, N. J. had a population of 9,500 in 1910. This year the number has grown to 20,000 in round numbers. Reports from E. St. Louis show that workmen are still being imported there at higher wages than the South can offer. So it goes. The migration of the Southerners to the North has not ceased, on the other hand it is going on continuously, not by the thousands as in the summer time, but in the constant trickle that wears away the rock.

Poor "Billy" he would make greater success in sticking to his usual line of knocking rum, and divorce and bright lights. "Hitting the sawdust trail" is within his field of knowledge, but "hitting the trail northward" is not.

HENDERSON KY JOURNAL

JULY 5, 1917

THE NEGRO GOES NORTH.

"Upon a conservative estimate it is probable that nearly 400,000 Negroes have gone North, says Ray Stannard Baker, writing in the World's Work for July. "The earlier manifestations of the movement, which began to be widely noticed in the spring of 1916, were more or less sporadic and feverish, and due largely to the activities of Northern labor agents, especially those representing railroad companies. Trains were backed into several Southern cities and hundreds of Negroes were gathered up in a day, loaded into the cars, and wrihled away to the North. I was told of instances in which Negro teamsters left their horses standing in the streets, or deserted their jobs and went to the trains without notifying their employers or even going home. But this spring the movement has become more or less organized, and, while not so spectacular, is probably more wide spread. Large manufacturing and rail road corporations in the North now have regular agents to direct the importations of Negro laborers; and members of Negro colonies already established, chiefly in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and southern New England, are drawing strongly from among their friends in the South. In certain parts of southern Georgia and Alabama, especially where the larger tenant farming is still practiced, whole neighborhoods have been depleted of their men of the best working ages, and often whole families have moved. Between 75,000 and 100,000 have settled in Pennsylvania alone, a large number being employed by the Pennsylvania and Erie rail roads, and still larger numbers in the steel mills, the munition plants, and other manufacturing establishments.

"The underlying cause of the movement, of course, is economic."

Labor - 1917
Migration
Include

Numbers Going North.

North Atlantic

Omaha Neb

JAN 1

The American Labor Situation.

Inquiries are being directed to Augusta from various parts of the country, mainly from the East, requesting information as to the possibility of obtaining labor from this section. The letters and inquiries denote that those who would secure labor from the Augusta district are wholly unacquainted with the conditions existing in the industrial world hereabout and they manifest a marked degree of ignorance concerning the employment of negro workmen.

One big concern in Pennsylvania was frank enough to ask the opinion of an economic authority as to the advisability of introducing a large number of colored employees into their plant. They go a little further and ask if it is possible to secure a labor agent to employ help for them from Georgia, forgetting, or not knowing, that there is a law in this state which prohibits any such occupation.

However, there seems to be no lack of people who are engaged in this labor recruiting work and from south Georgia and Florida reports are coming to the effect that numerous workers are endeavoring to secure help from the large saw mills and other industries in that section, and from Savannah it is estimated that 5,000 negroes have gone to northern and western firms. Reports from Valdosta, Americus and other points show that there has been a marked activity in this line, disrupting to a considerable extent the work in the section in question.

Reports coming back from those who have reached the scene of action are to the effect that northern employers have found that the negroes are not measuring up in efficiency to their white employees and that instead of the promised salaries they have been cut down to almost half the amount, as the matter of production figures largely in fixing the salaries.

It has been satisfactorily demonstrated within the past quarter of a century that no other section of the country is quite so well fitted for the existence of the colored citizen as this part of the South and any attempt to inveigle workmen from this section will result disastrously. It is very doubtful indeed if any other section of the country can offer opportunities commensurate with those to be found in the Augusta district at this time.

50,000 Negroes Leave Georgia in 10 Months, Says Hal M. Stanley

Constitution 5-26-17

Investigations conducted by Hal M. Stanley, state commissioner of commerce and labor, show that within the last ten months 50,000 negroes have left the state of Georgia. Commissioner Stanley, with the co-operation of the state department of agriculture and the Georgia Farmers' union, is undertaking to find a remedy for the general exodus of negroes which has been taking place. He will likely ask the next session of the legislature to give his department further control over employment bureaus. There are fifteen such establishments licensed in Georgia and but one of these has paid license as an immigration agency.

NEGROES COMING NORTH

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
JULY 13, 1917

5,000 Quit South Each Week to Get Better Jobs.

The Southern negro is emigrating to Northern cities at the rate of 5,000 weekly, owing to excellent industrial conditions in the big manufacturing centers, according to a recent bulletin of the Associated Colored Employees of America. The exodus has been in progress for a large part of the war period.

The importation of the negro from the South is urged in circulated appeals by the association to their brethren. The lot of the colored man in the Southern States is vividly compared to his prosperity and equality in the North. The association which has its headquarters at 436 Lenox avenue, Manhattan, is bending its efforts to increasing the negro immigration and is maintaining an extensive employment service to give him a job when he arrives.

World

POST

STANDARD

Syracuse N. Y.

P 23

The Negro in the North.

A quarter of a million Negroes, it is now estimated, have crossed the Mason and Dixon line since the movement first began about a year ago. More are coming. The reason is not entirely concerned with high wages in Northern munition factories. Thousands of them have come North to go on farms. They are in particular demand in Connecticut, as laborers on tobacco farms, where their knowledge of the plant and its cultivation makes them especially desirable.

The argument has been put forth that the migration should be stopped because the Negro is "morally, intellectually and physically unfitted to face the comparatively trying climatic, social and economic conditions here." Their low power of resistance to the liquor peril, their physical weakness against cold, pneumonia and tuberculosis are cited as reasons why they will not make good workers for the North.

At the same time, those who argue thus fail to consider that the thousands of Negroes who have lived in this part of the country since the Civil War have weathered all these conditions and have risen to a far better economic state than their brothers in the South. They also fail to consider that it must take some enterprise and ambition for a Negro to pack up and get out of the country in which he has lived all his life.

The Negro acclimates himself to his environment as easily as the white man. While he is not a colonizer, he can assimilate himself to conditions about him. And above all, he has a better future to look forward to if the South should eventually discover the economic loss to it resulting from his migration. When Southerners find out his value, they will treat him better.

SUN

Baltimore, Md.

MAR 19 1917

NEGROES RUSHING NORTH

New York Overcrowded By Influx From The South.

[From New York Sun.]

Pastors of negro churches report that their houses of worship are chock full and overflowing and that they don't know where they were going to put their congregations. The situation, they say, is due to the hegira of negroes from the South.

An official of the League to Improve Urban Conditions of Colored People said that fully 300,000 negroes had come north in the last six or eight months. The number has been placed as high as 700,000 by some observers. There will be another huge influx in the spring, when the families of the recent arrivals come to join their men folk.

White families have been evicted from apartments in certain sections of Harlem, the apartments have been repainted and repapered, the rents raised from 30 to 50 per cent. and then negroes have been brought in as tenants. The situation is said to be even more acute in some of the small suburban towns. Reports from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago say that the facilities in those cities for housing the newcomers are being taxed to the utmost.

A Negro Migration.

The evidence collected proves that there is a large migration of negroes from the south to the north. A Harvard man who has been investigating the subject declares that there are at least 75,000 negroes in Chicago and that 15,000 of them have come there during the last few months. On account of the shortage of labor, they are being employed in quite large numbers in the packing houses, where white labor only has been employed heretofore, and at Gary, Ind., in the steel mills. It is said that over 7,000 are already at work in the packing houses. Mr. Jackson, the Harvard investigator, says they average up fairly well in mental and physical ability with the whites who have sought that kind of work.

It is claimed that the south is making every effort to stop this migration to the north, especially since agents have been sent there by several large corporations to get cheap labor, and getting north has been made difficult for the negroes. Most of the negroes have so far come from the big cities in the south. As a rule only those have found employment who are willing to engage in industrial work as common laborers. The desire to come north is spreading into the country districts and every means is being used to stop the migration, for the very life of the south is thought to depend upon negro labor. Northern friends of the negroes are also opposed to it, and say that very sad conditions may result to whites and negroes if it is persisted in.

Labor — 1917

Government Control

Migration.

Government Can't Stop Migration of Southern Negroes

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Migration of southern negroes to northern labor centers, reported informally to the department of labor some time ago, has been brought to the attention of the department again by recent movement of 300 negroes from Florida to eastern cities. Such a number passed through here from Jacksonville Saturday night.

The negroes, it is said, were in charge of a labor agent formerly of this city who supplied them to a railroad, to a concern in Baltimore and to some concerns further north.

The unofficial explanation of the movement has been that the negroes were being taken north to meet the scarcity of immigrant labor, caused by the war.

The department of labor is cognizant of the opposition in the south to the removal of its labor to other sections of the country, but so far as is known there is nothing the federal authorities can do about it. In fact, it is said that the department of labor through its recently organized employment service has unwittingly been a party to some of the migration.

Labor – 1917

General Opinions.

Migration

OUR TYRANNY OVER THE NEGRO

RACE-RIOTS IN EAST ST. LOUIS afford a lurid background to our efforts to carry justice and idealism to Europe. The question, as it is put by Charles Stelzle, the writer on social subjects from a religious standpoint, is: "How can we assume to free peoples in Europe from tyranny when we ourselves are guilty of the worst kind of tyranny toward a deprest race?" The remedy, of course, is not in abstaining from the cure of one tyranny to excuse our neglect of the other. Nevertheless, Mr. Stelzle is probably right in asserting that "the East St. Louis race-riots should have made every American citizen realize that we have in the negro one of the most serious social problems by which this country is confronted." He quotes Booker T. Washington as saying, "I can not hold any man in the gutter without staying there myself," and appeals to the principle of self-preservation as an imperative if not the highest motive for taking better care of the negro. In *The Continent* (Chicago), Mr. Stelzle declares that the simple question whether "he is to be a 'good' negro or a 'bad' negro" depends as much upon the whites as upon the blacks. He calls us to look at a few outstanding facts in regard to our treatment of the members of this race:

"We compel him to live in the worst parts of our towns and cities, often without drainage or sewerage or garbage service, with scarcely any of the sanitary conveniences in house or yard or street which whites consider an absolute necessity.

"We drive the worst forms of immorality into the negro quarters and then curse the negro because of his moral weakness. If there is to be a 'red-light district' in town, it is dumped into the area into which we also dump the negro population.

"It would be a comparatively easy matter to produce statistics to indicate that the negro is the worst criminal in the country. But how can he help becoming such? We subject him to the severest tests of our city life—physical, moral, and political—and then cynically declare that the 'nigger' is no good anyway.

"The negroes who live in these unsanitary and immoral surroundings are our laundresses, nurses, and cooks. If there is contagious disease in their own homes—and there is much of it—they are sure to bring it to our homes, either personally or through the laundry which we send to them.

"Washington was right. If we keep the negro in the gutter, we shall be compelled to stay there with him. We can't get away from him. It is impossible to have a nation part free and part slave, and it is still more impossible to have in one country a morally and physically decaying race, and a surviving race untouched by the dying race's fate. And let it be remembered that the 10,000,000 negroes in the United States constitute 10 per cent. of the population of our country.

"Occasionally some of us try to find comfort in the statement that labor-leaders are responsible for the mistreatment of the negro race. But this may be set down as a fact—organized labor is as ready as anybody else to give the negro a square deal.

"Every man who becomes a member of the American Federation of Labor obligates himself never to discriminate against a fellow worker on account of creed, color, or nationality. This is as high a standard as one could find anywhere and in a general way it expresses the attitude of organized labor toward the negro throughout the entire country.

"It is true that in some parts of the United States there is a prejudice against the negro among trade-unionists, but whenever this is the case these trade-unionists simply reflect the opinion of the so-called 'better classes' of the community. For example, it is safe to say in such communities it is easier for a colored man to join a white man's union than it is for a colored man to join a white man's church. Ordinarily, when there is prejudice against the negro on the part of the white trade-unionists it is due largely to the negro's character and not to his color."

The writer looks with apprehension upon the systematic efforts now being made to bring the negro from the South to the large industrial centers of the North. For—

"The negro is probably much better fitted for work on the farm than he is for work in the city. The latest census reports of the United States Government brought out the fact that negro farms in the South had increased 21 per cent., while negro population increased only 10 per cent. throughout the country.

"The real friends of the negro will try to persuade him to move on to the farm, for here he will have more independence than he will ever secure in industrial cities or even in smaller towns.

"There are exceptional negroes who will make good almost anywhere, but it is to be remembered that we are dealing with the one-tenth of the population of the United States which for many generations to come will in some respects be inferior to the white race.

"Those who are constantly preaching equality of every sort to the negro race are not the real friends of the negro. While the negro should have equality of opportunity, it by no means follows that he is born with the same endowments or capabilities as the white man, and he is sure to suffer when he comes into competition with the white man in the city."

THE SOUTH CALLING NEGROES BACK

NOT SINCE THE CIVIL WAR has the South faced an issue so grave, according to some observers, as the great exodus of negro workers to the North that has been in progress for the past eight months, during which about 350,000 of them left their old home. This estimate is made by James W. Poe, president of the Colored Patriotic League, who says that one-third of a million negro laborers have moved from twelve Southern States in less than a year, and that at least 73,000 have gone to Pennsylvania alone. The Wilmington *Star* quotes him as regretting that they should go North to work in war-industries and coal-mines, because they would be worth more to the nation by remaining in the South to help provide the country with foodstuffs that can be grown in the twelve cotton-growing States. He gives the figures of the exodus by States as follows: Virginia, 49,768; Georgia, 48,897; North Carolina, 35,576; Mississippi, 35,291; South Carolina, 27,560; Arkansas, 23,628; Tennessee, 22,632; Kentucky, 21,855; Louisiana, 16,912; Florida, 10,291; Texas, 10,870; Oklahoma, 5,836. This defection of labor, according to *The University News Letter* (Chapel Hill, N. C.), represents an economic loss to the South of not less than $200,000,000 in crop wealth. At the same time that certain Southern journals urge negroes to remain and those who have gone to return, some Northern editors also agree that it is vastly better for them to go back South. Perhaps the most striking utterance is that of the Chicago *Tribune*, which attracts much favorable attention among Southern editors. Down South they say that "niggers are all right in their place," according to this journal, but where is that place? It points to the fact that at Memphis, Tenn., a negro was recently burned alive, while at East St. Louis, Ill., negroes who had been introduced as strike-breakers were mobbed, beaten, and run out of town. "We taunt the South with race-prejudice when it burns 'a bad nigger,'" *The Tribune* goes on to say, "but just see how we Northerners detest even 'good niggers.'" The real race-prejudice is ours, for we say to the black man, 'God bless you, good-by,' whereas the South says '—— —— you, come here!'" In other words, the Northerner is a great friend of *the* negro but not of *a* negro, while the Southerner is a great friend of *a* negro but not of *the* negro, and this journal adds:

"Our observation goes to show that the negro is happiest when the white race asserts its superiority, provided that sympathy and understanding accompany the assertion. Not long ago a Virginian noticed a very gloomy black porter in a Northern hotel, and, learning that the negro had come from Virginia, said, 'You —— —— black fool, go back to Virginia!' The reply revealed much: 'Oh, Cunnel, dem's de fust kind wuds dat's been spoken to me since Ah come up Noff!'

"Southerners insist that 'the nigger must be kept down.' They enforce the color-line. Yet they will work side by side with negroes, befriend them in adversity, and overlook their minor failings. . . . They do not hate negroes. In their hearts they like them. Said Dooley: 'I'm naught throubled whin the naygur is amon'st his oppressors, Hinnessy. What throubles me is whin he falls into th' hands iv his liberators.'"

The mob outbursts against the negroes at East St. Louis, Ill., seem to the New York *Evening Post* the more unjustifiable because fifteen minutes before the outburst the mayor had addrest the labor leaders of the city and promised to stop the coming of black workmen. He also hinted that steps would be taken by deportation to relieve the situation. This incident, in the judgment of *The Evening Post*, should warn all employers who import negroes in large numbers that they have a distinct duty in the supervision and guidance of the men whom they bring into a new industrial community, and it ventures the ominous presage that "there is too much danger that the East St. Louis riots will be duplicated elsewhere before the migration of negroes northward ceases." That the South is openly bidding for the black man is evident, according to this journal, which quotes *The Florida Times-Union* as follows:

"The negroes of the South may see in this East St. Louis affair just what will happen all over the North when there is no longer enough work for all and white men want their jobs. Where are they safest—in a section where a certain offense insures their summary death and good behavior assures them safety, or in a section that in time of passion gives them no assurance of safety at all, and where their color will mark them for assault?"

The lure of higher wages is generally accepted to be the motive for migration, but, we are told, the negro soon finds out that whatever increase he gets in wages is more than offset by the higher cost of living in Northern States. Thus the Tifton (Ga.) *Gazette* tells of one Buster Cullen, who went to Pittsburg from Tifton to find a fortune. Five weeks later he returned to his home town disillusioned, because he discovered that by the time he had paid for his board and keep "his wad looked like a widow's mite." What is worse, according to Buster, up North "they treat 'niggers' like red-headed stepchildren, and there is no corn-bread, absolutely nothing but light bread, and no 'nigger' wants to live on that for a working diet." *The Gazette* quotes another letter to "home-folks" which contains

the statement that "up here, where everybody thinks there's nobody else—you tell them 'Good-mornin',' and they go on like nothing had happened!" And still another illustration is given of an old mammy in Atlanta who declined to join the exodus, saying: "I'm home and happy. I got nothing to find up dar, kaze I ain't never lost nothing dar. I'm here to stay." The Knoxville *Sentinel* speaks of the cruelty of the North to the negroes and maintains that the Southern people, despite all their harsh dealings with the race when their primal passions are aroused, appreciate and value the negroes more than their Northern friends can understand, and this journal adds:

"We venture to say that the Southern people have dealt more fairly, generously, and kindly with the negro race since their manumission than any previously servile race in the annals of history ever experienced at the hands of their former feudal lords and masters, even tho there may have been no radical social difference between them so deeply and ineradicably marked as the antipodal dye of their skin. And the negro will still find a home and a welcome in the South when other sections reject him. The South's arms, its fields, its industries in the main, even its homes, are open to the negro in the clearly marked but kindly relations which social customs and conditions have established here between the races."

In sharp contrast to the foregoing contention is the weight of argument of three articles in the New York *Evening Post* on "The Negro Exodus from the South" which are contributed by Mr. Taylor Kennerly, who is a Southerner and was formerly managing editor of the Montgomery *Advertiser* for two years. He states that he writes chiefly of Alabama, but holds that his statements apply in a general way to Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, parts of Louisiana, and the two Carolinas. Nothing is further from his mind than even to suggest any change in social standards of the white man and the negro in this section, he tells us, but at the same time he wants to drive home "the fact that the whole economic, commercial, educational, and moral attitude which the white man has assumed, and still assumes, toward the negro is wrong; and that while the white man has robbed the negro of millions of dollars through keeping the black man in ignorance, he has also lost billions through the same method, and will continue to do so until he himself changes these deplorable conditions—conditions which should not be tolerated in any civilized community." The very men who have power to change these conditions are crying the loudest about the negro exodus, we are told, and "they want to keep the negro in the South, and they are doing everything in their power to do so, except the one thing that will succeed—giving him a square deal."

Strategic Position of Negro Labor

Western Christian Advocate 5/17/17

Mrs. Charles F. Taylor of the Greater Hampton Patriotic Movement, speaking before the Woman's Federation of Church Clubs in the Stratford hotel, Chicago, last Saturday, is said to have declared that the Negro holds the balance of labor power during the war because of the lack of immigration. In a further remark bearing on the labor problem Mrs. Taylor said, according to the report, that the nation not only faces a scarciy of food, but also the onus of feeding the other warring nations.

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

APR 6 1917

THE IMPORTATION OF NEGRO LABORERS

Some Aspects of the Problem Considered With Special Reference to Conditions in New England

To the Editor of The Republican:—

The Republican on February 23 carried a letter by Rayford Logan commenting on a previous letter which I had written on the question of importing Negroes North to work on the tobacco farms and calling for more light on the subject, especially for information on one or two points which I failed to make clear in my former discussion.

First, with reference to whether it is the nature of the Negro race alone to have to be subjected to control or whether the supervision needed for this people varies only in degree from that required for all laboring classes. The Negro race is a race peculiar in itself, just as all races have certain characteristics. You may educate the Negro but he still remains a Negro, not so illiterate and crude as he once was but of the same blood and temperament. He has never yet been educated to control his temper, nor has he yet reached the stage where he has sufficint self-confidence in himself and self-respect for himself and for others. He has always been controled ever since he was held as a slave. This subjective feeling of inferiority has been bred within him. But all labor, wherever massed, to be efficient must have a certain amount of supervision. So, after all, we are forced to say that the amount of supervision needed for this race differs from that of other races only in degree.

Second, in regard to whether the Negroes from the schools are among the class who get mad "without a moment's thought." As I have said, education has very little effect upon the temperament of an individual, but it does help the individual to better control himself. The Negroes from the schools could be just as easily offended as any others but they would be more deliberate and consequently give much less trouble. Then, too, the Negroes who are employed from the schools are given orders by the president, on leaving, that if they do not behave properly they cannot re-enter school when they return in the fall. So their control partially rests with their school officials back in their home states. This class of laborers employed in the North last year gave very little trouble and proved to be willing and efficient workers.

Social and Economic Factors

A quarter of a million Negroes have already responded to the call of the North, and many more are planning to come in the springtime. It is said that in one locality from which an unusually large number have emigrated, the colored people have changed their customary method of farewell greeting. Formerly they would say on parting, "Good-by; if I don't see you any more, meet me in heaven." Now they say: "Good-by; if I don't see you again, meet me in Connecticut."

No more vital movement has taken place among the Negro people since their emancipation. It has stirred the race from center to circumference, and is the chief topic of conversation in any group of colored people anywhere in this country. It has been the source of grave concern on the part of the white people of the South. It has been discussed freely in the press, and leading white men and women have even gone into assemblies of the colored people to find out, if they could, the cause of their unrest. Even the government itself is investigating the matter at the request of the president.

Several causes have been attributed to this desire to come North, such as: discouraged because of the Mexican boll weevil; to escape the lynching bee, so prevalent in the South; to secure better educational facilities; to escape the franchise, residential and other restrictions of the South. All of these factors have been weighing heavily upon the minds of the southern Negro for some time.

This whole question of the shifting of the Negro population should be sanely studied both as to its immediate and permanent effects upon the North, the South, and upon the Negro himself. There will be many advantages and disadvantages to all concerned in such a movement. To the North it will mean more and cheaper labor both in the factories and on the farms. At the present time labor is abundant and wages low in the South, while in the North labor is scarce and wages high. The Negro himself would profit by coming into a more advanced and highly developed type of civilization than that to which he has been accustomed in the South. The great educational advantages here would prove strengthening to this weaker race. In the South the average school year for the colored people is only about 90 days. In the North the length of the school term is much longer, the teachers are better trained, the buildings are better equipped, and in many cases free textbooks are supplied. Then, too, in the North the Negro would receive more humane treatment; he would escape the lynching bee and many other cruel forms of treatment.

The Whisky Peril

On the other hand, such a movement is fraught with many grave perils to the North, to the South, and to the Negro race. It would mean shifting the Negro from a dry, and in many states a "bone dry," territory to a territory of the open saloon. Alcohol has been the greatest curse to the Negro race in the South. The Negro and whisky for these many years have perished together. The increased theft, murder, and crime due to its use have been the chief factors hastening its abolition. In coming North this race will again be thrown in touch with this deadly poison, and the result will be more crime, pauperism, illegitimacy, murder, etc., for the police courts and for various institutions to handle. The Negro becomes a prey to the saloons, dance halls, dives and dens, which thrive and fatten upon these weaker elements of the race.

The per capita taxable wealth of the southern Negro is miserably small, ranging, in some of the States, all the way from $5 to $100, with $40 a fair average. You can readily see the Negro would be a pauper to begin with, and the consequences are he would remain a pauper and an increased burden upon the North. It would be far more difficult for him to acquire land or property here than in the South, and as a whole we are inclined to believe that he would be no better off here. While wages are higher here than in the South, living is also higher.

Another great obstacle to the Negro and to the people of the North would be an increased amount of disease. Pneumonia and tuberculosis are two diseases which claim a large death toll of the Negroes in the South, and it is reported, reasonably enough, that these diseases are even more prevalent among the Negroes of the North. Just a few days ago Deputy Sheriff G. W. Crawford of Sandersville, Ga., found a Negro asleep close to the Central of Georgia railroad track. When awakened and asked for an explanation of his whereabouts, the Negro said:—

"White folks, I'se sho' glad to be dis fur along todes Wadley, whar I'se gwine. I'se walked all de way frum Atlanta and I'se mighty tired, but I'll mighty nigh make Wadley fore sundown. I'se been up in Pennsylvany. But that ain't no place fur er nigger. I seed more niggers lying around with the 'neumoni' than you can think about. I had money ter buy er ticket to Atlanta and I'm gwine to walk the rest of de way. No sir, no more Pennsylvany fer mine."

The Negroes who come North would certainly have to be housed better than they have been in the warm climate from which they came. They could not be placed in barns and open houses or they would all die within a short time.

Effects on the South

This exodus of the Negro North will bring about a more friendly spirit between those who remain in the South and the southern white people. Already the boards of trade and chambers of commerce are planning to demand better treatment of the Negro. The South needs her quota of labor to produce the raw materials which she is so abundantly able to produce. How is she going to keep a sufficient supply of labor? Better wages and better treatment will do it.

In this brief discussion I have simply given a few suggestions which I think ought to be considered in such a great problem as this. There are two great issues to keep in mind: first the Negro as a temporary solution of the labor problem; second, the permanent influence such a race might have upon the civilization of the North.

S. H. DEVAULT

Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Amherst, March 3, 1917.

Labor – 1917
Migration

General Opinions

NEGRO MIGRATION HELD NATURAL ONE

SOUTH BEND IND. NEWS-TIMES
SEPTEMBER 9, 1917

Pastor From Philadelphia Declares it is Due to Social Conditions in South.

Dr. R. R. Wright, jr., Philadelphia, in addressing the African M. E. conference at the Olivet church last night declared that the recent migration of the Negro from the south is only a natural one, brought on by social conditions in the south. He said there are two reasons for the migration, higher wages in the north on account of the scarcity of foreign white labor, due to the war, and better social conditions in the north.

Continuing, he said:

"The south wants and needs the Negro, but is unwilling to pay him a fair price for his labor. It tells the north that the Negro is lazy and undependable, but now the north finds otherwise, as the Negro is proving a good laborer. The south wants him to work hard but not to enjoy himself. It will not provide proper education. Even at the present time there are over 1,000,000 children out of school and 2,000,000 that have the privilege of going only four months out of the year. Furthermore, it lynches, takes his money and disrespects his women.

"The Negro has grown impatient and is therefore leaving this oppression. Migration is the most healthful sign in civilization; people that do not move do not develop. Here in the north the Negro finds schools, the ballot, justice in courts and opportunity to become a decent, respectable citizen."

ALEXANDRIA VA GAZETTE
DECEMBER 10, 1917

EXODUS OF NEGROES.

The Department of Negro Economics has within the last eight months collected data of the exodus of the negro from the Southern States which has become alarming to the people of the entire South. The result of the investigation has established the fact that unless this migration is checked large numbers of the negro industrial institutions in the South will be impaired, including negro churches of all denominations, societies and fraternal organizations. It may probably cause the closing of hundreds of these industrial institutions.

The investigation has demonstrated the fact that out of the fifty-six negro banks in this country, fifty-three of them are located in the Southern States, one in the west and two in the North. Should this migration continue at the same ratio, these banks, along with the other institutions, will be seriously affected for the want of support.

The Negro Economic Department of this association has worked out calculations showing that the negro is losing his best opportunity by leaving the South at this time, when cotton is selling at 65 cents a pound, corn selling at $11 a barrel, and wheat, potatoes, beans and other staple commodities bringing equally as large prices. While high wages are offered in the North, the colored man can, at this time, realize more in the South than he can in the North.

Alexandria has long suffered from the exodus of negroes from this city and neighborhood. It is almost impossible at times to procure negroes as deckhands and firemen upon steamers operating on the Potomac, although every reasonable inducement is being offered this class of laborers.

EVENING GLOBE
New York City
29 1917

The Negro Exodus.

Editor Globe:—The article by "Jaxon" on the Negro exodus from the south in yesterday's issue of The Globe is one of the few masterly articles written of late on the present phase of the Negro problem. I would go further, though, and say that the Negro problem in its entirety and its solution as a whole is of vital interest to the nation.

If "Jaxon" insists upon calling the present Negro migration from the south an "evolution," I think he would be obliged to add, if he wishes to do justice to the term, also the words "with a vengeance." We must not lose sight of the fact that the present migration of the Negro northward is due primarily to the sudden expansion of a certain kind of industry in the north. We must not overlook that the southern Negro is forcibly attracted to the north by the powerful electro-magnet, the industry created because of the war in Europe. What will become of the Negro so attracted when the current, the war, is shut off from that magnet? Will he be willing to return to the conditions in the south under which he previously existed? Would there not arise then another acute phase of the Negro problem in the north? It is true that the Negro will, perhaps, be benefited by having tasted industrialism of a certain kind, but can this be of lasting value to him? He was invited into this industry not because of the desire to benefit him, but because this industry could not do without him. This is why I would call this kind of evolution an "evolution with a vengeance."

No, "Jaxon," it is the Negro himself who must take the initiative in bringing to a final solution the national Negro problem. The Negro must be led in an orderly and systematic manner, and not driven, into the fields of industrialism and commercialism. He must be so equipped as to be able to maintain his position in these fields. Then, and then only, it would rightfully deserve the name "evolution."

The initial steps toward such an aim have already been taken. A movement has recently been set on foot which has this purpose in view. It is fostered by the Industrial League of America, a young organization established through the efforts of a few active and race-conscious men, and which has already attracted the attention of progressive people. It has for its set purpose the bringing of the Negro into industry and commerce through co-operative activities. It is this movement which is destined to become the Moses of the black folk, and not the labor agent who drives, but does not lead, the Negro to industrialism.

I. SOSSNITZ.

New York, March 20.

Exodus of the Negro

EDITOR TRIBUNE:—The tide of migration from the Southern to the Northern States on the part of the negro population is within their constitutional right, as is the movement of any other class of citizens to Alaska or to any location in or out of the country.

If they wish to go, there is no power to prevent their going from the Sunny South to fill the hospitals and graves of the inclement North through pneumonia and other northern diseases.

The tide must find its own level, costly though it be.

The negro is better adapted to the tropics than any other race of men and thrive better here than in the frost, snow and ice on the other side of the semi-tropical border.

His social standing there is just as frigid.

His superior knowledge of agricultural conditions and his endurance in fulfilling them will be thrown away for the unknown conditions of the North.

The movement in all probability is the forerunner of one that will take him to the land of his forefathers, which is full of undeveloped riches where no white man can live and where the black man can respect himself and command the respect of others in advancin the cause of Christian civilization.

Here and in any part of the world other than in Africa the negro is nothing but a "nigger."

His association with the white race for the past few centuries and the modicum inocculation of whi e blood put him a thousand years in advance of the millions in his fatherland and qualify him to spread the English language, American civilization and democratic institutions.

We owe it to him to furnish free transportation and adequate equipment for the opportunities and work that await him in Africa.

Meantime, the pitiably poor of Euro e can supply the labor for Southern fields to mutual advantage.

A. R. MOORE.

Merritt, Fla., May 21, 1917.

Labor—1917

Europe, West Indies (Emmigration)

Migration

AND NOW CAPE COD HAS NEGRO PROBLEM

PERHAPS East St. Louis will be amused to learn that Massachusetts also has a negro problem. Down on Cape Cod there's a great stir over the "Bravas," colored men from the Portugese Cape Verde Islands, who have been coming over to work the land for a good many years past, and are coming just now rather more plentifully than usual because native labor is scarce. The Bravas have been a cause of scandal to summer residents and for some natives for years past because the colored strangers pay small regard to sound Yankee conventions. So shocked and vexed are the native Cape folk that one even demands that the children of the Bravas be required to attend separate schools from those attended by whites.

From 1910 to the opening of the European war about 7500 Bravas landed at New Bedford, and the rate of immigration is growing. Since May 24 of this year nine schooners have landed 833 Bravas and five more similarily-laden schooners were recently reported on the way. The literary test will turn back perhaps 40 per cent. of the immigrants until the Bravas get on to the trick of learning enough of their own language or of English to pass the test.

Meanwhile the hot talk that goes on about the Bravas sounds strange to New England ears. They are denounced as grossly immoral, sunk in dull ignorance, suffering with loathsome diseases and especially affected with hookworm. They are blamed for underbidding local labor for pay as cranberry pickers and represented as living in filth and crowded in their narrow homes without regard to decency or health. It is represented that the immigration authorities at the port of Boston can hardly persuade themselves to enter the quarters where Bravas marked for deportation are detained, so shocking is their mode of life. An official from Washington recently compared these quarters to the Black Hole of Calcutta.

The Bravas take their name from the best-known island of the Cape Verde group. These islands are a tropical group, lying off the Atlantic coast of Africa, and forming an irregular triangle of about 200 miles on each "leg." They are from about 325 to 500 miles from the African mainland. The ten islands have an area of about 1500 square miles and upon this mountainous surface live more than 140,000 people, or nearly 100 to the square mile. Less than 5000 of the inhabitants are white, and the whites are nearly all Portugese. Of the remainder, nearly 90,000 are classed as "colored," and there are about 50,000 negroes. The islands suffer from droughts that bring famine, and the climate is unwholesome, while the ownership of the best islands is mainly in the hands of the few whites, so that the colored people and the negroes in their competition for employment bring wages to a minimum. As the voyage to America is not a long one, the Cape Verde folk early looked to this country as an outlet and a place of opportunity. Whalers from New Bedford brought them over years ago, and they were usually spoken of as Portugese. Perhaps the earlier immigrants were the poorer whites of the islands. As a matter of fact, Portugese from both the Cape Verds and the Azores have long been coming to the New England coast, and are familiar in many of the towns and cities of Cape Cod.

Welcomed at First

When the Bravas of various colors short of white began coming to Massachusetts they were welcomed as furnishing unskilled labor for farms and gardens, and even for the towns and cities. They are accustomed to a close cultivation, to intensive culture on a small scale, and as the Cape became more and more important as a summer resort for people rich enough to demand luxuries of the table, the farmers and gardeners of the region were glad to have the cheap labor of the Bravas to take the place of local labor, for the Cape has suffered for generations from the drain of the native population to Boston and the West.

As the Bravas began to feel more at home and to make considerable settlements their way of life became a scandal to the native. Five or six years ago an Episcopal clergyman became interested in the welfare of the Bravas on the Cape, but found his efforts to help them almost defeated by local prejudice. With the utmost difficulty he managed to get the use of an abandoned dwelling as a schoolhouse for these despised strangers, and persuaded a wealthy summer resident to help furnish the building. Even this helper of the cause, however, had no faith in the betterment of the Bravas. You may see the Bravas and their habitations in various parts of the Cape. Just outside Provincetown their crude little still dot the region. Some of the earlier Bravas, and genuine Portugese, have occupied a few of these big roomy, simple, comfortable old Yankee homesteads, deserted by the emigrating natives, and not demanded by the summering folk, who prefer sites immediately upon the shore.

Yet a few of the Bravas have made good on the Cape, saved money, bought little farms and improved their mode of living, but the feeling against the race is apt to take no note of such exceptions to the bulk of recent immigrants. To thousands of local residents "Brava" means but one thing—a man or woman with the lowest type of civilization known to the Cape. One man, writing to a newspaper in protest against any attempt to defend these strangers, says: "Don't tell me about the Bravas; I've lived among them." The tone of these New Englanders toward the Bravas is almost exactly that of the pessimistic Southerner toward pay than that which used to attract them across the Atlantic. Some are expecting to earn as much in a day as used to content them for a week. Out of 150 who were recently offered ordinary farm wages only 24 would take the jobs. Some are drifting to the cities, where they are likely to live worse than in the country, and where they will try to work at unfamiliar tasks, and suffer from indoor occupations. Most of the Bravas have been used to country life—farming, gardening, fishing. Densely peopled as the islands are, they have no large cities, so that urban life is a new thing to the Bravas.

The attitude of Cape Cod toward these colored people furnishes a clew to the probable reception that New England will give to negro immigrants from the South, if they come in large numbers as a consequence of the present movement Northward in search of high wages.

E. N. VALLANDIGHAM.

BOSTON HERALD
AUGUST 28, 1917

SAYS FEDERAL AGENT HAD PLAN TO IMPORT NEGROES

Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, last night repeated his charge that the American Woolen Company proposed to import Negro women from Porto Rico to work in the mills in Lawrence. This was in answer to the company's denial yesterday.

McGrady said an employe of the United States labor department named Roberts had suggested the plan some time ago, and interested large employers of labor, among them being Mr. Woods and Mr. Atteaux." He declared that Atteaux said employers in this country could place 50,000 of these workers, and gave Roberts an order for 500, whereupon, according to McGrady, Roberts suggested the possibility of obtaining government transports for them and sending the women to a federal employment agency for distribution.

McGrady said Roberts had carried on these activities in Lawrence as late as Aug. 17. He added that a prominent member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce had sent a protest to President Wilson against bringing the women here. He offered to produce letters signed by officials of the company to support his statements.

New York Times
3-19-19

A LABOR SHORTAGE.

According to the agents of the various large steamship companies at least 300,000 unskilled laborers are planning to leave the mining regions of Pennsylvania at the close of the war. Large groups of Russians and Austrians, it is said, also intend to return to Europe, believing that the opportunities there will be greater with the amount of industrial work that must be done when peace is insured. Others are actuated by a desire to learn what

15 NEGROES TO BE DEPORTED

BOSTON HERALD
OCTOBER 4, 1917

Sixteen Cape de Verde Island negroes, the last of more than 300 who were debarred from landing on their arrival at New Bedford four months ago, will be deported Saturday. They are illiterates who were brought here through ignorance of the law, which went into effect last May, and have been held at Long Wharf since their arrival.

Labor—1917

Migration

Should Negro Labor Throw Away a Golden Opportunity?

The Journal & Guide 3-17-17

The migration of large numbers of Negro laborers to the North raises the above inquiry in the minds of all thinking men, who view without bias the present labor situation in its relation to the economic advancement of the Negro race.

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO HAS A MONOPOLY OF THE LABOR MARKET

Everywhere in the South there is a great demand for Negro labor. All efforts to supplant it with labor from foreign countries have signally failed. All efforts on behalf of Organized Labor to bar the Negro from employment in the building trades operations have failed essentially as the census of 1910 shows that the Negro has made large gains in practically all of the building trades and especially in Carpentry, Plastering and Bricklaying.

FACTORY WORK OPEN TO NEGROES

For many years Negroes in the South could not secure employment in factories, especially in the textile industries. During the past few years there has been a very large demand for Negro labor in this industry. Factory owners are building in various parts of the South large knitting mills in which only Negro labor is employed. The number of Negro employees in factories is steadily growing.

In 1900 there were 131,216 thus employed.
In 1910 the number was 358,180.

An increase of 226,964, or 173 per cent.

UNLIMITED DEMANDS OF TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

In no field of labor has the Negro laborer of the South a larger opportunity than is afforded by the transportation companies. Negro labor is used in practically every department of their operations, at good wages. As an evidence of the increasing demand for Negro labor among the transportation companies we submit the following figures taken from the last census:

The number employed at this labor in 1900 was 209,154
The number employed at this labor in 1910 was 425,043

An increase of 103 per cent.

The South is now being commercially transformed. It is undergoing its greatest period of growth and development.

Efforts to Check.

Should the Negro laborer withdraw himself as a factor in the South's industrial Progress?

Should he withdraw himself as an important factor in the economic development of the South?

There are serious questions for the sensible Southern Negroes to decide.

SOME STARTLING AFFIDAVITS

The following sworn statements from men who have returned from the Northern labor camps are startling disclosures of conditions as they really exist there. These affidavits are on file in the office of the Journal and Guide and may be seen by any interested citizen of Norfolk.

I was stopped on Church street the 14th day of September, 1916, and was engaged by a colored man who was getting employees for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co. He told me the wages were $2.00 per day and the very best of sleeping quarters, and also any kind of food you wanted. And after telling me this, I asked him how often did they pay. He said every week. Then he insisted on me walking around on Queen street. I told him I would see him on the next shipment. Then he said our next shipment will be tomorrow evening, which was Friday, and that will put you there Saturday prepared for work Monday morning, because they don't work on Sunday. So I finally consented, and the next day, which was Friday, I went down on Queen street to sign up for the shipment. When I had gotten there I asked for the boss, who was Mr. Cohen. Then I asked him the question which the colored man had told me and he did tell me the same; and also told me when I was sick if I wanted to come home, they would send me. So then I signed my name and address and left that evening at 6 p. m. by the way of the N. Y. P. & N. R. R. Co. and arrived at Cape Charles 9:05 p. m., and left Cape Charles 9:15 p. m. Next morning at 5 o'clock I arrived in Philadelphia, left there 6 a. m. Saturday; then I arrived Hartford, Conn., Saturday 5:30 p. m. When I arrived I found that the sleeping quarters looked as if hogs had stayed theme in the place where I slept, in an old box car, which had bunks, and in that bunk one straw mattress which felt almost like thorns, and one thin blanket to cover with, and every one was full of lice. Then I asked the boss about something to eat. He told me to go to the kitchen and I did and found it a great deal worse than I thought. I even took sick and they didn't feed me, even though they promised me. So lousy, ragged and sick, I ran away.

JESSIE FOSTER,
1020 Wyatt Street.

I will testify anywhere.

STATE OF VIRGINIA:
Corporation of the City of Norfolk,
To-wit:

I, J. C. Brooks, Notary Public in and for the Corporation aforesaid in the State of Virginia, whose commission expires June 8th, 1918, do certify that Jessie Foster whose name is signed to the writing here attached, dated March 14th, 1917, and to me known to be Jessie Foster, has acknowledged the same before me in my Corporation aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1917.

J. C. BROOKS,
Notary Public.

I, William Spruill, left Norfolk to work for the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co., November, 1916, and when I got to Waterbury, we had to stay in cars that were so lousy that we had to stay in some coaches and sit up like dogs. Leaving Waterbury, we went to Derby, where we found things worse than ever. They failed to live up to the promise that we work inside, and I had to work outside in the hail and snow before I could get back home. After all, I had to beat my way home, almost starved to death.

WILLIAM SPRUILL,
March 14, 1917. 632 Queen St.

STATE OF VIRGINIA:
Corporation of the City of Norfolk,
To-wit:

I, J. C. Brooks, Notary Public for the Corporation aforesaid in the State of Virginia, whose commission expires June 8th, 1917, do certify that William Spruill, whose name is signed to the writing here attached, dated March 14th, 1917, and to me known to be William Spruill, has acknowledged the same before me in my Corporation aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1917.

J. C. BROOKS,
Notary Public.

In Regard to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co.

I went with the gang to South Norwalk, Conn., last spring, 1916, and I am here to say that everything they promised me was untrue. We were treated like dogs. Had two sandwiches a day on our way up there, and when we got there we were treated worse. They gave us a little lousy bunk to sleep on in a box car on a side track. Beans in the morning and beans at night, with a little fat meat. and some of our boys were taken sick, and they would not give them anything to eat. I could say more if I cared to, but I will say that the men had better find out something before they leave Norfolk. I had to run away and ride a freight back home.

PERCY FACEN,
823 Avenue E.

STATE OF VIRGINIA:
Corporation of the City of Norfolk,
To-wit:

I, J. C. Brooks, Notary Public in and for the Corporation aforesaid in the State of Virginia, whose commission expires June 8th, 1918, do certify that Percy Facen, whose name is signed to the writing here attached, dated March 14th, 1917, and to me known to be Percy Facen, has acknowledged the same before me in my Corporation aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1917.

J. C. BROOKS,
Notary Public.

Views of a Prominent Norfolk Minister

The following letter is from one of the leading ministers of Norfolk:

Mr. Editor:—I have just read with pleasure your splendid article under the caption "Labor Exodus Hurtful To Labor and Industries Alike," in the last issue of "The Journal and Guide."

In my opinion what you say therein should command serious thought from the thinking men and women of Norfolk, and the immediate outlying communities.

It should provoke discussion and investigation among the leaders of thought and molders of sentiment in the City of Norfolk and the surrounding districts. For when applied to our local conditions your reasoning is clear and forceful. Since coming to our city I have been deeply impressed with the tremendous advantages enjoyed by the Negro here in the labor market. To me it seems he has the hold pretty well in his own hands.

He can exercise his political franchise if he wills to do so.

It seems to be his own slothfulness that his own interests in the City of Norfolk are not cared for better.

It will be to his everlasting shame should he lose his grip on the labor market here.

You have done well to sound the alarm. I trust it will provoke wise and timely action.

Yours for the Negro,
D. F. WHITE,
887 Princess Anne Ave., City.

PROPOSED THE NEGRO EXODUS

Richmond Planet

IMPROVEMENT OF LOCAL CONDITIONS A SURE REMEDY.

6/5/17.

The efforts of Richmond and the South to prevent the movement of its Negro citizens northward is interesting as reflecting the position of the Negro in the industry of our country. But these efforts lik many others exhibit an almost chronic inability of the Southern white man to face the situation squarely.

In our city an ordinance has been proposed to place a prohibitive tax upon labor agencies which induce laborers to move out of the state. This law seems to have begun to spread to other parts of the state. It will probably continue. These labor agents have functioned chiefly in advancing transportation to Negroes who wished to move elsewhere. By driving these agents out of the state and out of the South, Virginia and the Southland will undoubtedly prevent numbers of those who cannot secure transportation, the shiftless, the ignorant, and unskilled workmen, from leaving. But the migration of the thrifty, skilled, Negro workmen will continu The labor agent will not be needed to advance transportation for them. While the thousands that have left Virginia and the quarter of a million and more Negroes that have left the Southland will continue to send back to their families and their friends tidings of the prosperity that awaits them. It has been said that these agents enticed the Negroes northward with false promises that the cold climate would kill them. But had the Negro emigrant not received his full share of the prosperity that has come to the North, would he not have told his relatives and friends to remain in the South, ere this? The movement began fully a year ago; the past winter was sufficient to display the climate of the North in all its fierceness, yet the movement never diminished with the cold weather, and with the opening of spring, the black hordes have been sucked into the industrial vacuum of the North and West in numbers that increase daily. Well may the Southern White Man become aroused!

By retaining the unskilled, the ignorant, and the shiftless class of Negroes—for home consumption—industry in Richmond and in the South land will only become more clogged and less efficient. But perhaps it is this class that the Southern white man understands and knows how to manage, as he tells us so often.

The skilled, intelligent, and thrifty Negro who seeks a larger opportunity in the North will only make more sure the ability of the Negro workman to meet and drive out competition in the North as he has in the South. Around him will be built a permanent industrial unit, while those Yankee corporations will continue to build larger and finer factories and mills. Well may the Southern White man wonder if he knows all about "handling the Negro!

The one feature that makes the proposed ordinance ineffective is that it does not reach the cause of this movement of labor. It is not now time for platitudes: the condition must be faced as it was and as it is. If the conditions had been and were at present the same in the North and South; in the West and East the move ment would never have started, could not continue. To be stopped, conditions here and elsewhere must be made the same; to bring the Negro back conditions must be made better here than elsewhere.

For it is a well worn truth that the Negro is not a migratory animal. He easily becomes attached to persons and places. He is not inclined to relinquish even an unfavorable job for a better one without long and serious considera tion and then a twitching of the heart strings. With increased industrial demands in the business centers of the country and a diminished supply of labor, wages were compelled to rise. To secure the necessary workmen the larger corporations looked to the only place where they were not working, the South. And, however, much the Negro hated to leave the white man in trouble, he went—and is surely going. He will continue to go unless wages are put on the same basis here and else where . In the North the laborer is wanted, whether he be Irish, Jew, or Negro, and they are all paid alike for the same task. In the munition factories of this city unskilled Negroes receive two to two and a half dollars per day for a less agreeable task than that for which the unskilled white man receives three and a half to four dollars per day. This is explained by the white employer on the ground that the Negro can live more cheaply than the white man. And it is to prove that his wants are equal to anybody's that a quarter million Negro laborers have gone in the past year where they can supply them. This same fallacy is upheld in all lines of industry in the South. Negro farmhands must be con tent at ten to fifteen dollars per month and do more work than a white man at twenty-five dollars per month . Negro brickmasons, carpenters, workers of all kinds are paid on the same basis. Here in Richmond, Negro school teachers must do more work than the white teachers and be content at a little more than half their salaries. Should it be surprising then that the Negro workers are going where they can get, not particularly higher wages, but the same wages for the same work as any other worker?

Richmond Planet 5/5/17.

Were the Negro not so easily content with the unfavorable he would long since have shaken the dust of the Southland from his feet. The propaganda against lynching has served to give that disgrace of our Southland some notoriety during the past year. And the Negro is seeking a living where he need have less fear of such violence. Here in Virginia we are not altogether without the need of the state militia at times even at the seat of our state university. If not lynched, the justice which is dealt us in the courts in the South and in Richmond is of such a brand as to be hard ly a fair imitation of the true article. It is to reach a land where the courts at least can be respected as the same to all men, where he and his property have adequate police protection,, that the Negro is becoming discontented with the South.

In that better land to which the Negro is journeying he does not look forward to being segregated, as in Richmond, in a section of the city where rent is relatively the highest and street and housing facilities are the poorest, where his property has meager protection against fire; where his children are housed in unsanitary and antiquated school buildings. Nor do his children have to wait for a modern high school building nearly two years after the appropriation is made and see several white schools completed and occupied before any hope can be had of a beginning on his own. Should it be wondered that the Negro has become discontented? That a vast discontent has made him seek elsewhere a more equal chance?

If the white man hopes to keep the Negro in the South, conditions must be made equal for all. Ordinances will effect little unless concessions are made. But "Ephraim is joined to his idols"—and we doubt.

OECONOMICUS.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO STOP LABOR EXODUS

Council of Defense Also Votes to Make Registration Day Festival.

Constitution

The state council for defense, which met in the governor's office yesterday morning, took steps toward putting a stop to the wholesale exodus of farm labor, brought about through the operation of employment agents who have come to Georgia for the purpose of inducing local labor to go elsewhere under promise of higher remuneration.

Statements by council members from various parts of the state indicated that the situation is becoming critical, and, in view of the demand for greater production of foodstuffs, may leave the farmers of the state in a bad way for help.

A resolution adopted authorized Governor Harris to use every means to put a stop to it, and further authorized the governor to call upon the federal government to aid.

It was pointed out that there are many agents operating in Georgia without license, and that by detection of and legal proceedings against such agents a check may be placed upon their operations.

There was considerable debate as to whether or not the federal government had any authority to place a check upon the emigration of labor from one state to another. In this particular the opinion was expressed that, if the federal government has authority to draft men into the army, there is no reason why it should not have authority to draft men into farm service and see to it that there is a fair and equitable distribution of labor over the country.

Urge Foodstuffs.

The strongest sort of indorsement was given to the movement for the production of more foodstuffs; the government was authorized to encourage such production in every way possible. The meeting of negro farmers, which is soon to be held in Macon for the purpose of encouraging the production of food crops by negro farmers of Georgia, was indorsed by the council.

The proposal introduced at the last session of the council for the formation of additional national guard units n Georgia was at Tuesday's meeting urned down for the time being. The natter was gone into and it was decided that, until the present units are recruited up to their full war strength, and the war department feels that other units should be organized no further effort will be made in that direction.

The council went on record as encouraging Georgia individuals and financial institutions to subscribe to the "Liberty Loan."

Registration Day.

It was also decided to make registration day a festival day in Georgia. Details have been arranged by General J. Van Holt Nash to provide the machinery for taking the registration of all male citizens within the age limit prescribed, as soon as Washington notifies the governor of the date upon which the registration is to be taken.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has prepared suggestions for observing registration day, which program includes parades, music, speeches, patriotic songs by the school children, the wearing or carrying of flags by everybody, pageants and other patriotic demonstration.

The council also accepted the offer of government agents to make a census of farm labor in Georgia.

TEXANS WANT TO STOP MIGRATION OF NEGROES

Constitution 7/14/17

Austin, Texas, July 13.—A call was sent out today by the Austin Chamber of Commerce for a meeting in the next two weeks at Austin, of Texas chambers of commerce officials to consider plans for keeping negro labor in the south, especially Texas. Meanwhile, negroes influential with their race, have been sent to various points in Texas in an effort to stop the exodus north. It is understood here similar plans are being made in every state of the south and southeast.

NEGROES TRY TO STOP EXODUS OF NEGROES FROM OLD BARBOUR

Series of Meetings Announced for This Purpose, First Being Held at Clayton Next Sunday

A determined effort will be made to stop negro emigration from Barbour county by the teaching of better methods of agriculture and means of defeating the boll weevil, according to Rev. W. Ragland a negro leader who has been selected county chairman of the campaign committee in Barbour county. It is announced that the services of W. M. Rakestraw, conference agent of the Tuskegee institute have been secured as a lecturer for the campaign, which opens on Sunday, February 18, at Clayton.

The following program is announced:

Schedule of Meetings.

Sunday February 18, at Clayton, court house at 3 o'clock p. m., at the A. M. E. church at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Monday, February 19, at Clio, at the A. M. E. church at 10 o'clock a. m., at Louisville, Mt. Zion church at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Tuesday, February 20, at Eufaula at the court house at 12 o'clock noon; at St. Luke, A. M. E. church at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

Wednesday, February 21, at Batesville, at the First Baptist church at 10 o'clock in the morning at Comer, at the school house, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m.

Music will be furnished by the negro school children at Clayton Sunday evening and at Eufaula Tuesday evening.

Topics for Lectures.

In his lectures, Rakestraw, will talk on better farm homes, better schools, churches and community life, and improved methods of diversified farming. Especial attention will be paid the fight against the boll weevil which has already, it is pointed out, done more than anything else to discourage the inbred Southern passion for staking everything on an annual cotton gamble, so far as the white farmers of the state are concerned and it is hoped to educate negro farmers in better methods of fighting the weevil, while the diversified farming campaign will enable them to live even though the weevil should not be beaten.

Every one among both the white and negro population has been invited to attend the meetings, which promise to be of much benefit to negroes farmers in Barbour county, by encouraging them to stay at home and try better methods of farming.

A MODERN EXODUS

By President Charles M. Melden, D. D., New Orleans University

Southwestern Christian Advocate 10-19-17

A THIRD of a million Negroes have left their native Southland and are crowding into the uncongenial North. These hosts are to be followed by other hosts. The movement is but in its incipiency. It is of vast significance. It involves great social changes and readjustments. It is giving grave concern to thoughtful people both North and South. With the former it is a problem how to care for and assimilate these thousands of new comers; to house them, to provide work, to protect their physical and moral well-being. With the latter it is a problem to supply the places made vacant by these toilers of the sugar and cotton plantations, the rice fields and the lumber camps. For centuries the Negro has been regarded as a fixture in the South. It has been deemed impossible to separate him from its fertile soil and, above all, from its sunny skies. Now that he has yielded to this migratory impulse, torn himself loose from his native surroundings, and is pushing his way into the new fields, his old employers are filled with consternation. They are holding meetings, passing resolutions, uttering frantic appeals for new and prohibitory legislation against both the employment agent and the freedom of movement on the part of the Negro. This is in vain. It is hard for these men to realize that the Negro is not a serf bound to the land, to do the pleasure of its owner; that he is as free to go and come as any other citizen. But the Negro himself understands this and knows that he is acting strictly within his rights.

It is exceedingly difficult wholly to account for this migration. It cannot be explained by a formula. It is not due to any single cause, but rather to a culmination of many causes, some of them of recent origin, others operative for a long period of years. The present is the psychological hour. The advantages, real and imaginary of the North exert their attractive force and the chronic abuses from which the colored race has suffered in the South exert their expulsive force. People respond to the pull and the push and go. If one attempts to analyze the situation he may discover certain influences at work not any one of which alone is an adequate explanation. The movement is not due, as some assume, to labor agitators. These were present, it is true, but they were quickly silenced by drastic laws or fear of personal violence. Nor is it due to the incitement of the railroads offering low fares. Some excursions were planned, and liberally patronized, but the pressure of public opinion soon put a stop to them. The recognized leaders of the race are not responsible. Not only have they not encouraged it, they have rather discouraged it. They are alarmed at the possible tragic consequences of this sudden shifting of a great population. Those may not be far wrong who say it is a divinely inspired movement. It certainly seems more like the great migrations of history, where, influenced by some unseen potent force, whole peoples have left their ancestral homes and have gone forth to establish themselves amid strange surroundings. Probably the one conscious motive more or less clearly recognized by the migrant multitudes is the desire to improve their condition, to enjoy for themselves greater privileges and to afford their children better opportunities. For this they are willing to make need[illegible] sacrifices, [illegible] early home[illegible] uncertainties of strange communities, and to endure the severities of a harsh climate. A laudable ambition this. Those whom it inspires are to be commended, not blamed; are to be helped, guided and protected. They, like the intrepid pioneers who settled this continent, may constitute a valuable element in our civilization. It is chiefly the enterprising that this movement affects. The lazy, shiftless ne'er-do-well Negro is not influenced by it in any marked degree. This desire for personal and family improvement is intensified and strengthened by the reports of the early goers. These write "back home" glowing accounts of their successes. A pastor, who told me that forty-eight members had gone out of his church, said that a woman had secured a position in a lanudry at eleven dollars per week for an eight-hour day. When her sister on the plantation, working fourteen hours a day for sixty or eighty cents, hears this she at once prepares to follow if possible. The husband of our washerwoman [illegible] a position at three dollars a day, sent for his whole [illegible] family [illegible] with high hopes they leave for the [illegible] Dorado. Thus the subtle influence leavens the masses. More and more people are affected. The circle grows wider, ever touching new communities, until from Maryland to Texas there is a stir, an eager looking toward the North. In that direction lies hope. There is freedom, opportunity, remunerative work, enlargement; manhood and womanhood. As individuals and in groups they make their simple arrangements and leave. Some of them give up good positions, even sacrifice their little properties. For it is not simply the underpaid plantation hands who are going, but many who are earning fair wages and who have accumulated some means the bone and sinew and brains of the people. The fever seizes them and sweeps them off. The rising tide sucks them in and bears them away on its irresistible current. Attempts to stem the tide, to reverse the current, are largely in vain. In vain the leaders urge caution, advise against leaving certainty for uncertainty, point to fatal disappointments which many are bound to experience, cite specific cases of tragic outcome; in vain are obstacles put in their pathway, repressive legislation enacted, insufficient railroad accommodations provided, the contagion spreads, the flood sweeps on, in increasing numbers the people are going. However, it is doubtful if the attractions of the North, the glowing accounts of individual success, the spirit of adventure, the migratory impulse would, one and all, be sufficient to entice the Negro from the South, the place of his birth, the section to which all his traditions bind him, were it not for the conviction burned into his very soul that he cannot here have a fair chance. The Negro thinks, he thinks seriously, he thinks for himself. The fifty years of educational opportunities have not been fruitless. The Negro race is no longer a race of illiterates. A large majority of the people have the rudiments of an education and thousands of them have had the privileges of secondary schools and colleges. They know their rights under the Constitution, even if they are deprived of them and are too weak to assert them. For years they have borne their burden with a dumb and unresentful patience, but now they have an opportunity to escape their oppression. They know they are not bound to the soil. Opportunity beckons; they exercise their right and follow.

The South is reaping now the results of a long period of unfair discrimination, of needlessly harsh treatment, of unequal administration of justice, of small wages grudingly paid, of extortion, of oppression, of mob rule, including lawless tortures, hangings and burnings. The worm has turned at last. The Negroes, in the only way possible, are showing resentment of this age-long treatment. They cannot defend themselves by physical force; they cannot get justice in the courts. Public opinion will not support their complaints nor remedy the abuses. But they can leave. The scarcity of labor in the North caused by the lessening of immigration, and the employment of vast numbers in munition factories and in meeting other demands created by the great war, affords them their chance. They are taking it, hoping to escape the unjust conditions of the South from which they have suffered so many years. Better, they say, the rigors of a Northern climate than the chronic injustice of the South. If this movement results in arousing the South to a sense of the true conditions and leads to their improvement; if employers of Negro labor will establish more humane relations between themselves and their help; if communities will make more generous provisions for their colored citizens—if, in general, the abuses from which they have suffered are remedied, the exodus will prove the greatest blessing to the race since emancipation. There are signs of this awakening. The motive of self-preservation is making itself felt. At a meeting of the American Cane Growers' Association recently held in New Orleans it was declared that the exodus of the Negro to the North must be stopped in the interests of the Negroes as well as the whites of the South. In the interchange of views some interesting facts and opinions were revealed. Discussing methods of stopping the movement one planter proposed "good treatment and the protection of the laws." Others told of "inducing the Negro to plant home gardens with liberal aid, restricting the sale of liquor and forcing more thrift, of raising wages, of selling goods to them almost at cost, and even installing school teachers on the plantations."

An examination of these suggestions will show that they include many of the chronics abuses from which the Negro claims to have

Efforts to Check.

Labor-1917 Migration

suffered. It is a plea of "guilty" uttered by the planters, self-arraigned and self-condemned. Alarmed at the consequences of the treatment of their colored workmen who are now bent on leaving them, they are awaking to the necessity of remedying the abuses which they themselves have practiced through the years. Take, for example, the proposed remedy of "good treatment and the protection of the laws." Everyone who has lived in the South knows that this puts the finger on a sore spot. Even-handed justice for the Negro, especially when it is a controversy between him and a white man, is all but unknown. Said a judge of a local court to the writer, "Here is one court where the Negro gets justice." This is significant. In thus exalting his own court as a shining exception he implicitly criticizes the average tribunal, and deservedly.

There is much outcry and dust-throwing about the question of "social equality." It is a matter about which the average colored man little concerns himself, but he is terribly concerned about his legal rights. The insecurity which he feels is one of the strongest reasons moving him in this exodus. He knows he is at the mercy of the mob. The law affords him little, if any, protection from its violence. His property is destroyed, his women are outraged, his life taken with most cruel and barbarous tortures, and there is no redress. For the cruel and savage lynchings which have disgraced this fair Southland, participated in by hundreds, scarcely a single white man has ever been punished. The law is defied and the men set to enforce it are terrified. It is a noteworthy fact that from a certain county where there have been no lynchings no Negro has left, while from the States where the incendiary speeches of Vardaman, Money, Tillman, Blease, and their kind, have kindled a flame of race-hatred tens of thousands of colored people have gone.

Consider also the suggestion of "increased wages and the selling of goods at almost cost." Here is also a significant admission. For decades the Negro has been systematically oppressed in his wages and robbed of the fruits of his toil. The field hand gets about eighty-five cents a day. Since the exodus began in some cases this has been raised to a dollar. This for an able-bodied man. A woman who "chops cotton" or "strips cane" gets from fifty to seventy-five cents per day. For this amount they go to work before sunrise and work till dark. If perchance through illness or bad weather they are obliged to quit before they have labored four hours they receive no pay even for the hours they have worked. Out of this pittance they must maintain themselves and their families. In many cases they do not receive even their small wages in cash but in tickets redeemable at the plantation store, where they are forced to pay three prices. In cases where the planter finances the tenant the results are equally, if not more, disastrous to the latter. Ignorant of bookkeeping, he is at the mercy of an unscrupulous landlord. As an illustration these incidents will serve: A man, his wife and three children worked all one summer. The planter furnished them their pork, molasses, and perhaps some other eatables. They raised thirty-five bales of cotton, which at that time was selling at twenty cents a pound. This should have brought $3,500, to say nothing of the seed, a very valuable by-product. When it came to a settlement the man received $64 for his summer's work. A widow and her daughter made thirteen bales but came out in debt. This ingenious method of financing is a cunningly contrived plan to bind the unfortunate farmer to the farm in a practical peonage. Under such conditions is it any wonder that when these people learn of shorter hours, of higher wages honestly paid they leave for that promised land? Every large employer of farm labor is not included in this condemnation, but the abuse is far too general, and if the Negro is to be kept on the plantations it must be remedied.

A number of planters at this New Orleans meeting told of "inducing the Negro to plant home gardens with liberal aid." This, if acted upon, would certainly be a step in the right direction. The Negro is home-loving, domestic in his tastes, is attached to this beautiful Southland, and would prefer to stay here. But who that has seen the "tenement" of the average plantation can wonder that the tenant feels no bonds binding him to it? A rough board, one-room shack, with its smoking mud-mortared chimney and unglazed windows, standing either in the unshaded blaze of the sun or amid the malarial damp of a swamp, with not a tree or a shrub or a flower to relieve its desolation, it is the grimmest satire to speak of it as a "home." It requires a wild flight of imagination to picture a family dwelling in such a cabin, gathering about the door in the gloaming after working fourteen hours in the canebrake or cotton field, and singing "Home, Sweet Home." To describe this condition is to indicate the remedy. Not only "home gardens" are needed, but homes in the midst of gardens. The planter can well afford to build comfortable homes for his hands, give them a little plot of ground for a garden and time to till it, an opportunity to keep hens, a cow and a hog, to eke out their wages. If his surroundings were made more attractive it would be hard to drive the Negro away. Some kind-hearted and farseeing men are thus providing for their help. The result is profit to themselves and a happy and contented tenantry.

Some of these planters spoke of "even installing school teachers on the plantations." The significance of this suggestion it is hard for one unacquainted with local conditions to appreciate. The intellectual destitution of some sections of the South is appalling. When one considers the handicaps under which the Negro has labored in his quest for an education it is little short of marvelous that to-day his illiteracy has become reduced from practically one hundred per cent to thirty. It is tribute to his eagerness for learning and his ability to acquire it. He has overcome apparently insuperable difficulties and availed himself of the most meager opportunities. In many, in most instances Negro schools are not worthy of the name. They are held in all sorts of makeshift buildings. In numerous parishes of Louisiana there is no public school building of any kind for colored children. They are taught by poorly prepared and underpaid teachers. The remuneration in some cases is as low as fifteen dollars a month, while for the entire State the average pay is only thirty-five dollars. The schools are without necessary equipment and furniture, devoid of any aids to culture, such as books, pictures, charts, models, etc. Poor as they are, they continue only a few months, sometimes two or three, the average being only four or five. In the cities the conditions are better, but in the country districts they are indescribable. The school funds are most inequitably divided. This State of Louisiana spends $2,000,000 on its white children and $200,000 on its colored children—ten dollars to one. And this, when the colored children constitute nearly one-half the school population of the State and their parents pay their share of the taxes. New Orleans in five years spent $1,750,000 on buildings, including two palatial high schools, for white children, and in the same period the city spent for its colored children only $35,000, though they form one-third of the school population. The city supports three high schools for the whites and none for the colored.* Were it not for the denominational schools there would be no provision for a colored child beyond the eighth grade. It is these schools which must furnish teachers for the race for years to come. The Negro, appreciating the advantages of an education and desirous that his children should acquire it, resents this injustice and, now that the opportunity is given him, flees from it. He knows that the schools of the North are of the best and that his family may have the advantage of them. A prominent colored man recently said to the writer, "I am planning to send my daughter to ———," naming one of the best New England colleges for women. "I want her to have the best I can provide for her." In this spoke the father. In no other race is parental love more strongly developed. No better proof of this is needed than the sacrifices which they make to send them to our schools. How heavily they tax themselves some of us know. The South is wise if it recognizes this and not only on the plantations, but in the cities and villages, meets this reasonable demand.

I have not spoken of the deprivation of civil rights, disfranchisement, exclusion from elevating and enjoyable entertainments, Jim Crow cars, etc., all of which constitute just grounds of resentment, but only of those which were indicated by this company of intelligent and well-to-do planters who are doubtless awake to their own interests. They understand the value of the Negro laborer. He is indigenous to the soil, of a patient, sunny disposition, tractable and obedient. When kindly treated is quickly and gratefully responsive and becomes devoted to his employer's interests. He is the best cheap help on earth. This Southland cannot afford to lose him. Kind treatment, legal protection, and a reasonable provision for his welfare will keep him here.

New Orleans. La.

Labor-1917
Migration

News

ess: Birmingham, Ala.

FEB 1 5 1917

Negroes Try To Stop Exodus

(Montgomery Advertiser.)

A determined effort will be made to stop negro emigration from Barbour County by the teaching of better methods of agriculture and means of defeating the boll weevil, according to Rev. W. Ragland, a negro leader, who has been selected County Chairman of the Campaign Committee of Barbour County. It is announced that the services of W. M. Rakestraw, Conference Agent of the Tuskegee Institute, have been secured as a lecturer for the campaign, which opens on Sunday, February 18, at Clayton.

The following program is announced:

Sunday, February 18.—At Clayton Court House at 3 o'clock p. m.; at the A. M. E. Church at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Monday, February 19—At Clio at the A. M. E. Church at 10 o'clock a. m., at Louisville, Mt. Zion Church at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Tuesday, February 20—At Eufaula at the Court House at 12 o'clock noon; at St. Luke A. M. E. Church at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

Wednesday, February 21—At Batesville at the First Baptist Church at 10 o'clock in the morning; at Comer, at the schoolhouse, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Music will be furnished by the negro school children at Clayton Sunday evening and at Eufaula Tuesday evening.

In his lectures, Rakestraw will talk on better farm homes, better schools, churches and community life, and improved methods of diversified farming. Especial attention will be paid the fight against the boll weevil, which has already, it is pointed out, done more than anything else to discourge the inbred Southern passion for staking everything on an annual cotton gamble, so far as the white farmers of the State are concerned, and it is hoped to educate negro farmers in better methods of fighting the weevil, while the diversified farming campaign will enable them to live even though the weevil should not be beaten.

Every one among both the white and negro population has been invited to attend the meetings, which promise to be of much benefit to negro farmers in Barbour County, by encouraging them to stay at home and try better methods of farming.

A[illegible]URY PARK N J EVE PRESS
SEPTEMBER 22, 1917

THE NEGRO MIGRATION.

That the negro migration from the southern states to the north has been felt in New Jersey is evidenced by the announcement of the organization of a department of negro welfare and employment bureau, under the general supervision of the state labor department. The bureau will endeavor to make the lot of the migrant who comes to Jersey easier.

The practical halt in immigration from Europe which was one of the economic effects of the world war caused the northward movement of a considerable percentage of the country's negro population. Northern industries, notably the railroads, were affected by the shortage of labor. The poorly paid negroes of the south were induced by the prospects of better pay to come north. Railroad employment agencies facilitated the movement to such a degree that southern employers, feeling the depreciation of their labor markets, began to cast about them for means to check the migration.

No exhaustive survey of the movement and its results has yet been made, so far as we are aware, but that it has had deep effects on the economic life of the country cannot be doubted. Thousands of negroes have taken the place of the Italian workmen on northern railroads. They are doing the work which would otherwise have been done by immigrants from Europe whose steady flow to this country, by the hundreds of thousands, was stopped by the war. The negro trend northward was first noticed early in 1915, altho it definitely began soon after the war broke out. It has continued since then. Probably the movement has not yet reached high tide, for northern factories are clamoring more than ever for workmen.

SOUTHERN BLOCKING NEGRO EMIGRATION

Washington, June 5.—In the effort to discourage the emigration of negroes from the south, which is reported to have assumed such proportions that it is difficult in some localities to secure sufficient negro labor for farm work and other local needs, the management of the Southern railway system has adopted the policy of taking no action to accommodate this travel in the future. Orders have been issued to discontinue, effective at once, the assembling, holding and using of extra passenger and baggage cars for laborer movements and otherwise to discourage the negro exodus from the south in every legitimate manner.

Representatives of the development and traffic departments have received instructions to devote their energies to the promotion of a campaign to induce the negro to remain in the south, and bankers and business men are being urged to endeavor to find employment of some kind for all surplus negro labor in their communities. Following is the plan suggested for the Southern's representatives to follow in the instructions issued on the subject:

"We should endeavor in each community to have some man make it his special business to interest the negro preachers and have them take strong ground against the people of their race being lured away by promise of higher wages in other sections, pointing out that any advantage that the negro might get by moving away would almost invariably be temporary and that in the long run it will be to his advantage to stay in the south, where he is known and where his labor will always be in demand."

Efforts to Check

The Southern R. R. Refuses to Grant Usual Rates to Negroes Going North.

The above road has given it out that in order to discourage the migration of Negroes northward that it will refuse to allow the usual reduction to group parties. If the Southern will take a little pains to investigate it will find that its part in the play of keeping the Negro from exercising his right of locomotion is entirely vain. Negroes are still moving to the North. If they cannot go on the Southern Railroad, they can use other roads. When these fail there are automobiles. When these fail they can walk. The whole question seems to be centering very largely upon the right of the Negro to use his own volition in making choice of the part of the country in which he will reside.

Many Negroes are leaving this section each week for work in the North.

ALBANY N Y ARGUS
DECEMBER 27, 1917

NEGRO CENSUS SHOWS ABOUT 1,300 IN ALBANY

A census of the negro population of Albany has just been completed by the Afro-American association. The census shows there are between 1,200 and 1,300 negroes in the city. The census was taken for the purpose of bettering the conditions of the negro in this city. Judge John J. Brady is chairman of the committee in charge of taking the census. The others serving on the committee are: Mrs. Ira Shoemaker, secretary; Rev. H. H. Hiscox, Charles Gibson, Albert Hessberg, De Lancy M. Ellis, James C. Farrell, Rev. Father Archambeault, Alwin C. Quentel and Mrs. E. M. Cameron.

N Y C MAIL
AUGUST 1, 1917

DALLAS TRIES TO ENJOIN LURING EAST OF NEGROES

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 1.—An application for an injunction to prohibit transportation of a number of negroes from Dallas to work as laborers in the East has been filed in district court here. The application named D. Garza and others and specifically mentioned the Pennsylvania railroad.

Garza, according to the application, has an employment agency here to recruit negroes to work on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The court ordered defendants to appear in court to-day for disposition of the injunction.

TRENTON N J TIMES
SEPTEMBER 21, 1917

FARM TENANT HOUSES.

General Bryant evidently agrees with the Rev. Dr. Roundtree, that the best place for the newly-arrived Southern negroes is on the farm, and the head of the Negro Welfare and Employment Bureau, just appointed, will make a special effort to get the farmers to provide housing facilities that will make possible the removal of entire families to the country, where they will be much better off than in the tumble-down hovels of the city's back streets.

In recent years, the "tenant house" on the farm has been permitted to go to ruin, dependence for labor having been placed on the foreigners who traveled back and forth in trolley cars or lived with their families in the villages and towns. The "tenant house," with its vegetable and flower garden, will aid in getting the colored families back to the farm, where their services are now so badly needed, and where they will be free from the vices and temptations of city life.

N Y C EVE SUN
AUGUST 1, 1917

AGAINST NEGRO EXODUS.

Dallas Citizens Seek Injunction to Prevent Transportation.

DALLAS, August 1.—An application for an injunction has been filed here to prohibit the transportation of a number of negroes from Dallas to work as laborers in the East.

The application mentioned the Pennsylvania Railroad and named, among others, D. Garza, who, according to the application, maintains an employment agency at Dallas, to recruit negro laborers for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

TELEGRAPH
Macon, Ga.

DEC 8 1917

TO HOLD NEGROES IN SOUTH

D. P. Craig, of Chattanooga, to Discuss Plans at Meeting Here Tuesday.

D. P. Craig, of the Chattanooga Advocate, will arrive in Macon Tuesday morning to meet those interested in preventing the exodus of negro workmen, laborers and farm hands from the south.

It is his desire to meet at the city hall on that morning all employers of colored laborers, such as foundries, factories, coal drivers and all employers that depend upon the negro for labor.

Mr. Craig did not outline his plans in a letter to the mayor, but wrote that his plans would be laid before the meeting in a body, and he would be glad to receive suggestions from others. He desires very much to meet all employers, and believes that he has formulated a plan that will do much good in the way of preventing further leaving of laborers for the north and west.

SOUTH IS SEEKING TO RETAIN NEGRO LABOR.

To prevent, if possible, the migration of any more negro workers from the south is the plan of large industrial interests of that part of the country, and Pittsburg is the first northern city to receive attention in the campaign to be waged against the south's losing its negro labor.

There are 9,000 negro men who have come to Pittsburg from four southern states within six months and most of them are being employed by munition-making concerns and transportation companies, it is asserted. There are 100,000 negro laborers who have been brought north and distributed among munition-making centers. This has been a severe blow to southern industrial and agricultural interests.

The first step in the campaign has been uncovered in Pittsburg, according to the Rev. Dr. A. M. Patterson, superintendent of the Provident Rescue mission, when Dr. J. F. Edwards, director of health of this city, received from C. F. Speh, of New Orleans, manager of the Turpentine and Rosin Producers' association, a great organization of southern business men, asking for facts concerning the ill-treatment of southern negroes in Pittsburg.

Dr. Edwards called upon Dr. Patterson to investigate and make report.

POST 1917

Seattle, Wash.

JAN 4 1917

The South is now alarmed over the emigration of negroes to the North, where better wages and better treatment is insured them. One method adopted to stop this exodus is illustrated by this advertisement in the Providence (La.) Banner-Democrat: "Labor Agents, look out! The person who comes to East Carroll and tries to entice labor to leave this parish and is caught will be hanged to the first limb of a tree. This edict has gone forth; so look out, labor agents."

Labor—1917

Migration

The Exodus of Labor From the South and the Remedy

The Progressive Farmer

FOR the past six months, from Georgia on the east, to Texas on the west, there has been a steady movement of Negro laborers toward the industrial centers of the North. By the first of the year it was estimated that some 150,000 had gone, with the movement unabated.

Newspapers, commercial bodies and individuals have deplored this migration, foreseeing in it disaster to the agricultural and industrial South. Resolutions have been adopted, prohibitive taxes on labor agents imposed, and in some cases actual violence threatened. But the Negroes are still going North.

Rivers are dammed and their flow checked more easily than can the operations of an economic law be altered, and it is simply in obedience to such a law that our Negroes are leaving. Emigration from Europe to America has practically ceased, due to the great war, and the industrial centers of the North are feeling the pinch. Prices for labor there, always higher than in the South, have been raised to $3, $4 and even $5 a day. With farm labor in many sections of the South at 75 cents and a dollar a day, what is more natural than for the laborer to drift away? And who is there who shall deny him the right to find the best market he can for his labor?

In the abundance of cheap labor the Southern employer has had and still has a tremendous industrial advantage. But if he is to maintain his advantage, means must be found for increasing the productive power of this labor, this in turn enabling employers to pay better wages and provide better living conditions.

The heaviest movement of labor away from the Cotton Belt has been out of the boll weevil-ridden areas. Here almost total crop failures have left the tenants destitute, and it is often a case of either get out or starve. No drastic anti-labor-agent laws or threats of violence will remedy such a situation. The problem is one for the landlord and employer. If he is financially able and willing to feed, clothe and shelter his tenants until another crop is made, he can make sure that practically none of his labor will willingly leave him. If he can't do this, if the community, the county, or the South cannot do this, then the labor movement North is bound to continue until a fair balance is struck. You can't keep water from seeking its level.

The Negro Emigration Movement—A Word with our White People

Raleigh News & Observer

Thousands of Negroes have already left the State and many more are preparing to go. Should this drain continue it will soon be difficult to obtain labor to meet the demands of our industrial life. The movement is rapidly precipitating a crisis. There are many attractive inducements for the intelligent, honest, industrious Negro here in North Carolina. His opportunities and his prospects are more promising now than since his emancipation. Many have prospered under the adverse conditions of the past years. Some of these have accumulated small fortunes. The way is now open for all to greatly improve their condition. These facts need to be presented to our people. Nothing has been done and nothing is now being done to counteract the tendency northward. Laws have been enacted against labor agents but they do little good; indeed, we think they do harm. The *News and Observer* very appropriately suggests that Negro leaders should resort to educational methods and propaganda as a means of pointing out to our people the advantages of North Carolina as a home State. But this requires labor and expense. How is it to be done? The white people themselves must join hands with Negro leaders in efforts to so improve the prospects for Negro labor here in North Carolina as will make it more profitable for Negroes to stay here than to go elsewhere. Our commercial bodies, our industrial enterprises and our white people generally should co-operate in a movement to keep labor in the State. The following news dispatch tells how the white people are using their influence with Negro leaders in Alabama. They are doing the same elsewhere. Why not in North Carolina?

Efforts to check

Birmingham, Ala. — Fifteen hundred white people joined with the colored people of Birmingham recently in a big mass meeting held at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church (colored) on which occasion "Negro Migration" and labor conditions generally were discussed. Judge Oscar R. Hundley, Dr. H. A. Elkourie of the Civic Association, John C. Henly of the Rotary Club and Dr. B. F. Riley spoke on behalf of the white people and Dr. A. C. Williams on behalf of the colored people. The Rev. William Miles acted as master of ceremonies.

FARM LABOR SURVEY ORDERED FOR STATE

Georgia Food Council Will Co-operate With U. S. Departments of Agriculture and of Labor in This Work.

Governor Nat E. Harris has charged the state food council with the work of making a farm labor survey of the state of Georgia for the purpose of co-operating with the United States department of agriculture and the United States department of labor in undertaking to relieve labor shortage on Georgia farms in order that there may be no shortage or wastage of the food crops which the Georgia farmers have planted in response to the appeal from Washington.

The immediate work of making the survey will be carried out by Dr. A. M. Soule and Professor J. Phil Campbell, of the state college of agriculture, who have volunteered through the connection with the farm extension work, to do this in the Georgia counties in which extension agents are employed.

Commissioner of Agriculture J. J. Brown will utilize his department organization to carry out the work in counties where there are no extension agents.

Will Assist in Work.

Commissioner of Commerce and Labor Hal M. Stanley will also assist in the work.

J. M. Purdom, Jr., has been designated by the United States department of agriculture as its representative to conduct this work in Georgia.

The survey will be made according to plans worked out by the two federal departments and the state department of commerce and labor.

As a means of helping short-handed farmers to secure labor at once, farm employment bureaus will be established immediately in such counties or localities as labor conditions warrant.

Farm Labor Census.

The counties in which the extension division of the state college of agriculture has agreed to make the farm labor census are as follows:

Appling, Bacon, Barrow, Bartow, Ben Hill, Bleckley, Bibb, Brooks, Bulloch, Butts, Burke, Camden, Campbell, Carroll, Chatham, Chattooga, Clark, Clay, Cobb, Colquitt Coffee, Co ta, Crisp, Dawson, Decatur, Dodge, Doo Dougherty, DeKalb, Douglas, Early, Elb t, Emanuel, Fayette, Floyd, Forsyth, Fra klin, Fulton, Glynn, Gordon, Grady, Greene, Habersham, Hall, Hancock, Harris, Haralson, Hart, Henry, Heard, Houston, Irwin, Jackson, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Laurens, Liberty, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Madison, Marion, Meriwether, Miller, Milton, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, Muscogee, McIntosh, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Pierce, Pike, Polk, Randolph, Rabun, Rockdale, Richmond, Pulaski, Putnam, Screven, Stephens, Stewart, Sumter, Talliaferro, Tattnall, Talbot, Terrell, Thomas, Tift, Toombs, Towns, Troup, Twiggs, Turner, Upson, Union, Walker, Walton, Ware, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Whitfield, Wilkes, Wilkinson, Wilcox, Worth.

By State Department.

The survey will be made by the state department in the following counties by the state department of agriculture: Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Berrien, Bryan, Calhoun, Candler, Catoosa, Charlton, Cherokee, Clinch, Columbia, Crawford, Dade, Echols, Effingham, Evans, Fannin, Gilmer, Glascock, Gwinn, Lincoln, McDuffie, Macon, Montgomery, Murray, Quitman, Pickens, Schley, Taylor, Telfair, Wheeler, White, Webster.

MENACE IN THE NEGRO EXODUS.

(From Richmond (Va.) Evening Journal).

Attention is directed to the forceful and earnest letter to the editor of *The Evening Journal*, which appears in an adjoining column on this page. It is well written, thoughtful and, from the Negro's viewpoint, convincing statement of the underlying reasons that impel the more skillful and thriftier Negro workmen to migrate northward. As the writer points out, city ordinances may prevent the more shiftless and ignorant members of the black race from leaving, but unless the true remedy is applied the South will presently find herself minus the most desirable workmen and saddled with only the poorer quality of Negro labor. There is a fundamental truth in what our contributor emphasizes and it is folly to blink the facts. If the flitting continues home industries are bound to suffer just as he says. It were unwise to disregard so great a menace. Let us probe deep into the situation and see where the blame lies.

New York Age. 5/10/17

All who stop to think must see that the proposed city ordinance, placing a

prohibitive tax upon labor agencies that seek to move Negroes out of the State is effective, in that it fails to touch the core of the matter. The Negro does not move north because he is of a restless disposition. He would prefer to stay in his old home if he could do so on a wage basis more equitable to his race. In the North there is no differentiation made in the wage scale on the score of color. Here, asserts our correspondent, the most invidious difference prevails and he cites instances that tend to support his argument. If all he says is true—and it is easily susceptible of proof or otherwise—the reason is obvious why the self-respecting Negro workman, albeit reluctantly, is accepting the opportunity offered him to sell his sole product—labor—to the better bidder. Of course, the migrating Negro is mistaken in supposing he will not be segregated in his living quarters in the North. That is inevitable. But he may not—as he now complains in the case—be compelled to pay relatively highest rental for what is the poorest accommodations and where meager fire protection is afforded and inferior school facilities. To that extent he will probably better his lot and that of his children.

But why should he have to go North to get simple justice? Why drive from lands that may be hard to coax back once they are gone? It seems to us that the subject is too serious, too graught with menace to our local industries to be dismissed lightly. The chamber of commerce could do no better work than appoint a committee to investigate the grievances of the Negro, decide upon the proper remedy and see that it is enforced. Unless such a step is taken and without loss of time, there may be a dearth of workmen in Richmond that will paralyze our industries.

NEGRO MIGRATION

Negro leaders are not encouraging migration; it is not to their direct interest to do so. Migration is depleting the churches; it is reducing the debits of Negro insurance companies; it is cutting down the number of patients of Negro dentists and physicians; it is taking the clients of Negro lawyers; and it is taking the patrons of Negro merchants and other business men. Migration is directly detrimental to Negro business, affects it more than it affects that of other people, because the Negro business and professional man is confined to a Negro constituency.

The Negro laborer is moving to the more lucrative fields of the North of his own accord, under inducement of higher wages and more congenial employment. The only remedy to stop this lies at the hands of the white people of the South. These only can check it. The "pull" of high wages and the "push" of unfair treatment and a too low living wage provided the momentum.

Many of the leading southern newspapers ar claiming that it will prove a good thing for the South in that it will acquaint the North at first hand, with the "vexing" race problem, in addition to convincing the Negro that the South is the best place for him and that the exodus does not exceed the natural increase of the Negro population in the South.

Now all these theories are fallacious, besides being largely academic. **The stern reality is, that the northward movement of great numbers of Negro laborers will impoverish the labor market in the South, causing many thousands of potentially productive acres to lie fallow and making "bullish" the market for all grades and kinds of labor.**

And thus it comes about that the wealth of the South is gradually slipping through the fingers of its people, while stubborn demagogues are unwilling to employ the reasonable and just means to prevent it. Under proper living conditions—justice, fair living wages and protection to life and property—the South is the logical habitate of the Negro. He has a great claim upon its soil and its people. As the South has often claimed, it understands him,—but, unfortunately the South has not used this great advantage to help the Negro. It is not willing to recompense him for his great service to this section,—it will not divide the profits of labor with him.

None but the fair-minded, broad-hearted white South may check migration ,and this class of men should rise to the task of doing it. It cannot be done by intimidation, threat and cruelty; it cannot be done by anti-migration laws and the punishment of labor agents—these things incite to it and promote it.

It can be accomplished, however, and in a way to make the great South, white and black, happy and proud of our section. Here followeth the remedy:

The South must extend to the Negro a man's chance—it must hold out to him hope for himself and his children,—it must open wide the door of opportunity. It must do these things **openly and unmistakably.**

We know there are great numbers of good people who feel this way but **who may lack the courage to fly into the teeth of an adverse-thinking majority.** These should undertake it. **If they do, they will succeed.**

JUSTICE FOR THE NEGRO.

(From Richmond Times-Dispatch).

It is our hope that Richmond will not feel inclined to follow the example of Danville and "detain special trains, or any other trains, on which Negro laborers are being transported from this to some other State. By exactly what legal process this detention was justified, the dispatches do not make clear, but we doubt if it had any legal justification whatever.

The *Times-Dispatch* is opposed, and on more than one occasion has expressed its opposition to the wholesale labor recruiting campaign among Negroes which is now in progress throughout the South. These activities should be discouraged in every lawful way, for the sake of the Negroes who thus are lured to unfamiliar and uncongenial fields, as well as for the sake of the communities whose prosperity their exodus affects. The agents should be required to pay a high license tax and to give bond for the faithful performance of the contracts into which they enter.

But the Negro who desires to leave Virginia, either alone or in company with other Negroes, should be permitted to leave. His virtual arrest, for no other crime than a desire to change his residence, is an outrage, which he will resent and which every right-thinking white man will resent also. Employment agents who violate the law deserve punishment and ought to be punished, but there is no statute of Virginia which authorizes the arrest or detention, except as witnesses of those with whom such agents have dealt.

That such methods will not cure the situation with which they are designed to deal goes without saying. They will make it worse. Good relations between the races are highly important to the prosperity of Virginia and the South. If we want the Negro to remain here—and we do—we must treat him with justice. Nothing is gained in the long run and much is lost by following any other course.

TO BE DRAFTED TO WORK.

The Congress of the United States has finally passed the bill providing for the selective draft of all male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years. It provides a penalty for all who fail to register and the month of June has been designated as the time for such registration. The average citizen is wondering what it is all about.

In the meantime, taxes will be increased and every person will feel the effect of the same. Families will feel the effect of this drastic measure and men snatched from industrial life will do much to disturb the equilibrium of the industrial life of the nation.

Colored men have been wondering just what part they will play in this world war and whether or not on June 5th, 1917 they will be expected to register, too. It seems that, thanks to a Democratic Administration that some of them assisted in elevating to power, they have their answer.

The colored man, generally known in this country as "The Negro without a country" will be expected to serve in this war, too. A few of them may be on the fighting line, if there is to be a fighting line, but the bulk of them will be mustered, not to fight, but to work. It would be well for the masses of our people to read carefully the following telegraphic report sent from Washington:

Washington, May 17,—By the first week in June the Department of Agriculture with the vast machinery it has been perfecting since the declaration of war with Germany will be enrolling hundreds of thousands of youths and men for farm labor, according to a statement made to-day by W. J. Spillman, Chief of the office of farm mangement of the department. At the same time a survey will be made of the labor needs on virtually every farm and in every agricultural area in the United States.

A farm expert has been designated by the Department of Agriculture in each State to take charge of the farm labor situation and to cooperate with the State authorities or the body which has had the food production problem in charge. Under the State agents will be the 1,350 county agents in the United States. Under each county agent will be varying numbers of community agents who will provide the final link between the department and the farmers.

The community agent will be furnished enrolment blanks and blanks for the entering of farm help requirements. Whenever he finds within his own community a shortage of help in one place and a surplus in another, he will be empowered to arrange a transfer of the farm laborers to the farms where help is scarce.

After the labor situation in a community has been equalized, the community man will notify the county agent as to whether in the whole community there is a shortage or a surplus of help. If there is a surplus the county agent will transfer the extra laborers to a community within the county in which labor is scarce.

Any person, who antagonizes this arrangement is unpatriotic and colored folks are not unpatriotic. We may see soon gangs of colored citizens under white overseers, known as officers, who will order these "convicts' to work and not to fight and if they refuse so to do, they will be guilty of insubordination, which will be a crime.

Colored men have been heavily punished for violating the laws, now they will have an opportunity to be punished when they insist upon their constitutional rights as freemen. The Constitution of the United States has not been legally put out of action, but as a matter of fact, it is not regarded by the political oligarchy now in charge of affairs at the capital of the nation.

Colored citizens are ready and willing to volunteer to fight for the nation, how many of them are ready and willing to work for it under the conditions prescribed in the communication which we have presented to our readers? These are dark days and darker ones are in store for us. Still, God reigns and just as far as the pendulum of fate swings in one direction, it will swing back the other way. Selah.

EXODUS OF NEGROES DISCUSSED MONDAY BY PROFESSOR WORK

Steps to check the exodus of the negro to the north were the main feature of an address delivered yesterday at Atlanta university by Professor Munroe N. Work, during the commencement exercises at that institution. Professor Work stressed four important lines along which his race should direct their energies, namely: The improvement of educational facilities, bettering of health conditions, improved farming methods and some plan to solve the migration of the negro to the north.

He says that thorough co-operation with the white race is essential to solve the present food crisis. if Georgia is to retain her position as the empire state of the south, and suggests that one of the remedies for stopping the negro exodus would be to raise the wages of the negroes to compensate—at least in a measure—for the great advance in the price of all foodstuffs.

Professor Work is in charge of research work at Muskegee institute and editor of the negro yearbook on "Co-operation and Georgia's New Economic Conditions."

The baccalaureate sermon was delivered Sunday by Rev. Edward T. Ware, president of the institution.

BETTER TREATMENT AND BETTER WAGES FOR NEGROES URGED

At the recent twenty-second annual Atlanta university conference for the study of negro problems plans were discussed for improving the conditions of the southern negro from an economic and sanitary viewpoint.

Resolutions were adopted which expressed a desire to strengthen the bonds of mutual sympathy and co-operation between the two races.

The loyalty of the negro in the present national crisis was also assured and plans for stopping the negro migration movement were discussed. Better treatment and better wages are urged as the best method to be used in keeping negroes in the south, in resolutions passed by the conference.

Labor-1917
Migration
News

THE PLAIN TRUTH OF THE NEGRO EXODUS.

Albany (Ga.) Herald.

Those negroes who have recently left Southwest Georgia for New York and New Jersey and parts of New England have been influenced by various considerations.

The coming of the boll weevil has filled many negroes working on our cotton farms with a vague uneasiness. They have been told of the ravages of the pest in other States, and have learned that many colored farmers in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana suffered financial disaster when the weevil took possession of their fields. Many renter and croppers were warned this year that they would have to shift for themselves in 1917, and the announcement has naturally resulted in a degree of pessimism that is proving alarmingly contagious.

The Herald learns that many white landowners, now that the possibilities of peanuts and certain other crops other than cotton have been demonstrated in this part of the State, are assuring negro tenants on their places that arrangements similar to those that have been entered into in the past will be made again for next year and that as a result of this changed attitude on the part of the landowners, many negroes of the tenant class who were contemplating leaving Georgia are now found to be perfectly willing to remain.

But even a stronger factor in the unrest which has caused so many negro families to leave the farms of southwest Georgia is an impression which has gotten abroad among them that, for some reason, the attitude of the better class of white citizens of this section toward the law-abiding class of negroes has undergone a change.

Investigation has developed the fact that labor agents who get several dollars a head on every negro whom they can induce to leave a Southern State for the North are telling negroes, and particularly those found on the farms, that "the white folks are going to run the negroes out of Georgia;" that 'the South wanted Wilson to be President again because he was going to make all the negroes go back to Africa," and that 'the Indians are coming back to take their lands, and the white folks are going to help them run the blacks out of the State."

These things seem ridiculous in print. As a matter of fact they are supremely ridiculous in fact, for there is of course not a vestige of truth in any of them.

But they are the stories being told to negroes who, because they do not read the daily newspapers and are of a naturally credulous nature, believe. The fact that the stories are being circulated by designing parties with their own interests to serve seems not to be taken into consideration by the victims of the present unrest.

A movement intended to reassure the colored people of this section—to make them understand that they are still wanted, and that they will, as long as they conduct themselves properly, have the friendship and support of the best classes of white citizens was launched in Albany yesterday.

Other communities are to be urged to take similar action.

The lawless, shiftless negro who will not work is not an object of any solicitude on the part of the white people.

For that matter, neither is the lawless, shiftless white man who will not work.

But good negro citizens are entitled to protection and co-operation from white citizens.

But this big fact stands forth out of the present widespread unrest among the negroes of this section. It is a fact that can not be disposed of by ignoring it, and The Herald does not propose to ignore it.

Do the thoughtful white people of this section realize why such large numbers of negroes (for in the aggregate the number is large) are willing to leave the farms on which they have led contented lives, had enough to eat and wear and peaceful if humble homes in which to dwell?

Do white men understand why these simple negroes are so ready to believe that they are to be driven out of Georgia?

The truth of the matter was brought out very clearly yesterday afternoon at a conference in the office of the Albany Chamber of Commerce between representative white citizens of Albany and four broadminded negroes who represent the best citizenship as well as the highest intelligence of their race in this section.

What developed at that conference was not surprising to the white men present. It may or may not be surprising to some others.

The plain truth of this exodus of negroes from southwest Georgia is simple this: These people are afraid to remain!

TRYING TO KEEP BLACKS IN THE SOUTHLAND

1917

H. P. Ewing Going to Texas to Co Operate With Business Men

The Iola Register.

"Hon. H. P. Ewing, former Kaw valley potato king and now president of the Law and Order League, an organization of Negroes, will go to Austin, Texas this week to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce of that city in devising meaans to prevent the Negro exodus from the South to the North. He claims that the Negro is neither physicially fit to withstand the Northern climate nor mentally fit to withstand the severe industrial conditions here.

A meeting of the Law and Order League will be held in the Vine Street Baptist church tomorrow night at 8 o'clock."—Journal.

Efforts to Check.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY DISCOURAGES NEGRO LABOR MOVEMENTS

Policy of Giving Extra Coaches Is Ordered Discontinued

6-6-17

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, June 5.—In the effort to discourage the emigration of negroes from the South, which is reported to have assumed such proportins that it is difficult in some localities to secure sufficient negro labor for farm work and other local needs, the management of the Southern Railway System has adopted the policy of taking no action to accommodate this travel in the future. Orders have been issued to discontinue, effective at once, the assembling, holding and using of extra passenger and baggage cars for laborer movements and otherwise to discourage the negro exodus from the South in every legitimate manner.

Representatives of the development and traffic departments have received instructions to devote their energies to the promotion of a campaign to induce the negro to remain in the South, and bankers and business men are being urged to endeavor to find employment of some kind for all surplus negro labor in their communities. Following is the plan suggested for the Southern's representatives to follow in the instructions issued on the subject:

"We should endeavor in each community to have some man make it his special business to interest the negro preachers and have them take strong ground against the people of their race being lured away by promise of higher wages in other sections, pointing out that any advantage that the negro might get by moving away would almost invariably be temporary and that in the long run it will be to his advantage to stay in the South where he is known and where his labor will always be in demand."

"DRASTIC MEASURES."

According to the Birmingham *News*, the Chamber of Commerce of that city appointed a committee of three to co-operate with other civic organizations called "to take drastic measures for the prevention of the exodus of labor from the district." The plan attributed to these committees is to raise the license of employment agencies to such an amount as would prohibit their operation.

New York Cage

Of course, this plan sounds futile, and several of the readers of the Birmingham paper so consider it, as is evidenced by the views expressed in communications to the editor. One of these correspondents says, after referring to the increase in the prices received for pig iron and coal, that "the only way to keep this labor here is to pay them what is right and treat them right." Another asks: "Why wouldn't the logical and legitimate solution of all this howl about the situation like men and pay the same labor exodus be for the employers of this district to simply face the price for labor that is being bid by others?"

The labor conditions in the Birmingham district are defined by one familiar with them as follows: Labor is selling to the highest bidder and this district bids the lowest, while the Pittsburgh district bids the highest. The Birmingham district is thus enabled to manufacture iron from $2 to $3 per ton cheaper. Today iron is selling in the Birmingham district for from $30 to $40 per ton. Workmen who used to receive $1.50 per day in Birmingham are now getting $3 per day in Pittsburgh.

With this condition of affairs fully recognized by the community, the action of the Chamber of Commerce and the other civic organizations seems pitifully inadequate to the situation. The employing interests may wear blinders to prevent them from seeing the facts of the case, but the trouble is for them to impose the blinders on others.

Help Negroes Stay With Our Folks

4-22-17
Advertiser

Now, of all times in our history, is the time for us to stand by the negro citizens of our Central South and help them all we can. (Have written)

These black men and black women are our friends—they have nursed us and worked with us and for us—now we must do our best by them.

What We Can Do.

We must give them land and furnish many of them seed for greater garden and field production. We must help them have more chickens and more hogs. We must do our level best in this work with them, to aid them produce more and save more by canning and preserving and storing those foods that can be stored for fall and winter use.

Every white man and white woman can help. Don't wait for somebody to call on you; go out and look for this urgent work to do. You won't have to go far befre yu find it.

Cooperation.

This isn't charity—it is just cooperation and at a time when there must be the fullest cooperation among all our people. Help the negro boys and girls. In the majority of cases they are bright and quick and you will be surprised how they can make gardens and can vegetables with a little help from their teachers or their white friends.

Go to the negro preacher or school teacher or the negro doctor, if there is one in your community, and he or she will aid you in this work. He or she will know of cases in which help is needed. They are leaders of their race and will be only too glad to assist white friends in their efforts to aid in the production and the conservation of foods among the negroes.

A Great Work.

This is really a great work that can be done in every community in the Central South right now. In some communities the white people have taken up this work. Is it going on in your community? If not, get busy and start it. Hold a meeting and find out what is needed and how cooperation can be given.

In doing this work you are serving your community, your State and your country.

WIRE RAILROAD COMPANY TO STOP IMPORTATION OF NEGRO LABOR.

Express-7/14/17

Houston, Texas, July 12.—The Chamber of Commerce of Houston, sent telegrams to the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company requesting the company not to take any more Colored men from Houston, as laborers. The company has closed the local employment office, but many thousands of Colored people are leaving from neighboring cities and towns through agencies while many here continue to go to different points North. It is rumored that the Sante Fe, Railroad is soon to call many to work in the West and thousands here are awaiting patiently the call.

Mr. Tony Colbert, a well known man in railroad circles died last week at Galveston, Texas.

Arrests Made to Keep Labor From Going North

Chicago Def

Savannah, Ga., March 23.—Much has been said against members of the Race leaving this section of the country. Some of the would-be wise leaders are being paid by the whites to tell the laborer to stay, but little heed has been paid. Every train carries them "bound for the promised land," and although some agents have tried in vain to keep from selling through tickets to Chicago and Detroit the Race men have bought to smaller stations and from there to others and worked this scheme till they have been able to land in town where a through purchase can be made.

The best class of southern people have not left yet and are waiting for the weather to break up north and then the general exodus or the "Great Northern Drive," as the Chicago Defender puts it, will begin. Last Thursday night at the West Broad street around the Union station all was excitement on account of so many members of the Race wanting to go north. They were NOT ALLOWED the privilege of even entering the station to wait for the train and were forced back by the bully police to the adjoining streets. The police had no respect nor regard for the women or children. They used their clubs freely and beat some people badly. Many suitcases and bundles were broken open and lost, so rough did the police become. Many of the people took the street car and rode three miles from here, and others, fearing trouble, went eight miles to the next station. Some waited all night for the train which did not come. A Defender reporter later learned that the man in charge of the affair had been arrested by the police earlier in the day and could not carry out his plans. There were many sad scenes. Bleeding heads where the police had used their clubs, many camped out in the open air and ate their little food they had brought with them in the early hours of morning. No account of the arrest of this man has appeared in the papers. The whites here are up in arms against the members of the Race leaving the south.

WHITE MEN AND PARTY HELD

Brookhaven, Miss., March 23.—Following a continual exodus of members of the Race from this section of the country by labor agents the police, spurred on by the continual wail from the lumber mills of their losing all the help, arrested a white man by the name of Kelly on the arrival of a northbound passenger train. At the time of his arrest Kelly was in charge of two carloads of laborers on their way for Bloomington, Ill. After the arrest of Kelly the police made the trainmen switch the two cars on a sidetrack and there the occupants spent the night. A count of the men in the coaches showed that there were 125. The word having been passed along some 100 or more gathered around the station seeking to go north. The police used more brutal force to disperse them. The sawmills, railroads and other concerns are badly in need of help. Every member of the Race that can leave for the north has gone. One section gang left their tools on the spot, not stopping to get their pay. The treatment of the Race in general, coupled with the open way some of the women members of the Race live with white men and with no thought of marriage, the seducing of the daughter, the Jim Crowing and other causes, including lynching, has set the members of the Race to a pitch of unrest and nothing will be left undone till this southern section of the country is cleared of every soul with a bit of black blood in his veins or that the southern whites put the Negro race back on the statute book as a man with all equality according to the law and constitution of the United States.

Forty Given Work

Staten Island, N. Y., March 23.—Forty members of the Race arrived here from Newport News and were immediately given work in the Staten Island Ship Building Company. The employers of these men say that their work is without a flaw.

SIX UNDER ARREST

Mobile, Ala., March 23.—Six members of the Race are under arrest here charged with having enticed labor northward. Each was fined in the court Monday $750 each.

Birmingham, Ala., March 23.—One hundred more left for the north today. The infamous speech of the white judge here and with the way that the papers were so glad to use it has caused more people to be determined to go. This section of the country is undergoing a general unrest. The Chicago Defender has done more to wake them up than anything since the days of Abraham Lincoln. Many wealthy men have left. There is absolutely no justice in the courts with such men as these judges sitting to pass justice. There is no representation and the leaders who are begging men and women to stay are simply white folks' niggers.

Negro Tells How Whites Can Stop Movement North

6-11-17

Editor Constitution: I have read with much interest your editorial on "The Exodus of Negroes;" so much so that I am forced to submit my view on the subject. Numerous negroes have gone north, and, while there, they write south to friends telling of the grand opportunities, such as good wages, jobs with the pen, street car service, parks, etc.

The negroes that are here prefer to stay; that is, if in answering their friends' letters they could truthfully say "The south is the place for the colored man; the wages are better; the southern whites have proven to be our friends, and the advancement of the colored man is wonderful."

When this can truthfully be said, the southern negro will have no desire to make new northern friends.

The new friendship to exist between the southern white and colored is like the story of the potted flower: It certainly won't grow if we keep pulling it up by the roots to see how it is getting along; it'll do better when we water it with trust rather than suspicion, and keep our own friendship as sure and true as possible.

WM. H. WITHERSPOON (Colored).

Atlanta.

MINNEAPOLIS MINN. TRIB
DECEMBER 26, 1914

NEGRO LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

How thoroughly some Southern communities are going into the negro migration problem is illustrated by the fact that Rev. Sutton Griggs, pastor of the negro Baptist Tabernacle of Memphis, was invited to address the Chamber of Commerce of that city on the subject, "A Platform of Endeavor Upon Which the Two Races of the South May Stand." The address was given close attention despite the fact that his solution was not new. He said that the negro wanted the protection of law, and the use of adequate school facilities, especially in rural districts, and a wage that measured his value to his employer.

After reviewing the needs and rights of the negro as a part of any community, the speaker told what, in his opinion, the negro owed to the United States. He said that this country was the only part of the world where 10,000,000 negroes can be found speaking the same language; where the negro women are respected and where the negroes are permitted to worship according to their consciences. These things, from the negro view, put him under obligation to the country.

Just now the question of labor is the most important one before the South. Workers are far short of the demand. The high wages are having, in some sections, the same bad effects that they have in some Northern coal mines, as the men only work half time. As an offset to this, the sawmill owners have employed speakers who visit the mills and log camps and appeal to the men to "work to win the war."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
JULY 13, 1917

It would be interesting to know how this statute defines "enticement." The ordinary meaning is that of appealing to desires, and while the word usually suggests the idea of a false lure, one may entice another with promises which he who offers them is both able and intent on fulfilling. But even if the Louisiana statute put this sinister but unwarranted meaning on the word, how is it to be proved that the promises made to entice the negroes to the North will not be fulfilled? Such a statute would be impracticable, even if it were theoretically sound. The enforcement of it is a denial of the freedom which is not only the inalienable right of every individual, but is essential to the welfare of men who are dependent on their labor. The practical effect of it is to confine them within a state and to forbid their taking their labor to places where, whether correctly or not, they believe it will be best rewarded. In its practical effect it is a denial of free movement of persons among the states. Such a statute as this is as archaic as feudalism in spirit, and, although invested with a pretense of benevolent purpose, it is in reality tyrannical. No Southern state ought to retain its negroes by any species of constraint.

BOSTON MASS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JULY 10, 1917

DEPLORABLE STATE OF NEGRO IMMIGRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—H. F. Corsaut of Detroit, Mich., in a letter to the secretary of the Board of Trade of Winston-Salem, calls attention to the deplorable condition of many Negro emigrants from the South to Detroit and other northern cities, who have left home lured by promises of plenty of work at high wages. Those who were brought north by manufacturers are doing well, said Mr. Corsaut; but large numbers are suffering now and will face greater hardships next winter, in his opinion, if they remain.

Mr. Corsaut enclosed a copy of the Detroit Free Press which gives a page showing the poverty-stricken condition of hundreds who are stranded and are without means either of support or of returning to their Southern homes. The Detroit man advises that the Negro who goes North to work should make sure that he will find a place awaiting him.

CANEGROWERS WORRIED OVER THE NEGRO EXODUS

(Special to The New York Age)

New Orleans, La.—So many young Negro laborers are leaving for the North that the canegrowers of Louisiana have become worried over the exodus. In New Orleans, where the emigrants come to entrain for the North, the Mayor of the city has declared that planters are every day writing him from their plantations in the sugar belt to do something to discourage the Negro when passing through New Orleans.

The Mayor has been holding conferences with railroad and steamship heads with a view of doing what he can to stop the exodus. As a result, it is current report that some hundred and odd Negro laborers that had passed the required physical examination and were listed to leave on transportation tickets in hands of railroad agents, failed to get off Monday night, April 23, as they expected and were at the station ready to do so.

A. T. Pattison has had thirty young colored students from Hampton Institute arrive at his place on Terry's Plain, and with that addition to his force, his tobacco crop will be well taken care of until harvesting time.

Red Bluff
Tehama Press

Lawyers – 1917

Indorsement of the Candidacy of the

Honorable Robert F. Stanton

To succeed himself as Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City

By Colored Members of the Baltimore Bar

Afro American

10/13/17

To the Colored Voters of Baltimore City:

Judge Robert F. Stanton was appointed by Governor Goldsborough January 10th, 1916 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Thomas Ireland Elliott. During his incumbency, a period of nearly two years, he has exhibited, to an unusual degree, those very rare qualities that enter into the making of an acceptable judge.

He is in the prime of life, with all of his physical powers alert and active, his mental faculties clear and decisive.

He is possessed of judicial "temperment." The proper administration of the law —"which hears before it condemns"—requires full and particular inquiry. Reasonable opportunity to be heard, without irritability on the part of the presiding judge, is the first step towards justice.

He is a splendid product of our local institutions. His education and training which amply fit him for this high position in his profession having been largely acquired by his own exertions.

The almost unanimous opinion of the members of the Bar, who have had business in his court, is that his rulings have been uniformly impartial and fair and that in his decisions, he has exhibited a profound knowledge of the law and strong common sense.

His whole life, private and public, reflects abundant credit upon him as an individual and his professional career, particularly measures up to the highest traditions of the bench and bar.

The colored citizens of this city have, for many years past, taken an active and creditable part in every movement that has had for its object the divorcement of the judiciary from ordinary politics. They have constantly subscribed to the idea that, if good government is to be fully realized, it must come largely through an intelligent incorruptible and fearless judiciary.__Adhering to this principle, colored voters have, in the past, frequently indorsed the candidacies of gentlemen for the judiciary who were nominated by the Democratic party. That indorsement was given on the record of those candidates, for fairness, efficiency and intelligence and it was richly deserved.

Judge Stanton, however, is a Republican and a candidate on the Republican ticket, to succeed a Republican Judge who has died.

He has made good as a judge and according to the practice that has obtained in Baltimore City, respecting our judges, he should receive the reward which Baltimore City is accustomed to bestow upon those **who prove their fitness in judiciary positions and be elected to a full term.**

Supporting the non-partisan idea for our judiciary and for the reason hereinbefore stated, we cordially indorse the candidacy of Judge Stanton to succeed himself as Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench and commend him to the favorable consideration of the colored voters of Baltimore City.

Signed

WARNER T. McGUINN
CORNELIUS C. FITZGERALD
JAMES HENRY HAMMOND
GEORGE W. F. McMECHEN
ARTHUR E. BRISCOE
GEORGE L. PENDLETON
C. STEWART DAVIS
W. L. FITZGERALD
W. NORMAN BISHOP

Dallas Express 5/19/17

THE CASE OF THE WHITE LAWYER

Some white lawyers take advantage of every case they try in which the litigants are Afro-Americans to say a number of cowardly things about them which they would not say anywhere else except in a court house or at a lynching bee and the senseless and unlawyer-like practice should be stopped. These lawyers would be greatly helped if they would conduct their cases along lines which permit respectful reference to all parties concerned. "This black wench," "that nigger buck," "yonder black rascal," and other even lower and more abusive terms have no place anywhere in the whole range of practice of the really great lawyers. No such references are heard in the Supreme Court and would not be tolerated for an instant. Let that class of white lawyers catch up with the legal procession. They are running behind. We may be mistaken, but have an idea that the learned men, who for the most part occupy the bench in Texas and throughout the South, could very well afford to call down these blatherskites and scullions as a disgrace to the machinery of justice and as impediments to the onward march of that altruistic idea which is destined to ameliorate the condition of mankind.

In the effort to eliminate this brand of lawyer (?), the colored people in and out of court could do much to bring about this state of affairs, so devoutly wished for, by refusing to employ them, preferring lawyers who will time their words and pitch their arguments along lines of racial respect. This course would be pursued by any class of people except the Afro-American. Let us think on these things, for it is thought which moves the world.

St Louis Argus 11/9/17

NEGRO LAWYER SCORES VICTORY

Client Only Gets Ten Years For Murdering Policeman. Sets Strong Plea For Self-Defense

Never before in the criminal history of St. Louis has a prisoner, white or black charged with the murder of a police officer been given a sentence of ten years by a jury. The least punishment given was life, some cases they went to the gallows.

Adolphus Fuller a member of Excelsior Lodge K. of P., who was charged with the murder of Officer Isaac Kidwell on the night of May 10, at 1428 Clark Ave., was placed on trial Monday, Oct. 29, in the Circuit Court, division 12, before Judge Davis, case having lasted three days, jury reporting on Nov. 1, 11:30 p.m., with a verdict of ten years.

It was charged that Fuller on the 10th day of May, last, was on his way to lodge meeting when he was halted by Officers Kidwell and Geisler on the corner of 15th and Clark, but failed to stop when told. The officers then pursued him to his house firing at Fuller who fled to his house for refuge. The officers then barricaded the house and began shooting at Fuller who returned the fire, the battle having lasted nearly a half hour and as a result the body of Officer Kidwell was found prostrate across the doorway. The court instructed on murder first and second degree, and in justifiable homicide, the verdict being ten years, the minimum punishment for murder in second degree. Mr. Taylor made a strenuous fight with a great force of police against him. He stated that he would file a motion for new trial as he says to render the evidence. Fuller should have been acquitted. He expects to be granted a new trial, and hopes at the next contest to be able to set his client free.

RUFUS L. PERRY IS DISBARRED

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
OCTOBER 5, 1917

Appellate Division Confirms Report in Forgery.

WIDELY KNOWN NEGRO

Patrick E. Callahan, Referee, Found Him Guilty.

Rufus Lewis Perry, of 375 Fulton street, lawyer for more than twenty-five years, and most widely known colored counselor in the metropolis, was disbarred today by the Appellate Division. That tribunal confirmed the report of Patrick E. Callahan, referee.

Mr. Callahan in his report says "that it is my opinion, based on the evidence, that the respondant is guilty of the charges prfeerred against him."

Perry got int otrouble for forgery alleged to have been committed in a deed of conveyance made by his father, Rufus Lewis Perry, on his death bed.

The grievance committee of the Brooklyn Bar Association accused Perry of "fraud, deceit and malpractise, and of conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice."

The committee accused him of preparing and causing to be recorded an alleged deed of conveyance of 1061 St. Mark's avenue, bearing the date of June 4, 1895, and purporting to have been signed by Perry's father.

It was alleged that the deed was not in fact signed, witnessed and acknewledged as it was purported to be. At the trial it was brought out that the paper on which the deed was printed bore a mark which showed it was made a year after the conveyance was supposed to have been made from Perry's father to his wife. The equity in the St. Mark's avenue premises was only $300.

The report goes on to express the opinion of the referee as to Perry's character and previous good record, and comments on the fact that he did not gain by the taransaction, but says that Perry's explanations as to the water mark, which showed when the paper was made, demonstrated that he was testifying falsely.

WEWOKA.

At Wewoka we found a pretty live little town. The colored people are engaged in business enterprises of various kinds. There are two or three general merchandise stores and two drug stores owned by colored men.

This is the home of Mr. Coody Johnson, who is the leading spirit of the Indian people, especially the Creek tribe, of that country. He is a practicing attorney and one of the wealthiest men of that nation. He has just erected a hotel for his race in Wewoka and also has erected a business building with a pressed brick front. We did not get to see him, as he was in Muskogee, where he was retained in an oil case. We met his wife, who is a bright business woman, conducts a nice millinery store and is making money.

One of the live wires of the town is Dr. A. H. Tyson, who has lived there over fourteen years, owns several hundred acres of land and is a high class, upright Christian gentleman. He is Past Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Oklahoma, and it was he who placed them in the high position they now occupy. When he took charge there were only 400 members, and when he turned over the gavel to his successor there were over 3000 members and more than $5000 cash on hand.

There are any number of well fixed farmers in and around Wewoka and they are making good. Many improvements could be made around the town, especially by getting rid of the loafing class of colored people.

There are three or four doctors at Wewoka, four lawyers, and one dentist.

BULLOCK TO OPEN LAW OFFICE

The Guardian 10/13/17

Matthew W. Bullock, formerly of Everett, and now agin of Everett, after living 10 years in the South, has decided to practice law in Boston, and has opened an office in the Winthrop Building, 7 Water St., Boston, room 702.

Mr. Bullock is well known here, as elsewhere, as he was the fomous end player of the Dartmouth Football team of some years ago. He was born in Dalney, N. C., graduated from the Everett, Mass. High School, and received the degree of A.B. from Dartmouth College in 1904 and that of L.L.B. from Harvard Law School in 1907. From 1908-1912 he was professor of social science at Moorehurst College, Atlanta, practised law in Atlanta, 1912-1915, was Dean of the Alabama State Agricultural & Mechanical College, 1915-1917.

Mr. Bullock has been admitted to practise law in Illinois, Georgia and Massachusetts and will be glad to greet past acquaintances and make new ones in his new office at No. 7 Water Street.

WILLIAM J. LATHAM TO PRACTICE IN CHICAGO

Mr. William J. Latham, one of the ablest and most successful lawyers the Race has produced, has been licensed to practice law in all the courts of the State of Illinois by the Supreme Court of Illinois, and has offices at 3613 State street.

Mr. Latham comes to Chicago ripe in experience as a lawyer, having practiced law in the courts of Misissippi for fifteen years. Until he joined the "exodus" a few weeks ago he served as attorney for the Odd Fellows Benefit association, the Knights of Pythias Endowment Bureau, the Sons and Daughters of Jacob Benefit society, the Southern bank and several other insurance and business concerns.

Mr. Latham has conducted more cases in the Supreme court, as the reports show, than any other Colored lawyer in the south. He will give attention to matters of personal injury, land, estates, collections, insurance, investments, divorce and criminal complaints.

Mr. Latham bears a splendid reputation for his square dealings with the people. He is a hard, persistent and effective fighter in a lawsuit. While active in fraternities, being a Mason, Odd Fellow and Pythian, and clubman, he is also an active churchman.

The Defender welcomes Attorney Latham to Chicago, and wishes him the success here which he deserves.

COLORED LAWYER BREAKS ICE IN INDIANA COURTS

New Jersey

Kokomo, Ind., Sept. 24.—For the first time in the history of the city court, a colored attorney appeared as counsel in a case in this city.

The figure who so ably acquitted himself is Counsellor Clarence Howard Thurston, who appeared in the defense of Link Morgan, charged with assault and battery on J. H. Barron.

Young Thurston is the nephew of Louis E. Pickens, of 210 West 133d street, New York City.

DISBARRED FOR SIGNING NAME TO FATHER'S WILL

New York News 10-11-17

Brilliant Brooklyn Criminal Lawyer, Politician and Author Sought to Carry Out Parents' Intent by Willing House to Mother

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Rufus Lewis Perry, recognized as one of the leading criminal lawyers at the Kings County Bar, was disbarred from practice last Friday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for forging the name of his dead father to a will which was drawn to carry out his father's intention to will the house to his mother.

The disbarment was ordered on the report of Patrick E. Callahan. Official Referee William D. Dickey discovered the forgery and in March, 1915, reported the matter to the Appellate Division and to James C. Crospsey, then District Attorney. The latter laid the matter before the Grand Jury, which refused to indict Perry, and Mr. Crospsey was asigned by the Appellate Division to prosecute the charges before Referee Callahan.

Justices Jenks, Thomas, Mills and Rich voted for the disbarrment of Perry. Justice Stapleton declined to vote.

It was with apparent reluctance that Referee Callahan reported he concluded Perry guilty of the forgery, for his report to the Appellate Division sets forth that Perry was a highly respected member of the bar for more than a quarter of a century, and no personal advantage accrued to him.

The deed which Lawyer Perry is accused of having forged, purported to be by Rufus Lewis Perry, the lawyer's father, made June 4, 1895. The elder Perry, who in his lifetime was a Baptist minister, died just about that time and the referee was to that the signing of the deed was the last act of the man who made it. The alleged deed intended to convey to Lawyer Perry's mother a house in St. Mark's avenue. Lawyer Perry testified it was the original, made by his father in 1895, when the latter was weak and infirm. Yet the signature was in a strong hand. Then Referee Dickey examined the document closely and discovered by the watermark that the paper on which it was written was not manufactured until 1896. Perry then called in a witness, who said also that it was the original deed and that he saw it made by the elder Perry.

The evidence of the watermark prompted Lawyer Perry to change his story to the effect that the document was a copy of the real deed and that he had inadverently recorded this copy in place of the original, the original having been lost.

Mr. Perry became a lawyer in 1891 and is a scholar as well as a musician. He wrote several books which attracted wide attention and once sought to be Minister to Haiti. In August, 1912, he was accepted into the Jewish faith.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
OCTOBER 6, 1917

THE RUFUS L. PERRY CASE.

Lawyers with a proper sense of the standards that should govern their profession will heartily approve the course of the Appellate Division in disbarring Rufus L. Perry, the negro lawyer, though he has had a quarter of a century experience at the Bar, and though, as Referee Patrick E. Callahan found, Perry's alleged wrongful act had slight motive, and "no personal advantage accrued to him."

The lawyer's father, a clergyman, died in 1895. Perry filed as an original a deed supposed to have been signed by that father just before his death transferring a piece of realty to Perry's mother. This deed was found to be written on paper having the watermark of 1896. The lawyer who had at first defended it as really the original, then changed ground and said it was a copy filed because the original had been lost. A Grand Jury refused to hand up an indictment for perjury. Perry then remains innocent of forgery in the eye of the law.

But the Bar Association and the Appellate Division cannot accept the notion that any act not punishable by imprisonment, or after which the offender may escape punishment, is consonant with the dignity of a practicing lawyer. As an officer of the court, a member of the Bar must so live and so act as to command the respect of his profession and of the community. Acts unworthy of a lawyer were held reasonably proven against Perry, and he pays the penalty.

If there are any lawyers of Caucasian stock who fear the application of this standard, so much the worse for them. We believe their turn is coming.

LAWYER IN TOILS.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Dec. 19.—Cornelius Jones, alleged to be the leader of a conspiracy to swindle Negroes throughout the south by promising to recover from the government $68,000,000 due them on a "Civil war cotton revenue settlement," was placed under arrest here today by United States officers on an indictment returned against him by a federal grand jury at Memphis, Tenn. The government charges he has operated in many sections of the south.

Daily Gazette
Dec 20 1917

[illegible] SEPTEMBER 24, 1917

TWO NEW ATTORNEYS.

Among the list of applicants who were successful in passing the State Bar examination held during November are two young men of color. They are: Messrs. Otis T. Ball and Walter L. Davis. These gentlemen will be admitted as attorneys-at-law at the next sitting of the Court of Appeals, at Annapolis.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
OCTOBER 21, 1917

NEGRO LAWYER MOVES HIS OFFICE.—Attorney John W. Gaines, who has long practiced law at North Little Rock, has recently moved his office and is now located at 119 East Third street, Little Rock, which is at Third and Scott streets, and is one block south from Smith & Bates, where he will be pleased to receive and serve his clients and friends.

Lawyers – 1917.

WM. H. HARRISON COMMENDED

Nashville Globe, Dec. 14, 1917

OKLAHOMA BAR ASSOCIATION ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS—JUDGE HARRISON OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO OUR COUNTRY.

Oklahoma, Okla.—For the first time in the history of the state the Bar Association composed almost entirely of white members has conferred a distinct honor upon a member of the race. The Hon. Wm. H. Harrison is the recipient of these honors. It was just learned that strong resolutions touching upon the ability and the fitness of the distinguished member of the race were introduced and passed by the Bar Association, and these resolutions were at once forwarded to the governor of the state and the President of the United States setting forth in glowing terms the esteem in which Lawyer Harrison is held. From the very beginning, since he was located in the new state of Oklahoma, Judge Harrison, as he is often called, has taken high rank. His visit to Washington and his fight upon the Oklahoma Jim Crow Law which terminated so brilliantly and so successfully gave him undisputed recognition and put him before the nation as perhaps one of the leading lights in the race. In addition to this he is known far and wide for his ability on the platform. A Mississippian by birth, but having spent much of his time in Tennessee, where he graduated from the literary course and afterwards taught in one of the universities and then graduated from the law school of Nashville. Then, too, his untiring efforts as a church worker have placed him with the Christian people of the country, a devout Christian, a splendid type of an intelligent side of the race. He has been heard by thousands and has been the principal speaker on many special occasions.

Resolution.

Whereas, William Harrison is a member in good standing of the Bar of this city and state, and

Whereas, By reason of his conduct, his ability, honesty and integrity as a citizen and a lawyer, he has gained the confidence and good will of the Courts and the bar of this city and state, and

Whereas, Believing that he has no acknowledged superior among the Negro race, and

Whereas, Because of his strong personality, his honesty, ability and eloquence as a speaker, his loyalty and patriotism to this Government at all times and under all circumstances, and believing that he can be of great aid and assistance to our Government in solidifying the moral and the increasing of the financial support of the Negro population of our nation, as well as other citizens of whatever race, and

Whereas, He has tendered his services to this Government to be used in whateevr capacity the proper authorities may see fit to call upon him; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Oklahoma City Bar Association of Oklahoma City, Okla., that we recommend Mr. Harrison to our Government as worthy and well qualified to fill any position or do any work which he may be called upon by our Government to do in this great crisis.

Be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions be delivered to Mr. Harrison and to Congressman J. B. Thompson, with a request that Mr. Thompson present them to the proper authorities of our national Government for consideration.

This is to certify that the above and foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted by the Oklahoma City Bar Association on the 26th day of November, 1917.

E. G. McAdams, President.
Attest Charles W. Word, Sec'y.

JUDGE WM. H. HARRISON
Oklahoma City, Okla.

NEGRO ATTORNEY HIGHLY HONORED IN FARTHEST SOUTH

Ability and Scholarship Know No Color Line

(South Eastern News Bureau, Box 1107)
Tampa, Florida

The following letter will be of general interest to the public.

Miami, Fla., Feb.

Col. D. W. Perkins, Esq.,
Tampa, Fla.,

Dear Sir;

We represent the Knight of Pythias in an insurance case here, on a policy wherein the name of the beneficiary was omitted. We understand from Bruce Andrews that you had a simular case in Tampa, last year, Sarah Davis vs K. of P., and that you won the case in the lower court, and that the case has not been appealed.

Our Circuit Judge is proceeding on the theory that the General Insurance Laws govern Benevolent Associations, and therefore is likely to rule that under the statuts where no beneficiary is named in the policy, the proceeds reverts to the wife.

Will you kindly send us a copy of the proceedings in the Davis case, together with your brief on the subject, and also advise us before whom the case was tried.

Yours very truly'
ATKINSON & BURDINE
By BART A. RILEY

Attorney Perkins has the distinction of having won all cases in all courts within the past twelve month with the exception of a murder case, The State of Florida vs Charles H. Haynes and in that case, so impressive was his defense of his client, that the Circuit Judge who heard the case has drawn a bill for presentation to the Florida Legislature which, if adopted, will abolish capital punishment in the State.

The above case was of State wide importance, Haynes being a colored man and having killed the Marshall of Port Tampa City Fla., wounded the night Marshall and then shot in a saloon filled with both white and colored men.

Attorney Perkins fought the case in the courts for twelve months, paying the greater part of the expenses out of his own funds.

In above case there were two hearings before the State Supreme Court and two hearings before the Pardon Board.

Three death warrants were issued before the defendant was finally executed; the first instance in the State, in which that number of death warrants ever issued for the execution of one prisoner.

Attorney Perkins is often consulted by the leading members of the bar of his own and other cities when great legal questions are involved and is every where regarded as one of the most brilliant young lawyers of the country.

His great fight before the Legislature of Florida, two years ago, against the Bills aimed at the Disfranchisement of the Negro and barring Negro lawyers from the courts, won for him the esteem of the Legislators and the colored people of the State,

He succeeded in killing the Disfranchisement measures in the Committee and absolutely defeated the "Anti-Negro lawyer Bill."

Last week when Hon. James W. Johnson organized the Tampa Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Attorney Perkins was unanimously chosen as president and began his work by waging a war against the production in Tampa of "The Birth of a Nation."